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BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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NEW ENGLAND FARVER

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NO. 1.

CHOLE TOTARMOO

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

To the Honorable Board of Visiters of the Professorship of Natural History

Gentlemen-In compliance with your request, I beg leave to offer the following statement corcerning my late tour through parts of the Southern States which I had not heretofore visited.

On arriving at Charleston, S. C., I comme seed my pedestrian journey, and proceeded to Augusn, in Georgia, thence to Macon, afterwards to Colunbus, at the Falls of the Chatahootshee, on the line of the State; I then continued through the Cresk reservation to the town of Montgomery, in Alalama, and at length arrived at Tuskaloosa, the canital of that State; I now proceeded to Cahaba aid Greenville, and entering Florida not far from Persacola, continued to Tallahassee the capital, from whence I returned through the lower part of Georgia, crossing the Apalachicola, Altamaha, auc Ogechee, to Savannah. The whole of this inland pedestrian journey was upwards of 1200 miles, occupying me from the middle of January to the close of March. Being the winter season I made all the collections I possibly could of new and rare plants, both roots and seeds-but have to regret the delay of the largest collection of seeds which I had made. This collection likewise contained ing the gardens. The practice generally among an herbarium in which were a considerable mant frances in managing their fowls is to feed them ber of new species of plants. I still, however, during the winter, and at the return of spring, have the satisfaction to state that all the collections they are allowed to rove over the farm in quest I made in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alate. as far as Cahaba, have safely arrived at the Botanic they apply those instruments which nature has Garden, and many of the plants are growing, among which are included several that are orna, which lie concealed in the earth, waiting to prey mental and rare as well as new.

large flowers, believed to be hardy; a new $C_{0\pi}$ -them: but with all my precepts and examples, I scattered. volvulus, with large tuberous roots; an undescribed have not as yet been able to convince one of my parrow leaved Yucca, Y. *ligulata; the splendid neighbors.

Tetragonotheca Helianthoides, Verbesina virginica; a new species of Apocynum and Collinsonia, Pinguicula lutea; Stellaria longipedunculata, Viola *reticulata, a new species; Petalostemon carneum. Sanguinaria cauadensis, \$. *rosea, Hypoxis sclacea, Minutus alatus, a species of Pancratium, Adiantum trapeziforme, similar to the West India plant; Trilliam *tricolor, a new species with three colored leaves; a new species of Calopogon, Rhexia glabra, &c; also a large quantity of seeds in a mixed collection, many of which are now vegetating; as well as a number of other species of plants collected out of flower and fruit, and not yet grown up sufficiently to be recognizable.

A considerable number of the plants which I collected in Alabama and Florida, from the distance they had to be conveyed, have perished. My collections were always rather select than nu. merous, and many of the objects could only be obtained by my own unaided conveyance. If any of these collections prove interesting or useful to the institution, my intention will be fully answered.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS NUTTALL.

FOWLS IN GARDENS.

MR FESSENDEN-Ever since I was a boy there has been a strange prejudice against fowls visitof food, and if, driven by the calls of hunger, upon all the fruits of the garden as soon as they Among them are several fine species and varie- make their appearance above ground, sentence new species of Horse-chesnut, with scarlet flowers; is the severity of the law that they very seldom several perenaial large species of Helianthus or escape. This punishment has been various, ac-Sun-flower; several new species of Silphium, cording to the humanity of the judges; some-Rudbeckia, and eight or ten kinds of Liatris; sev-times by cutting the middle toe off, sometimes by

labor that mankind have, and will not work unless driven to it by hunger.

Another great cause of our suffering so much by insects, is that the birds are almost ail destroyed by sportsmen and wanton boys. All insects are made by our all-wise Creator for some wise and good purpose, and if the feathered tribe are all destroyed, the insects which were made for their food, will increase, and prey upon the fruits of the earth. Yours, with respect,

BENJ. WHEELER

Framirgham, July 16, 1830.

INSECTS.

To the Publishing Committee of the Mass. Hort. Society GENTLEMEN-I beg leave to lay before you a few observations respecting insects.

The rose-bug, Meloloztha subspinosa, P It commences its ravages in this place (7 miles south of Boston) at the time the damask rose puts forth its blossoms. The following is a memorandum of the first appearance of this destructive insect for several years past.

1822, June 10. 1823, " 20. 1824, 15. 1825, ٤. 10, 1826. " 6, 1827, 10. 1828, 10. 1829. 12, 1830,

Eacl: halividual lives about three weeks before the eggs are deposited, soon after which Loth supplied them with, to search for those insects males and females die. As all the rose-bags do not make their appearance at once, but continue to increase in number for sever; ' days in succession, the whole duration of the species, or the time ties of Phlox, not yet cultivated; a very showy is immediately pronounced against them, and such in which we are afflicient with this scourge, is extended to 30 or even 40 days; the work of destruction, however, is finished, and the greater number disappear in the space of 4 weeks. This year, and in this vicinity, we shall probably find eral species of Solidago, Aster, and Vernonia, pecu-booting, and even death itself. As I was brought that the rose-bugs have nearly left us by the 22d liar to the South; also Amsonia angustifolia, Poda- up with all those prejudices, it was a long time of July. Immense numbers of these insects were lyria perfoliata, P. uniflora, &c. Coreopsis senifolia, pefore I could overcome them after my reason observed here in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827; and a new species allied to it, C. *stellata; Cantua was convinced; but happily for the benefit of my since which time they have been gradually decoronopifolia; a new suffinitione Cactus, with props in the garden, I have entirely overcome creasing, and are now still less numerous and more

On the contrary, the caterpillars of the apple tree, (Lasiocampa castrensis, L.) which had been Silene regia; the Sensitive Briar, (Schrankia horri- If my fowls, after clearing all the bugs and few in numbers for several years, have returned dula); a remarkable new species of Sarracenia; vermin from my garden, resurt to my neighbors, upon us in hosts. The canker worm (Geometra an undescribed shrul by hardy Croton, Zornia tet in quest of insects, the dogs are set on to them, or vernata, Pack) has not yet arrived here, nor has it raphylla; a new perennial Lapin, L. *strigosus; stones, or clubs are sent to drive them home, been necessary to use any precantions against it the splendid Asimina grandiflora, or large flowered My practice is in the spring to call the fowls into for 13 years past. As the male of the canker Popaw, discovered by the late celebrated Vm. the garden, and feed them there. All summer worm meth is an insect of feeble powers of flight, Bartram, never before cultivated; believed to they follow the plough, spade and hoc, and pick up and the female is destitute of wings, and therefore be hardy, being the rarest and most beautiful slub every worm and mischiveous insect that comes incapable of transporting herself to a distance, it n the United States; also the Asimina pygman, of in sight. By that means my garden is almost en- seems that the migrations of the species must be he same author; Kuhnia critonia; Allium olor- tirely free from them. I have not seen a single very slow, and their ravages will, accordingly, be tum, Malva cordata, an undescribed species; 6en-plant cut off by the worms this season. Formerly confined to the particular localities in which they iana alba; a Tephrasia, Eupatorium album, a zew I have been obliged to set my cabbage plants, first appear, for a long time before places at a dis-Chrysopsis and Actinomeris; a new perennial ler- many of them two or three times over, besides tance from these will suffer from their visitations. paceous Sida; Smilax pubescens, S. laurifolia; an the trouble of taking the worms every morning. We should all, however, watch narrowly for the indescribed large Lathyrus; Hyptis capitata, H. I usually feed my fowls every day, and very sel-first appearance of the evil; and resert, without iscus scaber, with a large yellow flower and deep dom have any thing scratched up in the garden, hesitation, to the only known and effectual remedy, surple centre. Several Lobelius, Polygala latea; for I find that fowls have the same aversion to which consists in the careful and repeated applicawinter; and, when the insects are numerous, it may be necessary to tar both in the afternoon and late in the evening.

Much has been said respecting an insect which attacks Barley, and several communications on the subject have been published in the New England Farmer. Through the politeness of Cheever Newhall, Esq. I obtained a few pieces of diseased Barley straw, containing several worms or larvæ which were new to me. Each larva was imbedded in the substance of the stem, in a little longitudinal cavity which it had formed for itself, and its presence is known by an oblong swelling upon the surface. In some pieces the swellings were so numerous as greatly to disfigure the stem, the circulation in which must have been very much impeded if not destroyed. These larva were carefully watched, and early in the spring were found to have entered the pupa state. On the 15th of June the perfect insects began to make their escape through minute perforations which they gnawed for that purpose. Seven of these little heles were counted in a piece of straw only half an inch in length. The perfect insects continued to release themselves from their confinement till the 5th of July, since which no more have been seen. Much to my surprise these insects proved to belong to those called by Linnaus Ichneunous minute, minute ichneumons, which are parasitic, or prey, in the larva state, upon the bodies of other insects. I had hoped to have obtained the true culprits, which probably are allied to the Hessian flies, but the ichneumon had attacked them, depositing an egg in every one, the larvæ from which had destroyed those of the fly, and, having completed their metamorphoses, have, as before said, made their escape from the straw in the perfect state.

These little relucamons were exacined and carefully compared with descriptions of other similar insects, whence it appears that they are a species, which have not yet been described. They are very much like the parasitic insect which attacks the grabs of the Hessian fly, belong to the same genus, but are rather larger insects, of a jet black color, except the legs, which are blackish, with pale yellow joints. The female is thirteen lumdredths of an inch in length, the male is rather smaller. These minute insects, then, are among our friends; they are those which an all-wise and provident Creator has appointed to check the increase of the fly that attacks our Barley; and, though disappointed in obtaining the latter in its perfect state, I hail with pleasure the appearance of its mortal enemy.

Although the Borky fly has not been obtained in the perfect state, there does not exist the smallest doubt in my mind that it is a two-winged insect like the Hessian fly of America and the Wheat fly or Tipula of Europe. Any one who will compare the history of the two latter with what is known of the Barley insect, will arrive at the same conclusion. Both the Hessian fly and Barley insect make their attack upon the culms or hanlms of our cereal productions, which they disfigure and injure to a great extent; and both have a similar four-winged parasnic ichneumon appropriated to them. In addition to this statement the following conjectures, in default of facts, may be offered. It is probable that the Barley insect is a distinct species of the same genns (Cecidomyia,) to which belong the Hessian fly, (Ceci-) without any enlargement of the posterior thighs.

ing a similar parasite. The Hessian fly deposits semblance to the male of that insect, and is still eggs, and the grubs proceeding therefrom are more like the currant bush Egerio, but is much smated between the sheathing bases of the lower smaller than either of them. It may be named leaves and the haulms of the wheat. Whereas the and defined. Barley insects are found to pentrate the haulms themselves, and lie concealed beneath the epidermis. From this slight difference in the mode of attack thighs and feet, (except at tip.) and three narrow it would appear that the insects are not identical; bards across the abdomen pale golden yellow. and this conjecture is still further strengthened by the fact that the parasite of the Barley insect is not the same species as that of the Hessian fly,

Agrecably to established usage à spécific name* discovered parasitic insect.

and thorax granulated, abdomen smooth, polished; teahs of an inch. thighs at tip, legs and feet at base pale schreous yellow. Length about twelve hundredths of an inch.

We have reason to believe that the grubs of the Barley fly remain in the straw during winter, and that they assume their perfect forms in the spring, in season to deposit their eggs on the young Barley. It is therefore essential to prevent their assuming the perfect state, and this may be done by burning the stubble, which contains many of them, in the autumn, by descroying, in the same way, all the straw and refuse which is unfit for fodder, and by keeping the grain in close vessels over one year. In this way the insects, which are disclosed from the small heavy pieces of straw remaining unwinnowed from the grain, will perish without an opportunity of escape.

There is an insect which has lately been discovered in the trunks of the pear tree, feeding beneath the bark. It is said that considerable injury has resulted from its attacks. An infested tree may be recognized by the castings thrust our of the minute perforations made by the larvæ; if the tree be whitewashed the perforations (about the size of awl-holes) and castings are still more readily discovered. Mr Downer furnished me with some of these insects which had changed to the pupa state under the bark, enveloped in little cylindrical brownish cocoons, consisting of fibres of the bark interwoven with a silky substance. This was during the summer of 1829, and in the autumn the perfect insect extricated its head and pupa-skin sticking half way out of the hole in the conclude, that the Dutch embassy in 1656 bark, where it was retained by the transverse se-

tion of tar, both in the spring and early part of domyia destructor, Say,) and wheat fly, (C. tritici, ries of little spines crossing its posterior half This msect belongs to the genus Ægeria, well That it is of the same genus may be conjectur-known as containing in it the noxious borer of the ed from the similarity of habit, and from its have peach tree. The species hears a considerable re-

> Ægeria Pyri. Body black, with a bluish gloss; pulps, breast, fore legs, intermediate and posterior Whos transparent in the middle; the nervores, magnis, together with the broad tip and small tran verse somewhat triangular band on the untenor ones covered with epaque brownish scales and character may here be given to this newly and nairs. A small metallic spot on the transverse band near the posterior margin, and the tip Ichneumon't Hordei. Black, slightly hair; ; head exhibiting some metallic reflections. - Length three

With much respect, Your humble servant, T. W. HARRIS. Milton, July 10, 1830.

TEMARKS ON VEGETABLES. [Continued.]

Mills informs us in his History of India, that the Higlish East India Company sent their first order for tea in the year 1667-8, when they ordered their igents to send home by their ships one bundred nounds weight of the best ley that you can get; and in the year 1676-7, tea to the value of one hundred dollars was ordered on the Company's

Worlidge informs us in his Vinctum Britannicum, which was published in 1675, that Mr Thomas Garway, in Exchange-alley, near the By al Exchange, was the principal, if not the first promoter and disperser of this feaf and liquor in London. He had,' says Worlidge, 'a paper printed, declaring the virtues of this beverage against ill affections of the head, and obstructions in the stomach, the spicen, and the reins. It drieth up ill vapors that offend the head, and annoy the light, it digester's anything that both heavy on the stomach, and restoreth lost appetite, &c, &c. One of the printed bills is in the British Museu in f.om which we find that tea had only been known by presents sent to princes and grandees before the year 1657, when it sold from 30 to 50 dollars the bark, and finally made its exit, leaving the old the pound weight. From these dates we may

In the printed circular alluded to, Thomas Garway offers his tea for sale, from sixteen to fifty

Sir Kenelm Digby, in his Book of Receipts 8 vo. London 1669,) has the following notice of a new mode of making tea. The Jesuite that came from China, anno 1664, told Mr Waller, (the marter. To near a pint of the infusion take two yolks of new-laid eggs, and beat them very well with as much fine, sugar as is sufficient for this quantity of liquor; when they are very well incorporated, pour the tea upon the eggs and sugar, and sir them well together, and so drink it hot; this is good in a morning, or when one returns hone fatigued and faint; in which case a pleasanter beverage does not exist."

To make tea, and to serve it in a genteel and grareful manner, is an accomplishment in which

* Objections are sometimes made against seientific names, but in this age of inquiry and know-shillings per pound. ledge no one can reasonably object to giving its proper name to any natural object, as this designates it much more correctly and unequivocally than any popular or vulgar appellations. The propriety of this proceeding will be evident to those who reflect | Port.) that there they use tea sometimes in this how vague, and indefinite, and multiplied are many of the popular names given to insects.

This insect is not an Ichneumon as the genus now stands; but, as there are some doubts relative to its true place in the modern arrangement of these insects, I prefer retaining it in the old genus to which Linnseus would have referred it. Mr Say would probably call it a Ceraphron, while I am rather disposed to arrange it, and the parasite of the Hessian fly, in the genus Eurytoma, as defined by Laticille and Dalmann. It may be mentioned that this little i sect possesses the power of leaping, but

excepting that they seldom add either sugar er tea to a fine powder, by grinding the leaves in a farly by persons of consequence. In their parties, the rea table furniture, with the powdered tex inclosed in a box, is set before the company, and the cups are then filled with hot water, and as much of the powder as would fall a common tea- poor is taken out of the box, and put into each cup, and then stirred and mixed together with a curious denticulated instrument, till the liquor foams, in which state it is presented to the company, and sipped while warm. The common people, who can only abrain a coars r tea, boil it for some time in water. Early in the morning they put a large kettle of water over the fire, with the tea inclosed impediment in drawing off the liquor; and this forms their drink for the day, The water in Chiwithout this corrective, to be mufit for the purposes of life. Thus, we see, Providence has in every instance provided a remedy for evil.

The celebrated traveller Kalm observes, that in such long journeys as his, through the deserts in hot countries, where the water is unfit for use and full of insects, tea is almost as necessary as ples to the ordinary and even trivial occurrences food, as it relieves a weary traveller more than of life, that science diffuses her benefits, and percan be imagined. Dr Clarke, in his travels vol. feets her claim to the gratitude of mankind; thereii. p. 533,) says, the exhausted traveller, reduced fore, if one principle of making tea is preferable by continual fever, and worn by incessant toil, to another, it should be ettended to, however without a hope of any comfortable repose, experiences in this infusion the most cooling and balstrength is renovated.

in wood or metal, silver excepted,

a tray, with the cups and sugar, for when made out of the room, all its reviving spirit has evaporated before it reaches the guest. It is not the bitterness, but the fragrance of tea that is cheer-

It has been observed that the infusion made in silver is stronger than that which is produced in black earthenware. Polished surfaces retain heat leaves, better than dark rough surfaces, consequently the caloric being confined in the former case, must sandy or fat soil, although the Japanese plant it act more powerfully than in the latter. It is far as a border to their fields without regard to the ther remarked, that the silver when filled a sec-soil. and time, produces worse tea than the eartheaware; and that it is advisable to use the crockery ware, unless a silver vessel can be procured sufficiently large to contain at once all that may be required. These fac's are readily explained, by conside ing that the action of heat, retained in the silver vessel, so far exhausts the herb, as to leave little flavor for a second dilution; whereas the reduced tenmerature of the water in the earthenware, by extracting only a small portion at first leaves some for the action of subsequent dilutions.

masters, in the same manner as Europeans in form; and this must be the case, since it is dedancing, and other branches of polite education. monstrated that a sphere contains a given measure The Chinese pour hot water upon the tea, and under less surface than any other solid; from draw off the intusion in the manner now practised, which it follows, that where there are two vessels of equal capacity, one globular, and the other milk. Their neighbors the Japanese, reduce their square, oblong, elliptic, or cylindric, the spherical vessel, having less surface than the other, musi handmill; it is then mixed with hot water into a throw off less heat; and that, consequently, the thin pulp, in which form it is sipped, particulative will be greater in the former case than in the latter

The reason for pouring boiling water into the vessel before the injusion of the tea, is, that being previously warm, it may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful acnon. It is, with equal facility, explained why the infusion is stronger, if only a small quantity of boiling water be first used, and more be added some time afterwards. If we consider that only the water immediately in contact with the herb can act upon it, and that it cools very rapidly, especially in black earthenware, it is clear that the effect will be greater where the heat is kept up by either in a bag or a kind of basket, to prevent an additions of boiling water, than where the vessel is filled up at once, and the fluid suffered gradually to cool. When the infusion has once been comna is said to be mauscous and unwholesome, and, pleted, it is found that any farther addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly: therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves.

It is by the application of philosophic princitriffing it may be considered.

The cultivation of the tea, we may naturally samic virtues; the heat of his blood abutes, his conclude, forms an important part of the husbandspirits revive, his parched skin relaxes, and his ry of the Chinese, since it is a vegetable in such demand by the natives, for their home consump-We have experienced that tea will retain its tion, and also in so great request for exportation, flavor when kept in glass or china jars, better than It is therefore cultivated with much attention, al-(though it is often found in its natural state, par-As tea contains volatile parts that should be ticularly on the rugged banks of steep mountains, pre cryed, and in which its better qualities exist, where it cannot be gathered without the greatest the tea pot should be handed to each person on difficulty and danger. In order to obtain this tea where acress is impracticable, the inhabitants have resource to a singular expedient. A great number of monkeys generally resort to these steep places, and being irritated and provoked. tear off the branches and shower them down upon those who have teased them; the aggressors

The tea shrub does not thrive well in either a

Near the end of the first month of the Japmese year, that is, about the beginning of March, the mothers of families with their children and servants, go with their baskets into the tea plantations, when the weather is hot and dry, and rather the small tender leaves, that are not above three or four days old, and previous to their being unfolded; these are picked off one by one, taking great precaution not to break them or injure the shrub. However tedions this may appear. yet they will gather from four to ten, or fifteen It is supposed that the infusion is stronger in a pounds in a day. This first gathering is called

people of both sexes, in Japan are instructed by globular vessel, than in any one of a different fichi tsian, or tea powder, because it is used polverised. Towards the evening, they carry these leaves to the house or building erected for the purpose, containing a number of small stoves, where they are put on a hot polished from plate namediately, before they have time to ferment, m which case they would turn black; they contime to turn them about until they are witheres; when they are removed on to mats, or paper, and left to cool, after which the leaves are folded or eurled in the palm of the hand; they are then placed on a second hot plate, and turned as before with the hand till they are tolerably firm. They are then cooled suddenly a second time, by agitating the air. This operation is repeated three or four times in order to extract all the moisture from the leaves. The principal object of cooling the leaves quickly is to preserve the curl, which must also preserve much of the flavor. The more curious are put into glass bottles well corked, others into square boxes varnished and lined with lead and then neatly papered. In about six days, this tea is again spread on the table and all the leaves that have been over dried or scorehed, are taken out and put with common tea. It is often dried a fifth time, to make it more secure for keeping.

The Dutch, with all their boasted cleanliness, have a disgusting practice in drinking tea; for instead of adding sugar to their cups, they generally suck a piece of sugar candy, which they take out of their mouths when they drink. We hear of instances in that country, where one piece is said to answer the purpose of the whole family.

[Tobe continued.]

HORTICULTURAL ANOMALY.

The Editor of the Providence Free Press, in copying Mr Prince's communication from the New England Pari or of the 25th of June, respecting many of his apple trees having produced double blossoms this season, has added the following remarks;

The confirmation of the truth of the above anomaly in the vegetable kingdom. I can certify as coming under my observation. Above twenty years ago, while a minor and living with my father, in the town of Mansfield, Mass, he inoculated an apple tree, in the month of July, which had surung up in the garden from the seed, was very thrifty and the second year of its growth. It was inoculated about nine inches from the ground and the next spring the ton was taken off. In the month of May it blossomed. From one bud there sprang two distinct blossoms, one of them was the most extraordinary blossom that I ever beheld on an apple tree. It was a double blossom and collect these branches and strip them of their resembled in appearance a white rose, with petals almost as large and equally as numerous. The stem was of an uncommon length, I think about 5 inches long. There was no appearance of any apple attached to it.

> Another fact equally as singular was, that there was another blossom from the same bud of usual form and appearance, from which grew and came to nesturity an apple, remarkably fair and of larger size than common for the kind, which was the sour red streak. The apple stayed on until plucked off after the frests in autumn had commenced. Many came to see the curiosity, who declared they never saw or heard of the like before. The inoculation grew to the length of three feet that season, in two branches.

ISAAC STEARNS, JR.

Providence, July 15, 1830.

Dibrary of Useful Enobledge == Farmers' Sciles.

DISEASES OF HORSES. [Continued]

FARCY is intimately connected with glanders; they will run iaio each other, or their symptoms will usingle together, and before either arrives at its fatal termination its associate will almost invariably appear. An animal inoculated with the matter of farcy will often be afflicted with glanders, while the matter of glanders will frequently produce farcy. They are different types or stages of the same disease. There is, however, a very material difference in their symptoms and progress, and this most important of all, that while glanders are generally incurable, farey, in its early stage and mild form, may be successfully treated.

Veterinary writers tell us that it is a disease of the absorbents in the skin. The small arteries are employed in building up and nourishing the various parts of the body; and another set of vessels are busied in taking up and carrying away that which is worn out and useless. There is no part of the body on which thousands of these little tubes do not open. Those of the skin are not only employed in removing useless materials, but in taking up various substances, and principally fluids which may be in contact with the skin. The little vessels which are thus occupied, collect together and form larger branches, which run in company with the superficial veins, and therefore farcy was once supposed to be a disease of the veins, and the tumors by which it is characterized accompany the course of the veins. The poison which they take up produces inflammation in them, which gradually spreads along the absorbent, and causes it to swell,

These vessels, small as they are, contain valves like those in the common pump, which permit the fluid to pass one way, but prevent its return. The inflammation, which pursues the natural course of the thuid through these tubes, that is, towards the reservoir into which it is thrown before it enters the heart, seems to be arrested by these valves, and they inflame and swell; and therefore the first indication of this disease, even before any drooping, or loss of condition, or of appetite, is generally the appearance of little tumors-farcy buts-close to some of the veins, following the course of the veins, and connected by increased to a scruple, with two drachus of together by a kind of cord, which farriers call corded veins. When they are few and small they may possibly exist for several weeks without being observed; but at length they increase in number and in size, and become painful and hot, and some of them begin to ulcerate. They appear culargement of the limb, and lameness.

In some cases, however, the horse will droop for many a day before the appearance of the buttons or farcy buds ;-his appetite will be impaired; -his coat will stare ;-he will lose flesh. The poison is evidently at work, but has not gained sufficient power to cause the absorbents to swell. In a few instances these buds do not ulcerate, but become hard and difficult to disperse. The pro- useful, and the leg should be frequently fomentgress of the disease is then suspended, and possi- ed with warm water. In both cases, although bly for many months the horse will appear to be the air should be fresh and cool, the florse should at which be is now worn out and destroyed. Mr restor d to health; but he bears the seeds of the be warmly clothed. inalady about him, and, all at once, the farey assames a virulent form, and hurries him off. These

little tumors or lomps of surfeit. They are ge- is a dropsical affection of the skin, either of the nerally higher than these tumors; - not so broad; -have a more knot; y feel, and are principally found on the inside of the limbs, instead of out-

The increase of these buds marks the progress of the disease, and that progress is retarded by the resistance of these valves. The ulcers spread around, and are cured with considerable difficulty. Larger tumors appear in the groin and between the fore-leg, and olccrate and spread, and the hollows and burrowings run deep in every tirection, and the horse becomes a miserable and loathsome object. Glanders speedily appear, and death ensues.

Few things are more unlike, or more perplexing, than the different forms which farcy assumes at different times. One of the legs, and particuburly one of the hinder-legs, will suddenly swell to an enormous size. At night the horse will appear to be perfectly well, and in the morning one leg will be three times the size of the other, with considerable fever, and scarcely the power of moving the limb.

The treatment of farey varies with the form it assumes. In the button or bad farcy, a mild dose of physic should be first administered. The buds should be then carefully examined, and if any of them have broken, the budding iron, of a dull red heat, should be applied to them; or if matter should be left in them, showing that they are disposed to break, they should be penetrated with the iron. These wounds should be daily inspected, and if, when the slough of the cantery comes off, they look pale, and foul, and spongy, and discharge a thin matter, they should be frequently washed with a lotion, composed of a drachm of corrosive sublimate dissolved in an ounce of rectified spirit; the other buds should likewise be examined, and opened with the iron as soon as they evidently contain matter. When the wounds begin to look red, and the bottom of them is even and firm, and they discharge a thick white or yellow matter, the friar's balsam will speedil, heal them. As, however, the constitution is now tainted, local applications will not be sufficient, and the disease must be attacked by internal medicines, age, or dollness and sluggisiness. as soon as the physic has ceased to operate. The corrosive sublimate will be the best alternative. and may be given in doses of ten grains, gradual gentian and one of ginger, and repeated morning and night until the ulcers disappear, unless the horse is violently purged, or the month becomes sore, when a drarhm of blue vitriol may be substituted for the corrosive sublimate. During this, the animal should be placed in a large box, with a usually about the face or neck, or inside of the free circulation of air; and greek grass, or carrots, thigh, and in the latter case there is some general the latter more particularly, should be given him, with a fair allowance of corn. If he could be turned out during the day, it would be advantageous; but at all events he should be daily exer

In the species of farcy attended with enormous swelling, it will be prudent to bleed moderately as well as to physic. The iron will not be necessary, but the same alterative medicine will be

buds have sometimes been confounded with the has been caused and a great deal of mischief done, that received a ball in his neck, at the battle of

chest or of the limbs generally, and belongs to another part of the subject,

A tumor termed a Polygus sometimes occupies one of the nostrils. It will grow to a very large size, obstructing the breathing, and sadly annoying the horse. As this can only be removed by an operation, which a veterinary surgeon alone is competent to perform, we do not describe it particu-

THE LIPS.

The lips of the horse are far more important organs than many suppose. They are, in a manner, the hands of the horse; and if any one will take the trouble to observe the manner in which he gathers up his corn with them, and collects together his grass before he divides it with his nippers, he will be satisfied that the horse would be no more able to convey the food to his mouth without them, than the human being could without his hands. This has even been put to the test of experiment. The nerves which supply the lips were civided in a poor ass, to illustrate some point of physiology. The sensibility of the lips was lost, and he knew not when he touched his food with them; the motion of the lips was lost, and he could not get the oats between his teeth, although the manger was full of them; at length, driven by hunger, he contrived to lick up a few of them with his tongue, but when they were on his tongue, the greater part of them were rubbed off before he could get them into his mouth. It is on account of this use of the lips, that the faces of all quadrupeds are so lengthened that the lips may be brought into contact with his food, without inconvenience or injury to other parts of the

The lips of the horse should be thin, if the beauty of the head be regarded, for if they are loaded with far they connot be so sensible as they ought to be: yet, although thin, they should evidently possess power, and be strongly and regularly closed. A firm, compressed mouth gives a favorable and no deceptive idea of the muscular power of the animal. Lips apart from each other, and hanging down, indicate weakness or old

The depth of the month, or the distance from the fore part to the angle of the lips, should be considerable, first, for the sake of beauty. A short protuberant mouth would be a bad finish to the tapering face of the blood horse ;-more room is likewise given for the opening of the nostril, which we have seen to be an important consideration. The bridle will not be carried well, and the horse will hang heavy on hand, if there be not considerable depth of mouth,

INDICATIONS OF OLD AGE IN A HORSE.

The general indications of old age, independent of the teeth, are deepening of the hollows over the eyes,-gray bairs, and particularly over the eyes, and about the muzzle; thickness and hanging down of the lips; sharpness of the withers; sinking of the back; lengthening of the quarters; and the disappearance of windgalls, spavins, and tumors of every kind.

Of the natural age of the horse we should form a very erroneous estimate, from the early period Blaine tells us of a gentleman, who had three The Water Farcy, confounded by name with horses, which died at the ages of thirtyfive, thirtythe common farcy, and by which much confusion seven and thirtynine. Mr Cully mentions one

Preston, in 1715, and which was extracted at his death, in 1758; and Mr Percival gives an account. of a barge horse that died in his sixtysecond

Lightning .- It is curious to find that the conductor or lightning rod, which so many men of genius, learning, and ingennity, have been at the pains to complete, which in fact has always been regarded as one of the prondest trophics of science-was known and employed by a people of no more refined cultivation than the wild peasantry of Lombardy. The Abbe Berthollet, in his work on the electricity of Meteors, describes a practice used in some of the bastions of the Castle of Duino, on the shores of the Adriatic, which show rather than use. has existed from time immemori I, and which is literally neither more nor less than the process that sentinel was made sure that a storm impended, ing it a fair trial .- Norristown Free Press. and he tolled a bell which sent forth the tidings of danger to the surrounding country. Nothing can be more delightfully anniable than the parent about 50,000 silk worms are now at work. Mr al care of its subjects which this interesting pro- Abbott has been active in introducing them. vision of the local government exemplified. The admonishing sound of the bell was obeyed like a preternatural signal from the depth of the firmament; shepherds were seen hurrying over valleys arging their flocks from the exposed fields to places of shelter. The fishing boats, with which the coast of the Adriatic was generally studded. forthwith began to crowd sail and make for the nearest port, while many a supplication was put up from many a gentle and devout heart on shore, before some hallowed shrine, for the safety of the li.tle fleet. - Monthly Review.

MECHANICS.

If we look round within the circle of our acquaintance, we shall find that many of our most respectable citizens are mechanics. Several of the first merchants in this city were once mechanics, many of our professional men were in conth mechanics. Several of our most distinguished legislators, philosophers and statesmen, were also once mechanics. How did they rise to their present eminence? It was by the cultivation of their minds in useful knowledge, by feeling a proper respect for themselves which led them to form regular, industrious and frugal habits, and thus have they secured the respect and confidence of their employers, and risen to the affluence and respectability which they now enjoy. The same ness is of the worst sort. It spoils health, dispath of honor and usefulness is opened to every mounts the mind, and unmans men. It reveals person in our happy republic; and we hope that secrets, is quarrelsome, la civious, impudent, danamong us to imitate these examples, that they may and usefulness .- N. Y. Even. Jour.

A CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Mr James Johnson, of Pikeville, Md. states that last summer, a black man was bitten mon the finger in the dark, by a snake supposed to be a copperhead. His arm swelled to twice its ordinary size. A physician had a strong decoction patience and impartiality. - Wm. Penn.

of the bark of the yellow poplar, or American tulip tree, made, with which the swelled part was washed often, a half pint given him to drink every half hour, and the bruised bank put on as a poultice. - The pain soon ceased, the swelling subsided, and the man got well.

VALUE OF TIME.

An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, that 'time was his estate;' an estate which will indeed produce nothing without cultivation; but which will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if by their being girdled by a small bug which cats no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence. to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for

To destroy insects that infest Peach Trees .enabled Franklin to bring down lightning from Take 2 lbs. soft soap, 2 lbs. of flour of sulphur, the clouds. An iron staff, it seems, was creeted 2 oz, of nux vomica, and a half gill of the oil of on the bastion of the castle during the summer, turpentine; boil them together in 8 gallons of waand it was part of the duty of the sentinel, where ter until reduced to six, and set it aside for use. ever a storm threatened, to raise an iron pointed Remove the ground around the tree until the uphalberd towards this stuff. If upon approach of per roots are left bare, clean it to the main branchthe halberd, spacks were emitted (which to the es, make the liquor milk warm, and with a soft scientific mind, would show that the staff was brush carefully apply it to the body of the tree. charged with electricity from a thunder cloud,) the Let no one condemn this prescription without giv-

It is said that at Mulberry Grove, Leicester, Ms.

If you would have the state prosperous, you must make the men of principle, the principal

In France there are few soups or sauces made without a portion of sorrel; and so much is it esteemed in that country, that they take the greatest care to have a store preserved for winter use, is a common saving among the French, that a good honsewife is known by her pots of sorrel.

In the vegetable markets, as well as at the doors of the green-grovers in Paris, the picking of sorrel is as common as the shelling of peas in London

The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britian is reckoned at \$45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls .- Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The wages of the workmen employed in its different branches amount to \$15,-000,000.

A strong decoction of wormwood is said to be a perfect core for the delirium tremens, to which drunkards who suddenly leave off the use of ardent spirits are so hable .- Portland Argus.

Drunkenness. - All excess is ill; but drunkenthese examples will stimulate every mechanic gerons, and mad. In fine, he who is druck is not a man; because he is, so long, void of reason, become, as they deserve, respected for their worth which distinguishes a man from a beast .- Wm.

> Law,-Jews ruin themselves at their passover. the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their law-suits .- Spanish Proverbs.

QUALIFICATIONS .- Five things are requisite to a good officer. Ability, clean hands, despatch,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1830.

From the National Ægis

PEAR TREES.

Some three or four years since a disease appeared on pear trees, which from the appearance assumed after the attack, was called the fire blight.

Some insisted that the rapid decay of the branches of apparently healthy trees, was occasioned its way in the sap wood nearly or quite round tho limb, that this bug was not more than one tenth of an inch in length, and various other particulars.

Others urged that it was a new disease among fruit trees and probably arose from a change of the sap, effected by the powerful rays of the summer sun operating upon an unusually luxuriant growth of new wood, that the sap became sour or its qualities materially changed,

Communications supporting these two opposite theories appeared, and the writers on both sides after much discussion remained satisfied of the correctness of their different theories.

The writer of this, in order to satisfy himself, examined a number of limbs affected with the fire blight, some of which were more than three feet in length; he separated the limbs from the parent tree, so close to the body as to take a piece of the bark from the trunk, then carefully split the Embs from end to end, keeping the split as near the centre of the limb as possible, and for most of the length in the pith. He then minutely and thoroughly examined the halves of the limb thus prepared with a good compound microscope, (its magnifying power about ten degrees,) and was not able to discover the slightest trace of a perforation made hy any big or juscet in either of the pieces.

In order to be more sure of the fact, he again divided the halves of the limb into two equal longitudinal sections, and subjected the fresh sides thus exposed to the test of the microscope, still no appearence of the work of an insect could be discovered. It was evident that the cause of this decay of the limbs was somewhere in themselves, for the limbs examined were in that part next to the trank of the trees in a still flourishing condition, the extremes for near half the length; were dead. and the limbs were taken off close to the wood of the trunk. If it was the work of bugs or insects that caused this premature decay, the part eat noist have extended nearly or quite round the limbs before they would perish for want of the necessary supply of sap. By the result of the investigation it appears that if any bugs or insects were in the limbs at all, their path could not have extended round one quarter part of the circumference of the limb, and of course could not have out off so much of the supply of sap as to injure the limb,

The back of the limbs was all taken off, and the alburnum and bark both carefully examined by the eye, and with the microscope; here seemed to be the seat of the disease, the albumum was at the small ends of the limbs black and discolored for half their length towards the trunk of the tree; this discoloration did not extend equally round the trunk, but would on one side perhaps, be an inch in advance of its opposite,

The writer does not undertake to assign a cause for the fire blight, but merely says, that from a offinite and careful examination, he is well ratisfied that in the limbs he examined it never was

caused by the work of an insect. - That bugs or ness, do not require the growth to be so open as insects may and do sometimes work in the limbs of the pear trees he does not doubt, but he is equally firm in the behef, that there is a disease often affecting the pear tree, external indications chards and open plantations, against which we of which are similar to those exhibited on limbs know not a remedy. This is called a fire blast, of that tree girdled by bugs or insects, which originates from an entirely different cause.

Remarks by the Elitor of the N. E. Farmer .- It has been said to be umphilosophical to suppose more than one cause to an effect; and as blight in pear trees is an effect sometimes produced by an insect called Scolylus pyri, therefore we should be satisfied with that cause for blight, and autribute every blight which ever affects pear trees to that insect. But we might as well say that a defective tooth was cause sufficient to account for the effect in the human body yeleped pain, and whenever the latter existed we might take it for granted that a tooth extractor was the proper application,

Blight is a withering or blasting of substances belonging to the vegetable kingdom while in a state of growth. Whatever causes such withering or blasting is the cause of blight. The blight mentioned above by "Agricola," is probably what is called by writers fire blight. The blight in the limb of a pear tree, sent us by Dr Fiske was, no doubt, caused by scolytus pyri, and it as different from fire hlight as gont from yellow fever.

Dr Coxe says, That species of blight which is sometimes called the fire blight, frequently destrays trees in the fullest apparent health, in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame, and causing a morbid matter to exude from the pores of the back, of a black, foreignous appearance; this happens through the whole course of the warm season, more frequently in weather both hot and moist, affording reason to believe that it arises from rays of the sun operating on the vapor, or clouds floating in the atmosphere, either by concentration or reflection. It generally, though not always, is perceived most in confined places: certain kinds, and particularly that most exquisite of our winter pears, the St Germain, seems peculiary liable to this species of blight. I have in twenty years lost upwards of fifty trees in the fullness of vigor, sometimes in the most open airy situations, and in every kind of soil. From repeated observation of the kinds most liable to this malady, I have been led to believe, that it is somewhat connected with a principle which appears to be considered as a sound one by the most judicious European writers, when treating of apple trees, that is, the long duration of the variety. It is certain, that natoral trees, continually springing up from seed, are seldem attacked by this discase; and the Seckle pear, generally supposed to be a new variety, is but little affected by it-of fifty bearing trees of this kind, of various ages, I have not lost one entire tree from this cause-this year, for the first time, I have perceived the limbs of some of them partially affected, and in some instances several large branches have been destroved. From the great vigor and rapidity of vegetation in America, pear trees, if much pruned, are apt to grow too fast; this appears to render them more liable to the effect of the fire blight than otherwise they would be-I have therefore changed my mode of trimming them under this impression, confining it very much to suckering, and merely forming the tree-our heat and dry-

in Europe,

Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says, 'There is a sort of blight, which is often destructive to orwhich in a few hours has not only destroyed the fruit and leaves, but many times parts of trees, and sometimes entire trees have been killed by it,

'This is supposed to have been effected by voltimes of transparent flying vapors, which among the many forms they revolve into, may sometimes approach so near to a hemisphere or hemias thereby to make the beams of the sun converge present season, being the upper story of a Hive enough to search plants or trees they fall upon, in proportion to the greater or less convergency of the sun's rays.

'Against this enemy to our fruits there is no guard to our trees, nor any remedy to cure it: but as this more frequently happens in close plantations (where the stagnating vapors from the earth, and the pleutiful perspirations from the trees are pent in for want of a free air to dissipate and expel them; which are often observed in still weather to ascend in so plentiful a manner, as to be seen by the naked eye, but especially by reflecting telescopes, so as to make a clear and distinct object become dim and tremulous) than in those which are planted at a greater distance, or are not surrounded with hills or woods; this directs us, in the first planting of kitchen gardens and orchards, &c, that we should allow a greater distance between the trees, and to make choice of clear healthy situations, that the air may freely pass between the trees to dissipate those vaporbefore they are formed into volumes, whereby the circumandient air will be clear, and less subject to injuries; as also that finits produced in this clearer air will be much better than those that are surrounded with a thick rancid air; for as fruits are often in a respiring state, they conscquently, by imbibing a part of these vapors, are rendered crude and ill tasted."

Elinburgh Review .- Wells & Lilly have this day published. No. 101 of the Edinburgh Review, which contains elaborate articles on the following subjects.

Naval Tactics, Breaking of the Enemy's Line-Sir James Turner's Life and Times; Scottish Covenanters - Public Schools of England; Eton-Astronomical society of London: Recent History of Astronomical Science—Scottish Judicial Reforms; Law of Scotland and England-Public Registry in England-Duty on Coal; Coal Trade-Mr Robert Montgomery's Poems; and the modern Practice of Puffing - Finance: The Budget-Delavigne's Marino Faliero; Anglo-French Drama-Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Muuro. Quarterly List of New Publications. - Price \$5.00 per annum.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Cherries .- From Mr Robert Manning of Salem, fruit of the Plam Stone Morella. This cherry is of a large and fine appearance and of good flavor of the kind. Mr Manning states that they are good bearers; they are well described in RUFUS Howe, from garden of S. Downer, Dorgood appearance but rather acid flavor.

Gooseberries, ... From Mr SAMUEL WALKER, C Roxbury, finit of five varieties, (names not given consisting of small, medium, and very large sized The medium was preferred for eating. From M N. Seaver, of Roxbury, five varieties, viz: Roar ing Lion, Bang-up, Jolly Angler, and two, name unknown; all which were of a large and fine appearance. The first named had the preference eight of them weighed 4 oz, 4 drs., and one 12 dwts. Mr Seaver states his bushes are all young and small, being the first year of bearing and have averaged one quart each.

Honey .- From Rugus Howe, from S. Downer's cylinder, either in their upper or lower surfaces, Garden, one box filled with Honey, made the It presented a most beautiful and delicate appeararea; weight, 15 lbs. Mr Howe Tates he comnenced this spring with ten hives, many of which were in a weak state, from which he now has thaty; he has taken from the laves about one fauldred and fifty pounds of new honey, and will probably have as much more before the season is past; and that the Boe Miller or Moth, which has been so destructive to Bees in this vicinity appears to have in a great measure ceased its ravages.

The Committee on Vegetables have awarded the premium for Early Potatoes to Mr SAMUEL POND, of Cambridge, and for Early Beets and Early Canliflowers to Mr NATHANIEL SEAVER, of Rosbury.

Boston, July 21, 1830.

It is now the season when children, and others who ought to know better, eat maripe fruit, and cholera morbus and dysentery commence their rayages. In the week ending 10th inst., 30 persons died in Philadelphia of these disorders,-Boiled milk, thickened with a little floor, is an almost certain care for dysentery, in common cases.—Boston Patriot.

From a valuable little work entitled ' Seventy five

SEASONABLE RECIPES. GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.

A pint of stewed gooseberries, with all their inice.

A quarter of a pound of powdered sugar.

Two onnees of fresh butter.

Two ounces grated bread,

Three eggs.

Stew the geoseberries till quite soft .- When they are cold, mash them fine with the back of a spoon, and stir into them one half of the sugar. Take the remainder of the sugar, and stir it to a cream with two ounces of butter.

Beat the three eggs, and stir them into the butter and sugar, in turn with the gooscherries, and the grated bread.

Lay puff-paste in a soop-plate. Put in the mixture, and bake it half an hour.

Do not grate sugar over it,

Boston Pudding.-Make a good common paste with a nound and a half of flour, and three quarters of a nound of butter .- When you roll it out the last time, cut off the edges, till you get the sheet of paste of an even square shape.

Have ready some fruit sweetened to your taste, If eranberries, gooseberries, dried peacires, or damsons, they should be stewed in very little water. Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, p 29. From drained, and seasoned with nutmeg, rese water, and lemon. If currants, caspherries, or black herchester, fruit of a French Cherry, (name lost) of ries, they should be mashed with sugar, and put into the pudding raw.

Spread the finit very thick, all over the sheet of paste, (which must not be rolled out too thin,) when it is covered all over with the finit, roll it up, and close the dough at both ends, and down the last side. The the pudding in a cloth, and boil

Eat it with sugar. It must not be taken out of the pot till just before brought to the table.

Red Current Jelly .- Wash your currents, drain them, and mek them from the staiks. Mash them with the back of a spoon. Put them in a jellybag, and squeeze it till all the juice is pressed but. To every pint of juice allow a pound of the best loaf sugar. Put the juice and the sugar into cour kettle, and boil it fifteen minutes, skimming tall the while. Pour it warm into your glasses, set it several hours in the sun; and when cold, ie it up with brandy paper.

Jellies should never be allowed to get cold in he kettle. If boiled too long they will lose their lavor, and become of a dark color.

Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and grape elly may be made in the same manner, and with he same propertion of loaf-sugar,

Raspberry Jum .- Allow a pound of sugar to a found of fruit. Mash the rasoberries and out hem with the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it slowly for an hour, skimming it well. The : up with brandy paper,

All iams are made in the same manner.

Black Cake. - Three pounds of butter and three ounds of sugar beat to a cream, three glasses of randy and two of rose water, twentyeight eggs nd three pounds of flour added by degrees toether, six pounds of currants, six pounds of seed-I raisins, one ounce of cinnamon, one ounce of utmeg, three quarters of an ounce of cloves, half rounce of mare, one bound of lemon. Two rge loaves, baked five hours.

Cockroaches .- the sapient Sancho Panza de ares that there is a remedy for everything but ath; and it is truly happy for mankind that the ultiplication of this postilent race can be repressby aid of their own voracity. If to a quantity Indian corn meal about one third of white or d lead is added, and the mixture moistened with olasses, so as to make it moderately adhesive. e cockroaches will gladly devour it. The repition of this poisoned food for a few nights is nerally sufficient to reduce their numbers to a ry few, even in the most infected houses, and ill eventually cause the destruction of the whole, Soda. - A few onness of soda will soften a hogsad of the hardest water. It is greatly superior wasting to either pot of pearlash, giving a delite winteness to the linen, without the slightest inry, and it never, unless excess is used, in the ast affects the hands.

A Profitable Gooseberry Bush .- Dr S A. Shurtleff sed the present season in his garden, near Pemberton's ill, in Boston, on a single Gooseberry bush, one bushel Goo-eberries of superior quality. The fruit sold at 20 n's per quart, amounting in all to \$6,40.

Our printer desires us to state that the present exssive warm weather has had so unfavorable an effect on the composition rollers used at the Steam Power ess, as to render it impossible to get out this wee; 's per in so workmanlike a manner as is desirable; on this count we have deferred printing the title-page and tex to the eighth volume; it will probably be issued th our next paper.

To Correspondence, — We are obliged this week to fer eight communications; among which are one on mestic Wines, by J. M. G .- Remarks on the Hestian and of a parasitir In ect that fee Is cpon it - &c, &c, all of which will soon appear.

B 1 Subscubers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded borse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms. at 20 dollars the season, to be paid before June 25 the mares are taken away.

Turnip Seed, &r.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street,

An extensive a soutment of Turnip Seeds, of the most duable sorts for family use or stock. The most approxvaluable sorts for family use or stock ed kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well London describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aber deen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it glows to a large size is very sweet and muri ious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment. and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed. raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mi AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turn'p rooted Radishes, suit able for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive mells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, t Bull Calves, sited by the celebrated imwhich stock have produced 36 quarts of oalk a day. No. I, dam Grey Brown, half Colebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The alves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects :-

Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D. Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D.

Materia Medica, by Jacob Pigelow, M. D.

Midwifery, and Medical Jurispendence, by Walter

Channing, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M D. The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is

obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the equirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t

Chloride of Lime.

For sale by Ehenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk Street, opposite Federal Street, Chloride of Lime, well known for posite recertai cites, constitutions effluvia, and for its there be any change, that it will be a farther advance.

Mucduff

For sale-price \$300 He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr Power, of Philadelphia - red and white; calved in June, 1827. Dam-Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr Power's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. Size-Mr Powel's celebrated Bull, Malcolm.

The stock from Macduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to.

New York, June 22, 1830.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
A! PLES, best,	-	barrel	4 (16)	5 (0
ASHES, pot, first sort, -	-	100.	CLL CO.	1113 (0
Pearl, first sort, -		14	125 11	30 (0
BEANS, white, -		bashel	15	1.10
BEEF, mess,		barrel	9 2.	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,		11	9 (1)	9.50
Cargo, No. 2,		44	6.51	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		bound	10	13
ClikESE, new work,	_	1 44	1 7	8
Skimmed milk	-	- 11	3	5
FLOUB, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel	5 37	5.53
tienesee,	-	14	5 37	
Ryr, best,	-	1 14	3 :0	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel	40	55
Rve.	-	Histori	67	17
Barley,	-	- "	0.	67
Oats, -	•	1	37	40
HOCKE LAND COME	+	l l	9 ()	9 50
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cut.		
HOPS, 1st quality.	-	f	14 (0	15 00
LIME,		cask.	85	(7()
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	*	ton.	3 5	3 75
PORK, clear,	-	bærel	17 (4)	18 10
Navy, mess,		**	15 59	
Cargo, No. 1,		7.6		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushed	201	2 00
Orchard Grass, -	-	44	i i	3 00
Fowl Mendow,		- 41		4 06
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,		. "	1	2 50
Red Top (northern,)		- 0	62	75
Lucerne,		count	33	311
White Holevstu kle Clover		1 11	1	33
Red Clover, (northern)	'	41	7	8
French Sugar Beet, -		64	!	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-		50	15
Alexino, toll blood, nawashe	d.	14	30	35
Merano, three tourths washe	ď	1 41	42	45
Mermo, hait blood,		16	28	42
Merico, quarter		11	35	40
Native, washed,		44	25	57
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	_	14		žo
Polied, Lamb's, second sort	-		38	42
Pulled, " spinning firsts			30	40
		1 2	'	-60

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVEL	Y 1	VEFK	43	MR HAY	WARD,	
(Cle. R of	Fan	ewil-h	all A	lurket.)		
BEEF, best pieces, -	*	-		quound t	13	10
POKK, fresh, best piece	8,	-	-	1	3	10
whole hogs,		_	-	64	I.	6
VEAL.				- "	4	B
NUTTON				44	4	12
POULTRY,				1 41	10	15
BUTTER, keg and tub,			_	1 11	10	- 3
Lung, best,				1 1	12	18
EGGS.			-	dozen	١~١	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,			•	bushel	84	: 5
Indian, retail.			•	l'usher	2.4	
POTATOS new -	_		•	1		.0
CIDER. faccording to qu	. a tie		*	1 1		. (2
. tive it actoraing to de	151111	393	~	lbarrel.l	3 514	-1 1,0

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, July 19. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 279 Beef Catile, including about 50 unsold last week-unsold at the close of the market between 90 and 100-10 Cows and Calves, and 2209

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales dull, from \$3.50 to 4.50.
Cows and Calves—We noticed the sale of three only

at \$17 and 25. Sheep-Sales brisk, fair lots at \$125 a 2-some probably brought more than \$2, and we noticed a few taken

for less than \$1-quality poor. Swine-none at market.

The Wool Trade - in elligent dealers in wool express the opinion that wool will hold its present price, and if

MISCELLANIES.

COFFEE.

There are probably many house-keepers who for the preparation of an important item of domestic luxury. It is somewhat remarkable that an infusion which may be made with great case, and in a very short space of time, is, in many families, the cause of more vexation and complaint than all the other petty annoyances of the household put together. The suggestions below, which we copy from the Virginia Literary Museum, may be the means of soothing the diurnal irritation of many an unquiet spirit,-Bos. Doi. Adv.

1. The raw coffee should be round and small grained, free from dirt and of a light color. It should have no appearance of mouldiness, and be quite free from any strong smell. It should not be long kept in sacks with other provisions, as there is no substance more apt to obtain strong and disagreeable odors from the presence of its neighbors. Rum injures it; and Miller even goes so far as to state, that a few bags of pepper, on board a ship from India, upon one occasion, spoiled the whole cargo.

2. When the grains are large, flat, and of a green color, they should be kept on hand, in a dry situation, a long time before use. Every West Indian planter knows this fact, although his interest too often induces him to send the artiele to market before it is old and dry enough.

3. Roasting coffee is by far the most difficult operation of the housekeeper; when earried far enough, an aromatic oil is formed by the heat and forces itself out upon the surface of the grains, giving them a glossy appearance, and an odor which is considered their perfection; yet too little reasting prevents the aroma from appearing, and too much completely volatilizes it, leaving nothing but a flat bitter taste. The heat should be strong and the operation shortened as much as possible, without burning the grains. The roaster should be close or well covered all the time, and, in order to improve the looks and flavor, a small piece of butter may be added to the coffee, while parch-

4. When thus prepared, coffee may be preserved for use in large quantities, without losing much of its freshness, provided the vessels containing it, be kept well covered.

5. An infusion of coffee is better than a decortion, simply because the heat, in the last case, being stronger and more lasting, drives off more of the aromatic oil. It is better, therefore, to grind the coffee very fine, and then expose it by means of a bag or strainer, to the action of hoiling water, than to boil it any length of time, Heat, although unavoidable, injures the flavor, and the best coffee I remember to have tasted, was made by exposing the powder to a pressure of cold water; a tea-spoonful of this extract, thrown into a cup of hot water is sufficient. It is not a bad method to allow the ground coffee to lie in cold water between meals, and then to prepare it by adding hot water.-Just in proportion to the continnance of heat in this and the last operation, the through. At some seasons of the year, when the fragrance disappears, and is replaced by a strong bitter taste which, according to the experiments of Chenevix, depends upon the presence of tannin

THE WEAZEL.

The following story is told in Selkirk-shire .- A group of haymakers while at work saw an eagle rising above the steep mountains that enclosed a narrow valley. The eagle himself was no unusual sight, of white or red lead is added, and the inixture i will be interested in the following simple roles but there is something so imposing and majestic in this noble bird, while he soars upwards in spiral circles that it fascinates the attention of most people. The spectators were soon aware that there was something peculiar in the flight of the bird they were observing. He used his wings violently and the strokes were often repeated as if he had been alarmed and hurried by unusual agitation, and they noticed at the same time that he wheeled in circles constantly decreasing, while his ascent was proportionally rapid. The now idle haymakers drew together in close consultation on the singular case, and continued to keep their eyes on the scemingly distressed eagle until he was nearly out of sight, rising higher and higher in the air. - In a short time. however, they were convinced that he was again rapidly seeking the earth, evidently not as he ascended, in spiral circles, but as something falling with great rapidity. But as he approached the ground they clearly saw he was tumbling in his fall like a shot bird, the convulsive fluttering of his powerful wings, stopping the descent but very little, until he fell at a small distance from the party .- A large They had baths in almost every house, and some c buck tailed weazel or stoat, ran from the body as they came near, turned with the usual nonchalance and impuderce of the tribe, stood upon its hind legs, crossed its fore paws over its nose, and surveyed its enemies a moment or two (as it often does when no dog is near) and bounded into a bush. The of every house, and there are many baths at tavern king of the air was dead, covered with his own blood, and upon further examination they found his throat cut, and the stoat has been suspected as the regicide unto this day.

> A friend mentioned the following fact that came under his own observation .- A light snow covered the ground, and he, while walking out to an adjoining hill, fell in with the track of one of these weazels. which is easily to be distinguished from that of the smaller species by the larger foot print and length of the spring among the snow. He followed the track for some time for his amusement, along the sides of the hill until he came to the marks where a pair of grouse had been sitting, when he lost all trace of the weazel and could follow it no further. As there was no appearance of a hole he was much surprised, and paying close attention to the track of the animal, he became convinced that it had made a spring upon one of the birds which had flown away with it. The conclusion is that the stoat knew quite well what it was about, and would keep its hold until it came to the ground again under similar circumstances with the eagle .- Mag. of Natural History.

> > COCKROACHES.

These insects are among the most disagreeable of the annoyances to which the dwellings of man are subject, and, where their multiplication is permitted the ravages they commit are extensive and vexatious. They are all nocturnal, and exceedingly agile; their flattened bodies allow them to hide, with ease, in every crevice, whence they sally forth in hordes during the night, to devour every sort of provision which is not secured from their voracity. Like all other depredators, they are thrown into confusion and put to flight by the presence of light, whence they were, in ancient times, appropriately called lucifugw or light-shunners. Their destructiveness is not confined to articles of provision for the table; silk, woollen, and even cotton cloths are devoured, or rendered useless by being gnawed male cockroaches fly about, they are very troublesome, especially about twilight, when they dash into rooms, and often strike against the faces of those precreambling that in tan bark.) Roasting, hesides forming this bitter substance, deprives the coffee of nutritious qualities.

Sent. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks Abang—10 Disse Rust. (Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden topon any person, he will inflict a smart; Fushing, N. Y. Wa Pruyer & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden forming this bitter substance, deprives the coffee of nutritious qualities.

Sent. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks Abang—10 Disse Rust. (Fushing, N. Y. Wa Pruyer & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden topon any person, he will inflict a smart; Fushing, N. Y. Wa Pruyer & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden topon any person and property of the coffee of nutritious qualities.

Sent. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks Abang—10 Disse Rust. (Fushing, N. Y. Wa Pruyer & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden topon any person and property of the coffee of nutritious qualities. sent. When a cockroach takes refuge or seeks

everything but death; and it is truly happy fo mankind, that the multiplication of this pestilent rac may be repressed by aid of their own voracity. to a quantity of Indian corn meal about one thirmoistened with molasses so as to make it moderate ly adhesive, the cockroaches will greedily devou it. The repet tion of this poisoned food for a fev nights is generally sufficient to reduce their number to a very few, even in the most infected houses, an will eventually cause the destruction of the whole Traps especially designed for their capture are sometimes to be found at the potteries. A paste-board or card cover, well balanced upon two pins, and placed upon the edge of a vessel, nearly filled witl molasses and water, makes a very good trap. The dish should be so placed, that they can readilmount upon the cover, which revolves on its axi whenever the equilibrium is disturbed, and throw the cockroaches into the fluid .- Ency. Americana.

BATHING.

In nothing were the ancients so much superior t us as in the elegance and commodionsness of baths They found bathing not only good for the body, bu for the mind, and retired from the bath not only wit. renovated strength but with renewed serenity .such splendid decorations, that their very fragment at this day excite the admiration of travellers. Th Turks, whom we call the people least refined i Europe, nevertheless set us a good example in their baths. In Japan too a bath is an indispensable par for the refreshment of travellers.

But it would be vain to praise the advantages of bathing to those whose reluctance to enter wate is little less than hydrophobia, or to commend neat ness to those who know nothing from experiment c the qualities of the little cakes that are stampe Windsor.' All however who have practised bathin know better how to estimate its benefits. Much & the pleasure is lost from the want of a beach ove which the sea is breaking, where a swimmer ma come in on the mane of a wave; yet in the want of beach we may act Diogenes, and be contented in tub .- Tribune.

Bees and Honey.

For sale by RUFUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. Dow NER, Dorchester-Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old but mostly new ones-a number in double. Hives with Glass windows, others in large single ones-also Hones of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 25 ets. per pound 41

Complete set of the New England Farmer. A gentleman in Newport, R. 1, wishes to procure : complete set of the New England Farmer .- Any persor having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr Russell, the publisher, in Boston.

3t June 18.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, untill noon; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worsester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28,

Published every Friday, at \$3 per amount, payable at the and of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the same of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of lifty cents, No paper will be sent to a distance without pay mem be-

ing made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Ressell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing cap be executed to need the wisher of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestual-street. Baltimore-G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1830.

COURLEVER TO THE CO.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Extracts from a paper entitled 'Some account of the Insect known by the name of the Hessian fly, and of a parasitic insect that feeds on it. By Thomas San [Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, I. p. 45, &c, accoupanied by a plate.]

'The well known destroyer of the wheat, his received the name of Hessian fly, in consequence of an erroneous supposition that it was imported in some straw with the Hessian troops during ne revolutionary war. But the truth is, it is absolutly unknown in Europe, and is a species entirey new to the systems. The insect described by Mr Kirpy, in the Trans. Lin. Soc. of London, vol. ix p. 232, and named by him Tipula Tritici, is without doubt of the same genus with this, but specifically distinct. The Hessian fly belongs to the order Diptera, (containing the two-wingel flies,) and genus Cecidomyia, which includes insecs resembling little long legged gnats. The Hessian fly is thus named and described.

' Cecidomyia destructor. Head and thorax black wings black, tawny at base; feet pale, covered with black hair. Length rather more than three twentieths of an inch.' The eggs are elongated. somewhat cylindrical and of a yellowish color. The grub or larva is whitish, without feet, and when taken from the culm is almost inert, exhibiting very little motion to the eye. It is the twentieths of an inch in length, and one twentieth in thickness. The pupa resembles the mature larva, but is of a dark reddish brown color; and appears perfectly inert.

The history of the changes of this insect is briefly this. The eggs are deposited by the female in different numbers from one to eight, and perso doing the parent exhibits another instance of that provident care for her offspring, which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect race. The egg is not placed at the axilla of either of the culm, from which alone its nourishment is deriv- taste, and flavor. ed. In this situation with the body inverted, the head being invariably towards the roots, the infant tion of juice may be varied, so as to suit circumlarva passes the winter. The pressure and punc- stances. When fruit has proved scarce, I have ture of the insect, in this state of its being, upon used but one gallon of juice to three of water; the culm, produces a longitudinal groove of some- last year I had plenty of currants, and to eighteen times sufficient depth to receive almost one half gallons of juice, I added only eighteen gallons of the Raspberry might also be made to answer a good of the side of its body. When several of them cold water; and one hundred pounds of coarsest purpose. are contiguous on the same plant the pressure is brown sngar which cost five and one half cents unequal, and the destruction of the plant ensues, per pound. I believe that the name of that kind best sort for that purpose, I conceive, would be The perfect fly appears early in June, lives but a of sugar in the stores, is Molasses Sugar; it is the common red peach. It is a great bearer and short time, deposits its eggs and dies; the insects the foot of the hogsheads of brown sugar, where comes on late to ripeness, when the state of the from these eggs complete the history by prepar- the sirup settles, it is decidedly the best to make ing for the winter brood.'

order Hymenoptera, and genus Ceraphron. It is and best winc. The above juice, water, and su- Sept. 1827, a storm began which lasted three thus described by Mr Say.

there by that insect; and many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva, under their own observation. The parasite insect, after the business of propagation is performed, throws off its wings as a useless incumbrance. in this respect resembling some species of the genus Fornica, to which also it bears some resemblance in point of form and appearance; this has age, that every precaution should be taken to check led many to suppose that the Hessian fly is in the fermentation, and bring it to a close entirely, reality no other than a kind of pissmire in the ap- as soon as possible. Any want of attention in terous state. But the truth is the parasitic Cera- that respect may turn the liquor to acidity, or renphron belongs to that vast tribe of insects includ- der it ultimately weak and turbid. After the casks ed by Linnæus under the genus Ichneumon. True are stopped close they ought to remain undisturbto the manners of its kind, the parent deposits her ed until the beginning of March, and then before eggs within the hodies of the larva of the Ceci, the high winds of that month take place, the wine domyia destructor, through a puncture made by her may be decanted into easks, or better yet, into acute oviduct for the purpose; the young, when demi-johns, which are more handy for use; and disclosed from the eggs, feeding securely within will keep the liquor in better order. If the wine the body of the larva, at length kills it, but not in has been made carefully, and the fermentation duly general until after its change into the pupa state, Protected by this indurated covering the parasite undergoes its change, and appears in the perfect state about the latter part of June, It seems probable that this insect prevents the total loss of our to press out the juice; even with the assistance of wheat-crops, by restraining the increase of the a press, the labor of it is considerable. This I Cecidomyia within certain bound. The Ichneumon Tipulæ of Mr Kirby is congeneric with this, the fruit is put up into large red earthenware but is doubtless specifically distinct.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DOMESTIC WINES.

MR FESSENDEN-The great difficulty of prohaps more, upon a single plant of wheat, and in curing foreign wines free from adulteration, should encourage families to make at home such wines as can be obtained from our own fruits. They would have the great advantage of being pure. and if properly manufactured will cost but a trifle. leaves indifferently, but displaying some portion Any fruit of an agreeable flavor may be used for of botanical knowledge, the fly carefully insinu- wine; it is conceived that the proportion of the ates her elongated oviduct between the vagina of quantity of fruit, may be raised according to cirthe inner leaf and the culm nearest the root of cumstances, the sugar being the article which will the plant, where the larva, when excluded from give body and strength to the liquor; and the the egg, will be in immediate contact with the fruit being used principally to impart to it color,

Currants make a favorite wine; and the proporcurrent wine, provided it is clean, and from sugar The parisite of the Hessian fly belongs to the of a good grain; it makes the most substantiel gar were put together into a half hogshead tub, days, and took down most of my peaches, they Ceraphron destructor. Black, granulated; feet in a cool cellar, and well stirred two or three times

rous, polished, ovate-acute,-Length one tenth of quor was carefully skimmed of all impurities which gathered and swam on the top. When the sugar 'This is often mistaken for the Hessian fly, in was dissolved, after letting it settle for a few hours, consequence of being found in wheat-fields in it was decanted into three small casks, putting vast numbers during the devastation committed first in each two quarts of the best French brandy, The bungs were put in immediately, but not driven tight, and the vent holes left opened. The bungs and the pins of the vent holes should be stopped tight, as soon as it can be done without running the risk of having the casks burst; opening the vent once or twice a day as long as it appears to be needful. The weather in common seasons is so hot at the time of the currant vintchecked, it will decant in March perfectly clear, but if it should happen not to be the case, isinglass is the best Ingredient to clear it with.

The greatest trouble in making current wine is have avoided of late years by baking them slightly, pots, commonly called pail pots, covered over with a paper, and put into the oven of a temperature full as hot, as it is after taking out the bread. The pot may remain there till the heat of the oven is spent, and the currants will be found to have vielded their juice, and a small pressure over a sieve will separate it from the grounds. The time and labor saved are not the only advantage resulting from this method, but the juice so obtained, being in a great measure claborated by the heat of the oven, has less tendency to ferment than in its natural raw state. The fruit should be perfectly ripe when gathered, which is, when the stalks have turned yellow, when the berries and leaves begin to fall, that is in general about the fifth of August,

There are other fruits besides Currants which would make pleasant wines; the small wild cherry could answer well for that purpose. The rolor, richness, and flavor of its juice would certainly be very favorable, and by baking, the juice could be easily obtained; the latest Black, Mazzard and

Peaches will make an excellent wine, and the atmosphere is well calculated for the vinous fermentation. The flavor and color of that juice would be well adapted for wine. On the 19th, were bruised and broken, and unfit for any use; and base of the antennæ whitish; abdomen glab- a day until the sugar was entirely dissolved, the li- this gave me the idea to try to convert them into

most fit for the purpose, I lead them thrown into water, and well mashed with the hands; this mash was then placed into a large copper boiler, and boiled for some time, cooled, and strained. While yet warm, I had sixty pounds of sugar dissolved in it, and when cold put into a cask without any brandy, and bunged close. There were twentynine gallons; it remained so until the spring of 1828, and proved to be a very delicious wine : its only fault appeared to be a great propensity to ferment, which made it needful to keep it in a cool cellar; the cost of the sugar was \$6,90.

In England they make a very excellent wine paint. with an infusion of Walnut leaves, sugar, and a small quantity of brandy; it is of excellent flavor, and esteemed to be a great stomachic.

They make another sort of wine with cowslip blossoms; and in fact any fruit or blossom capable of imparting a pleasant flavor, with sufficiency of sugar will make wine. Taking it for granted, as I believe there is no doubt, that sugar, dissolved in water and conducted through a proper fermentation, with a small addition of pure brandy, will procure a liquor possessed of all the cordial virtues of the wine made of grapes. The occasional rigor of our winters precludes a hope for our present generations, to cultivate the foreign grape for the purpose of wine making. The necessity of covering over the vines for winter, the multiplicity of labor required for the due management of a vineyard, would render the cost far more than the price of imported wines. But our various fruits offer ample resources for making very pleasant and cheap wines, which would have the advantage of being pure and wholesome, and would save to the country immense sums, which now, in our days, are yearly exported to foreign nations,

With best wishes, I am your friend, &c. Weston, July 20.

APPARATUS TO PREVENT THE ASCENT OF THE CANKER-WORM.

To GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN-

Since your publication on the canker-worm in the N. E. Farmer of the 18th of June, I have thought much upon the subject, and after thinking of many plans to prevent the ascent of the grub upon the trunk of the tree, I have succeeded in perfecting a cheap, and I hope, certain remedy.

I take the liberty of forwarding to you one or two models, or rather the apparatus itself; the small one is complete.-The mode of applying and fitting to the tree I will attempt to describe,

The first step will be to procure two strips of sheet lead; say an inch wide, and of sufficient length to reach half round the body of the tree; these are to get the circumference and any inequalities in the body of the tree at the spet where you wish to fix the board; then put them edgewise upon the board and with a lead pencil trace the size and shape of the trunk of the tree; the next step will be to make the circle with the gage for the insertion of the inner or tin rim; the circle is easily and deeply made by the sweep of the gage it should be made larger by at least an inch than the one made by the pencil,-then split the circular board by sawing, or lay on a strait stick and draw a knife on each side of the board, cutting at least one third through, and then split it.-With a compass saw follow round the pencil mark, or perhaps cut a quarter of an inch larger to allow for the growth of the tree; the space between the board

wine, and after selecting those which appeared the wooden hoop, thin edge up, or let the thin edge | some of which I hope will be found to be new; come just to the lower edge of the hoard; mark the Papaw and Tulip trees thrive here, and I trust how far it laps-then lower the hoop and nail it will ere long adorn your city and vicinity. Some with small nails, and clinch them; lift up the hoop to the lower edge of the board, and hold an iron ladies are tasteful in their flower gardens, and I wedge, or some other solid substance on the upper surface of the board, and drive up the hoop tack with small nails; then insert the tin hoop by driving it down well into the groove; let it lap by an inch, put in a piece of flag and confine the lap by a tin loop, and you then have a circular canal, which, if not water tight, may easily be made so by giving it one or two linings of hot tar, or thick

> The canal may now be filled with tar and oil, oil, spirits of turpentine, lime water, or I should think fish brinc-or a brine made strong with common salt and nitre; this would not belikely to freeze in cool nights, and a little winter strained oil on the top would perhaps prevent the evaporation of the brine, and make it more difficult for the grubs. If the brine should become weakened by rain or snow water, it might easily be strengthened by throwing in a little salt. The tin should be an inch higher than the wooden hoop-if they should swim across they would find it difficult climbing up,

> I have never seen a canker-worm nor the grub, or female, but am under the impression that the grub is a clumsy insect; if that be the case, I think they would not be able to pass the boundaries of another more simple and cheaper defence than the one above described.

> It is the circular board with only one rim, and that of the thinest tin-to be put upon the outer edge instead of the wooden one, and reversed, or instead of rising above the upper surface of the board it should hang down an inch or two; this would present an obstacle which I think they never would be able to pass, for whenever they should attempt to turn the lower edge of the tin they would find themselves on terra firma instead of being on the top of the tree.

If upon examination you should be of the opinion that either of the plans would answer any purpose, no one could object to them on the score of expense, for I would engage any required number to be delivered in Boston, the circular board and hoop, (of this largest size) for 121 cents each or the board best for its application? for the tin rim for half the sum.

There is one other consideration,-if this will stop the grub, it would also stop the ascent of spiders, caterpillars, ants, slugs, and possibly the curculio, if, as Dr Tilton says, they crawl up the body of the tree, instead of flying.

Be pleased to accept the assurances of my regard, in the spring. LEVI BARTLETT:

Warner, N. H., July 2, 1830.

SEASON AT CINCINNATI.

[Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, to the publisher of the New England Farmer.]

- 'Wheat promises fair-also Oats and Barley, there will be excellent crops of rye-Hay will be light, though clover promises well-peaches are abundant-plums are not much cultivated, and apples are rather scarce-Corn is backward (so far as I can judge from a twentyfive miles' journey after a good milch cow, the same being scarce and dear) and markets are low for most kinds of agricultural produce.
- 'I hope to be able to forward to you this winand tree may be filled with oakum; then apply the collecting. I have seen several beautiful species, the stalk is almost dead, in most cases, from the

grounds here are very prettily ornamented; the think they are more inclined to work in them than they are in Boston.'

LIST OF FRUITS.

Ma Fessenden-Will you or some other compeent gentleman publish in the New England Farmer a small Catalogue of the most approved pears, such as have fruited in our country and are good bearers; and show as near as practicable the precise time of ripening of each; commencing with the earliest. Let the day of the month beput down to show the comparative difference of the ripening of each variety. I find the catalogies of our nurserymen disagree; and are rather vague-Oct., Nov. and Dec. is not sufficiently explicit. There is a time when each variety isgenerally in the greatest perfection. That time isimportant to be known, whether it be usually or the 1st, 15th or the 30th, of the month. It is espected that pears will vary a short time in coming to maturity from year to year; yet the time wthin 10 or 15 days of ripening might be made known, which would be very useful to the horticaltural community, particularly to those who are jist beginning to cultivate this valuable fruit. It yould also aid your readers in selecting those arieties which will ripen in succession.

The above information would be thankfully reseived and be very gratifying to at least one of SUBSCRIBERS.

(F A valuable article on Fruit Trees, the nost esteemed sorts, and their times of ripening, &c, written by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, will be found in Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 128.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN-I have presumed to address to you the following questions, and shall feel particularly obliged by an early answer if consistent with your engagements.

1. What is the best wash to apply to apple and other fruit trees, and what time in the year is

2. Has there ever been any method ascertained to prevent the ravages of the Canker Worm?

Do you know what will prevent the small worm from attacking fruit trees in the month of June and July; this worm is much smaller than the Caterpillar which appears and forms branches

Our fruit trees in this vicinity seem to call for great attention to prevent their utter destruction, and it is an object of some importance to ascertain if possible any remedy for the depredations of insects.

Yours Respectfully, JOSEPH ELLSWORTH.

Kitch Mills, Con., July 22, 1830.

INSECTS ON INDIAN CORN.

Ma Fessenden In the Farmer of the 2d, inst, I noticed your remarks on the wire worm, which has been making ravages among the corn in some parts of the state. I have noticed many fields of corn in this vicinity, which were of a rusty yellow color at the bottom-and in searching for the cause, the roots were found ter a package of ornamental seeds which I am now to be covered with green lice. The bottom of communication.

not, have you on hand any information to give respecting them.

H. FERRY. Yours,

Northampton, July 14, 1830. Remarks by the Editor .- We have no recollection of having seen, heard, or read of the above mentioned insect, before the receipt of Mr Ferry's

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF CHERRY GRAFTS.

In the mouth of March, 1828, I set, on a natural Cherry Stock, which is now seven inches in circumference, probably not much less then, a scion of the English Blackheart, which is now in the smallest place eleven inches in circumference and has completely covered the stock. There are three leading branches from this, one six and a half feet, one six feet, the other five and a half feet; there are seventeen smaller lmbs, branching from these in all directions. It bore fruit this present season in abundance and to perfection only two years old. I have several others which have grown very rapidly and I believe they do quite as well if not better than budding, especially large stocks. L. COBB.

Sharon, Mass. July 19, 1830.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES. [Concluded.] THYME.

' No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.' Dayous.

In ancient times, flocks of goats and sheep were sent from many remote parts, to feed on the thyme which grew so abundantly on the rocky parts of Languedoc and Narbonne, and this pasturage yielded a great revenue to the inhabitants of that country, during the height of Roman luxury, on account of the high flavor it gave to the thousands of cattle which were sent to that province.

> Where the wild thyme perfumes the purple heath, Long loitering there your fleecy tribes extend.

Phillips in his History of Vegetables, says, a long residence on and near the South Downs of Sussex, gave the author of this work an opportunity of ascertaining, that those flocks which fed on hills most abounding with thyme, produced so long as their lands were fresh and fertile. mutton of a very superior relish; and it cannot have escaped the notice of the epicures in haunches, that the highest flavored venison is always from arid hilly parks, where this penetrating 'punprovoking' herb abounds,

This plant was thought excellent in suffumigations to revive the spirits; and by its extraordinary fragrancy it was deemed comfortable to the brain and highly exhilarating to the heart. A little thyme mixed with wine, gives it a most grateful savor, and both the smell and taste of it are very penetrating; whence it becomes sudorific, inciding, penetrating, healing, and opening; is of service in the flatulent colic, and restores a decayed appetite.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco was brought to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1570, who that year made his first that purpose. By the way of making known that expedition against the Spaniards in South America. Lobel informs us, that it had been cultivated in England previously to that date. Sir Walter ductions, I have to state that this tree was introabout the year 1586, and it is related that he was

appears he did not intend that it should be copied. pipe in his mouth, he inadvertently called to his man to bring him a tankard of small ale: the fellow coming into the room, threw all the liquor in his master's face, and running down stairs, bawled out 'Fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head's on fire, and the smoke bursts out of bis month and nose.' After this, Sir Walter made it no secret, and took two pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

A French Natural Historian (Valmont Bomarc) relates, that in 1750 Maryland and Virginia produced to England more than 100,000 tons of tohacco; of which, he says, the English kept one half for their own consumption, and exported the remainder to France; for which the latter country paid annually the sum of 9,200,000 livres, or about \$1,701,998 52.

This vegetable still continues to form so considerable a branch of commerce in England, that a store-room has lately been erected in the London Docks, for the exclusive purpose of housing tobacco, which covers with one roof a space of nearly six acres of ground, and which is perhaps the largest room ever built. This immense storeroom is, when empty, an object of wonder; but on sceing it full of tohacco our amazement must be increased, by reflecting on the extent of the trade of England, and on the singular destination of such an enormous heap of half-putrefied nauseous leaves.

Wynne says, in his History of Virginia, published in 1770, that the Virginians export annually above forty thousand hogsheads of this leaf, each hogshead containing eight hundred weight. This author says, 'wherever they have planted this article, their lands are so exhausted by it, that they will hardly produce the bare necessaries of life, and much less such an exhausting weed. It is for this reason, that most of our tobacco plantations are broken up and the people have been obliged to quit them, and retire to the mountains, where they find fresh lands fit to produce this plant, which is the support of their trade, and has been of more importance to them than all the other productions of North America put together,

WATER CRESS.

The ancients are cress with their lettuce to counteract the cold nature of that salad. The name of Nasturtium alludes to its warm stimulating qualities, which were thought to put life into dull and stupid persons, and to brighten the understanding of those who ate of Nasturtium, and which gave rise to the Greek proverb, 'eat cress, and learn more wit.'

CHINESE MULBERRY TREE.

Ma Fessenden-I perceive in your paper of 16th inst, a communication on the subject of the Chinese Mulberry Tree, (Morus multicaulis) which, it is stated, was introduced to France from the Philippine Islands, in July last, and the acquisition of which promises to be of vital importance to the silk culture on account of its great superiority for those who escaped unstung?-U. S. Gazette. in our country we sometimes even anticipate others in the introduction of useful horticultural proand has consequently existed among us for above extraordinary dimensions of the flowers.

loss of sap-extracted by the insect. Have you the first who brought tobacco into repute; but, three years. A number of plants were propagated ever published any account of this insect? If by the caution he took in smoking it privately, it from it the first season, several of which were sent abroad, and one of which I presented to that in-But sitting one day in a deep meditation, with a telligent and enterprising friend of the silk culture, Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, who, in a recent letter, speaks of its flourishing condition.

P. S. I notice a small error in my communication inserted in your paper of 25th ult. The date should be May instead of June.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE,

Linnean Botanic Garden, New York, July 27, 1830.

CATTLE OVERCOME BY HEAT.

MR FESSENDEN-As the hot season has now arrived, when oxen are frequently overcome by heat, and many are lost, will you, or some of your correspondents, through the medium of your useful paper, inform the public of the best manner of treating an animal overcome by the heat, and you will oblige a constant reader.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS HUBBARD.

Concord, July 18, 1830.

We can find nothing on this subject in any veterinary writer, and our own observation and experience have not led us to any remedy for this evil of ordinary occurrence. We should be very much obliged to any correspondent who may suggest any cure or palliation for the complaint above mentioned.

To Remove a tight stopple from a decanter .-It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly, that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdraw .- Dr Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

The non conducting power of Sand is so great, that in eastern countries, when the surface of a bed of sand at midday is too hot to allow the hand to remain in contact with it, the temperature, at the depth of a few inches, is gratefully cool. During the celebrated siege of Gibralter, the garrison turned their knowledge of this fact to good account. The red bot shot employed to destroy the Spanish floating batteries was placed in wooden barrows on layers of sand, and thus carried from the furnaces to the batteries without the wood once catching fire.

The Hive Bee, - 'Lesser tells us, that in 1525, during the confusion occasioned by a time of war, a mob of peasants, assembling in Hoherstein, attempted to pillage the hnuse of the minister of Elende, who having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his dometics to fetch his bee-hives, and throw them into the middle of the infuriated multitude.

'The event answered his expectations: they were immediately put to flight, and happy were

It is stated, that if a bed of carnations be watered at different times in the season, with a solution of nitre, the good effects of the application will Raleigh carried the Virginian tobacco to England duced into our collection in the winter of 26-27, be visible by the luxuriance of the leaves, and the

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DISEASES OF HORSES. [Continued.]

DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

Of the diseases of the teeth in the horse, we know little. Carious or hollow teeth have occasionally, but not often, been seen; but the edges of the grinders from the wearing off of the enamel, or the irregular growth of the teeth, become rough, and wound the inside of the cheek; it is then necessary to adopt a summary but effectual method of cure, namely, to rasp them smooth. Many bad ulcers have been produced in the mouth, by the neglect of this,

The teeth sometimes grow irregularly in length, and this is particularly the case with the grinders, from not being in exact opposition to each other, when the mouth is shut. The growth of the teeth still going on, and there being no mechanical opposition to it, one of the back teeth, or a portion of one of them, shoots up half an inch or more above the others. Sometimes it penetrates the bars above, and causes soreness and ulceration; at other times, it interferes partially, or altogether, with the grinding motion of the jaws, and the animal pines away without the cause being suspected. Here the saw should be used, and the projecting portion reduced to a level with the other teeth. The horse which has once been subjected to this operation should afterwards be frequently examined, and especially if he lose condition; and, indeed, every horse that gets thin or out of condition, without fever, or any other apparent cause, should have his teeth and mouth carefully examined, and especially if he quid (partly chewing and then dropping) his food, without any indication of sore throat, or if he hold his head somewhat on one side, while he eats, in order to get the food between the outer edges of the teeth. A horse that has once had very irregular teeth is materially lessened in value, for, although they may be sawn down as carefully as possible, they will project again at no great distance of time.

DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.

The tongue is sometimes exposed to injury, from carelessness or violence in the act of drenching, or administering a ball, being pressed against, and cut by the edges of the grinders. A little diluted tineture of myrrh, or alum, dissolved in water, or even nature unassisted, will speedily heal the wound. The herse will bite his tongue,-most frequently in his sleep. If the injury be trifling, it requires little care; but in some instances, a portion of the tongue will be torn or nearly bitten off, and the assistance of a veterinary practitioner will be needed.

Bladders will sometimes appear along the under side of the tongue, which will increase to a considerable size, and the tongue itself will be much enlarged, and the animal will be unable to swallow, and a great quantity of ropy saliva will drivel from the mouth. This disease often exists without the nature of it being suspected. It resembles what is called the blain in the cow, which is a very serious complaint in that animal, frequently connected with much fever, and terminating in sufcation. If the mouth of the horse be opened, one large blodder, or a succession of bladders of a purple hue, will be seen to extend along the whole of the under side of the tongue. If they be lanced freely and deeply, from end to end, the

medicine. The cause of this disease is not clearly known. It usually proceeds, perhaps, from indigestion, connected with a general tendency to inflanimation.

THE STRANGLES.

This is a disease principally incident to young horses-usually appearing between the fourth and fifth year, and oftener in the spring than in any other part of the year. It is preceded by cough, and can at first be scarcely distinguished from common cough, except that there is more discharge from the nostril, of a yellowish color, mixed with matter, but generally without smell; and likewise a considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth, and greater swelling than usual under the throat. This swelling increases with uncertain rapidity, accompanied by some fever, and disinclination to eat, partly arising from the fever, but more from the pain the animal feels in the act of chewing. There is considerable thirst; but after a gulp or two, the horse ceases to drink, vet is evidently desirous of more. In the attempt to swallow, and sometimes when not drinking, a convulsive cough comes on, which almost threatens to suffocate the animal, and thence probably the name of the disease. The tumor is about the centre of the channel under the jaw, it soon fills the whole of the space, and is evidently one uniform body, and may thus be distinguished from glanders, or the enlarged glands of catarrh. At length the centre of it becomes more prominent and softer, and it evidently contains a fluid. This rapidly increases, the tumor bursts and a great quantity of pus is discharged. As soon as the tumor has broken, the cough subsides, and the horse speedily mends although some degree of weakness may hang about him for a considerable time.

The treatment of strangles is very simple. As the essence of the disease consists in the formation and suppuration of the tumor under the jaw, the principal, or almost the sole attention of the practitioner should be directed to the hastening of these processes: therefore, as soon as the tumor of strangles evidently appears, the part should be actively blistered. Old practitioners used to recommend poultices; which, from the thickness of the horse's skin, must have very little effect, even if they could be confined on the part; and from the difficulty and almost impossibility of this, and their getting cold and hard, they must weaken the energies of nature, and delay the ripening of the tumor. Fomentations are little more effectual. A blister will not only secure the completion of the process, but hasten it by many days, and save the patient much pain and exhaustion; and it will produce another good effect-it will, previous to the opening of the tumor, abate the internal inflammation and soreness of the throat, and thus lesson the cough and wheezing.

As soon as the swelling is soft on the top, and evidently contains matter, it should be deeply and of your paper, the following statement: freely lanced. It is a bad, although frequent practice, to suffer the tumor to burst naturally, by which a ragged ulcer is formed, very slow to heal and difficult of treatment. If the incision is deep and large enough, no second collection of matter will be formed: and that which is already pressure with the fingers being avoided. The sam daily injected into the wound.

swelling will very rapidly abate, and any little on the symptoms. If there is much fever, and coat of hog manure. The first summer of course

fever that remains may be subdued by cooling evident affection of the chest, and which should carefully be distinguished from the oppression and choking occasioned by the pressure of the tumor, it will be proper to bleed. In the majority of cases, however, bleeding will not only be unnecessary, but injurious. It will delay the suppuration of the tumor, and increase the subscquent debility. A few cooling medicines, as nitre, emetic tartar, and perhaps digitalis, may be given, as the case requires. The appetite, or rather the ability to eat, will return with the opening of the abscess. Bran-mashes, or fresh cut grass or tares, should be liberally supplied, which will not only afford sufficient nourishment to recruit the strength of the animal, but keep the bowels gently open. If the weakness be not great, no further medicine will be wanted, except a dose of mild physic, to prevent the swellings or eruptions which sometimes succeed to strangles. In cases of debility, a small quantity of tonic medicine, as camomile, and gentian with ginger, in doses of a couple of drachms, may be administered

As strangles seem to be a disease from which few horses escape, and which, although attended with little danger, is sometimes tedious in its progress, and accompanied by much debility, some foregn veterinary surgeons have endeavored to produce a milder disorder by inoculating, either with the matter from the tumor, or the discharge from the nose; and it is said that a disease, with all the characters of strangles, but shorter and miller in its course, has supervened. English practitioners have not, we believe, tried the ex-

CANKER AND WOUNDS IN THE MOUTH.

The mouth is injured much oftener than the careless owner suspects, by the pressure of a sharp bit. Not only are the bars wounded and deeply ulcerated, but the lower jaw between the tush and the grinders is sometimes torn even to the bone, and the bone itself affected, and portions of it come away. It may be necessary to have a sharp bit for the headstrong and obstinate beast, yet if that be severely and unjustifiably called into exercise, the animal may rear, and endanger himself and his rider; but there can be no occasion for a thousandth part of the torment which the trappings of the mouth often inflict on a willing and docile servant, and which either render the mouth hard, and destroy all the pleasure of riding, or cause the horse to become fretful or vicious.

From the Westfield Register.

AGRICULTURAL.

MR HUNTINGTON-As it seems to be the fashion of the day to communicate the result of experiment, as well in husbandry as in the arts and sciences, I beg leave to offer through the medium

In the spring of 1828, having a piece of wet land near my house, which would probably be most aptly called Bog Meadow, through which runs a brook about six rods from the bank or upland. I hired three men with canal wheelbarrows. and carried on loam from the adjoining upland, formed may be suffered to run out slowly, all | (which when I commenced, was a steep elevation of 6 or 8 feet ebove the meadow,) covering the part should be kept clean, and a little friar's bal- land to the depth of about six inches. I then sowed Herds Grass seed plentifully upon the earth The remainder of the treatment will depend and raked it in; and covered the whole with a

hav, but found the weeds so abundat that I thought it expedient to cut them and ast them into my harn yard for manure. The st summer I found my crop of hay excellent, bth in quality and quantity, and mowed two good e land, and have now gathered the first crop; e result is as follows.

From one hundred and eight rods of land, by curate measurement. I found, when we had ked it into beans prepared for carting, they nounted to seventy; and as the hay was of an cellent quality and in fine order, I determined ascertain, as near as could be done without too uch expense, the quantity of it. For this purse, therefore, I selected two of the heaps, such were thought by myself and my men to prent a fair average of the whole tract then mow-, and found the average weight of them to be e hundred and four pounds-which, conquently would give me 7280 lbs. for the tract 180 rods-and which at the same rate, will e five tous and 785 pounds to the acre.

The expense of carrying the loam on to the adow, as near as I could ascertain, was about enty dollars per acre ;-and before this improvent, the land probably yielded not more than a to the acre, and that a very coarse and infer quality. It ought perhaps to be stated that above calculations are all made in net weight, I I believe the result fairly stated.

Yours, &c. JAMES FOWLER. Westfield, July, 3, 1830.

SLEEP OF CHILDREN. Infants, from the time of their birth, should be ouraged to sleep in the night in preference to day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to nove everything which may tend to disturb their t, and not to attend to every call for taking m up and giving food at improper periods. ants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a n, long-continued rest, it is a favorable symp-. Until the third year, children generally rere a little sleep in the middle of the day; for that age, half their time may safely be allotted leep. Every succeeding year, the time ought e shortened one hour; so that a child seven rs old may sleep about ten hours. Children ht to rise at six o'clock in the summer, and seven in the winter. It is extremely inicious to awaken children with a noise, or ry them immediately from a dark room into glaring light, or against a dazzling wall: the den impression of light may debilitate the organs vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. t clothes or linen should never be allowed to nung to dry in the bed-room, as an impure atsphere is attended with various and often fatal sequences .- Banish (says Professor Hufeland) her beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating trivances. - The bedstead should not be placed low on the floor; and it it highly improper to er childron to sleep on a couch which is made hout a sufficient elevation from the ground.-

A SISTER'S LOVE.

ok of Health.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar numan affection, than a sister's pure, uncontamted love for her brother. It is unlike all other ction; so disconnected with selfish sensuality;

ter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolution effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother; yet if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out to supply him, as that of his ons from it .- The last spring, I again manured sister? and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy? Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is preeminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence. In all the annals of crime, it is considered anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy or revenge in regard to that brother.

> To clean the Teeth-Pulverized chalk is said to to be the best application to remove the tartar on the teeth, and powdered charcoal will prevent its formation. Vinegar or any other acid will injure the enamel. If the teeth and gums are brushed every morning before breakfast with fine powdered chareoal or soot, and a stiff brush, they will be perfectly clean, and you will seldom if ever be pained with the tooth ache.

> Fashionable Singing .- The Editor of the Augusta Conrier, in remarking upon Mrs Plumer's singing, says that he would as soon listen to a steam boat letting off her steam, as to a fashionable singer who stands and cries ba-a-a for a quarter of an hour at a stretch. We agree with him.—Camden Journal.

TO PARENTS.

The following is an extract from the 'Frugal House-

'In early childhood, you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing, -not for their own use, for that would make them selfish,but for some use. Teach them to share feverything with their play mates; but never allow them to destroy any thing.

'I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean, or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable and genteel with a little, as others can be with much. In this family when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little one wanted a piece of twine to play scratch-eradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it on the floor, the again in its place.

'Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permament power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more withal, so fond, so devoted. Nothing can al-1 the injury he does his family and creditors is cer-1 prizes are also announced for 1834.

tain. True economy is a careful treasure in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace will follow.

[The following was addressed to a farmer, of Penn. who brought a bottle of the oil to Maryland-at a large dinner party on Elkridge of gentlemen from town and country, of whom we had the pleasure to be one, the salad was dressed with this sun flower oil. It was eaten, and pronounced to be excellently well dressed, no body suspecting it not to be olive oil. When the British treaty was made, cotton was deemed to be an exotic product, unworthy of regard.] - American Far-

THE SUN FLOWER-its culture-product-properties, uses and value.

The sun flower is cultivated like Indian corn. planted in rows-the rows three feet apart and stalks eighteen inches.

Any land which produces corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels per acre, and it is worth 75 cents

The single headed kind is preferable, and as soon as ripe, which is known by its shatteringthe heads are taken off, carted to the barn floor, and immediately threshed out with the flail, it should be cleaned with the wind mill, f or fan we suppose,] and then spread out, and occasionally turned or stirred to become dry, if left upon a large heap it may mould.

By an improved mode of extracting the oil, a bushel of seed yields a gallon of oil-three quarts cold pressed, and one quart by heating. The cake when ground is very nutritive as cattle feed, and will pay the expense of the miller.

The oil used as a purgative appears to have the same effect as easter oil, without the nausea.

Of the bottles sent, one marked with a vellow ribbon, was expressed about two months ago-the three other bottles were expressed four weeks since. The first is clearer, owing to the difference of the four weeks; it clarifies without any preparation. The three bottles are finer in their taste than that marked, which is owing to an improvement in the machinery for making it.

A bushel of seed will plant about 10 acres. I can furnish any gentlemen disposed to cultivate it with the best seed. I expect to raise about 500 bushels this season, and have engaged others in raising probably as much more.

CHAS. A BARNITZ.

The Paris Central Society of Agriculture, at its last sitting, awarded the following prizes: -2000 francs to Messrs Flackat and Mulot, for their process of boring for Artesian wells. Another, for the same object, to Messrs. Fraisse and Poituvin; and also a gold medal to M. Favel. 1000 francs to M. Payen for a memoir on the use which may older children had no need to be told to put it be made of the carcases of domestic animals when dead; and other prizes, of small amounts, on different subjects, making altogether 7000 francs. Several gold and silver medals were also presented. The prizes of next year are to be, first, 1500 francs for the best treatise on the use which may be made of the dead bodies of domestic animals: 1500 francs for the best treatise on the blindness of horses; 3500 francs for the best than he can pay, deserves no praise, he obeys a model of a threshing and winnowing machine: sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason; it 3000 francs for the best treatise on the mode of would be real charity to check this feeling; be- boring for water: 1000 francs for the best treatfeminine in its developement; so dignified, and cause the good he does may be doubtful, while ise on the culture of the pink poppy. Three

ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1830.

MR FESSENDEN-I beg leave to offer the following remarks for the benefit of that portion of your readers, who have faith in most things which they find in print, especially if found printed in the New England Farmer.

Respect is certainly due to the opinion of your correspondents-greater respect is due to the discernment of the most enlightened portion of your subscribers, but I submit the question to your candid decision, if the greatest respect on the score of usefulness is not due to those who feel and acknowledge their want of light, and seek it through the medium of your valuable paper. Would it not therefore be well to let every unsound opinion, which is offered for publication, be accompanied by some corrective editorial remark?

The cultivation of the wild cherry tree has been recommended for the purpose of attracting the caterpillar from apple trees. Let us reflect on this a moment, and see if the preservation of seed caterpillars amounts to anything more or less than the encouragement of emigration from their favorite cherry trees to the remotest part of the surrounding orchards as is their practice at the time of depositing their eggs.1

The raising of orchards from cuttings has its as in gardens and orchards. advocates, by placing the end of each slip in a potato, then plant it out, and the whole business properly understood, may be of service. The is done. Who from their own reasoning could cherry trees, as we comprehend the matter, are have believed that there was such affinity between intended merely as decoys, or traps to catch catvarious kinds of trees and plants and the juice of a raw potato? Surely no one; but having faith in what is printed, many have witnessed the hopeful prospect of a blessed hereafter, that is about to be realized by a bost of roses, myrtles, gerani- may be perfectly correct to destroy all the wild ums, and other slips at this present time, which are gone, or going to their long homes.9

The great body of our farmers are not horticulturists. An erroneous opinion prevails among tree is valuable, and the bark useful in medicine. them that orchards, young or old, should not be ploughed. The article, which appeared in your paper of the eleventh of June, which recommended hand hoeing, and top dressing with manure, instead of ploughing and planting for a crop, has been misunderstood by some who consider grass as no crop at all, particularly in pastures, and believe that to have been the impression of the author of the piece referred to-but his plan is to permit nothing to grow under fruit trees, or vines, which is correct, and should be adopted by men of wealth, or by every one in the cultivation of nice and valuable fruits, near a good market. But orchards of cider apples, and even choice table fruit, whore land is cheap, and no demand for it, should always be set out in a rich moist pasture.3

As there are but few farmers who can be induced to keep their orchards free of grass and weeds, and be contented only with a crop of fruit. would it not be well to recommend to them the next best conrsc, which is to plough shallow, so as not to cut off any small roots, manure as much as can be effectual, cultivate annually a crop of some fruit for the supply of the city of Paris, a prokind among their trees. But be sure that neither corn nor potatoes be planted within four feet of be to set pig weeds in a cornfield, and grass is as proportion of manure is every year worked into destructive to an orchard as weeds are to a garden. the soil' &c. [see p. 374, col. 1.]

But grass is least injurious when closely fed off on the ground.

I am your obedient servent. Providence, July, 1830. AN ORCHARDIST.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

1 We have heretefore endeavored to anticipate objections, and prevent errors on this subject. In the fifth volume of the New England Farmer, page 358, column second, the following article may be found recorded:

CATERPILLARS AND THE BIRD CUERRY.

In the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 314, an article was republished recommending to plant the Bird Cherry (Prunus Padus) in orchards, as a place of resort for caterpillars; as those insects have such a partiality for the leaves of that tree, that they will congregate on them and leave all other trees within one or two hundred yards distance untouched. A friendly horticulturist has suggested to the editor that the article alluded to might be the means of mischief, by inducing cultivators to raise those cherry trees and thus favor the multiplication of the insects by furnishing them with the food to which they are most partial;-those gentlemen in the neighborhood of Boston, who are friendly to the pursuits of horticulture, have taken great pains to extirpate the bird cherry, endeavoring to procure its entire destruction in fields and forests, as well

It appears to us, however, that the article, erpillars .- But you must be careful to destroy the caterpillars on the trees, when they are taken. If you catch, and feed and let them go at large, you become instrumental in their propagation. It cherry trees, except those which can be used to allure caternillars to destruction. But if we are not misinformed, the timber of the wild cherry

2 We have not seen any recommendation, from any cultivator, whose authority can be relied on for setting slips or cuttings in a potato, and planting them out in that position. But we are not prepared to say that a process of that kind would not succeed with some plants, in some cases, though we doubt whether that mode of propagation will often be found expedient.

3 There are several articles in our paper of the eleventh of June last, relating to the culture of fruit trees, which concur in recommending to orchardists, when fruit is the principal object of eulture on any particular piece of ground, not to cumber the premises with other crops. In one of those articles, a quotation is given from Vernon's translation of a French treatise on the cultivation yellowish green, with red stripes on one of the Mulberry tree, in which the translator condemns the general usage of the farmers of our country, in taking a crop of grain, of roots or of grass from their orchards. And states that 'At Montreuil, a village of nearly twenty thousand ton, fruit of the Moor Park Apricot, of fine inhabitants, all maintained by the cultivation of pearance, measuring six inches in circumferer prietor will not allow even a plant of lettuce to be grown near fruit trees. Every particle of the surany tree. To plant potatoes round the root of a face of the ground is there kept in a friable state tree when it is transplanted, is as wise as it would to the full extent of the roots of the tree; a due

It is true that Nicol, a Scotch gardener, reco mends a somewhat different mode of cultivati fruit trees, and allows an orchard to be laid do to grass after the eighth year, [same page abo referred to. Deane's New England Farmer, lil wise, art. orchard, observes, that 'orchards whi are laid down to grass last longest; but it is a cessary to keep the ground clear of weeds a grass for some little distance from the roo When trees in an orchard are so large as shade most of the ground, little besides grass v grow under them. And the leaves which I from the trees, together with their shade, will p vent the sward from becoming too tough and m ted for roots of the trees to penetrate it. We l lieve, however, that the ground should always stirred about young trees, but not so deeply as injure the roots.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIET FRUITS.

Saturday, July 24, 183

Cherries .- From Gen. Deanborn, fruit of Belle et Magnifique. The tree was received fr Vilmorin's Nursery in 1823 or '25, and truly is magnificent appearance; color red, with wl spots, or mottled, a valuable fruit from its latene The tree is very vigorous and a good bear From Mr Robert Manning, a French Cherry fair appearance, but rather acid flavor.

Apples .- From Col. George Gibbs, of Sa wich, L. I. near New York, fruit of a fine Ap that ripens with him about the 1st of July. tree imported from Europe thirty years since, na unknown. From E. BARTLETT, Esq. of Roxbi fruit of the early Nonsuch, (ripe July 10,) to Juneating; both in pleasant eating and good fill Also fruit of the Winter Pearmain and Rock ple, of the last season, in good preservation; latter has been kept four and five months into second year. From S. Downer, of Dorches an apple well known in the market for some ye past, under the name Queen, Ladies, &c. original tree of this variety, we learn from C Benjamin Williams, of Roxbury, was a Wile which grew on his farm, which was blown de some years since. This fruit is deservedly a verite as a summer apple. The color is a r beautiful Red, varies from light to very darl the sunny side. Shape oblong and very peril medium size, sprightly, and very pleasant, riper in succession, commencing about the 1st of Aug The tree grows upright and thrifty, and is a stant and good bearer. It is getting much ci vated in this vicinity. The committee recomm that it be called the Williams Apple. Fron Howe, from the garden of S. Downer, fruit of Early River Apple. This fruit is said to h originated near the Connecticut River, and good summer fruit, over medium size; colc pleasant flavor, and saleable in the market, rip in succession, also the Early Harvest Apple, ag flavored, yellowish white, saleable fruit.

Apricots.-From E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexi

Pears .- From Mr E. D. RICHARDS, of Dedh fruit of the Madeleime (of Cox, No. 3,) Citror Camnes, Green Chissel, or Early Chaumonte one of our best summer Pears, and a good bea Plums .- From R. Howe, from S. Down

Garden, fruit of the Jaune Hative, Early Yel or White Primordian, called in our market Bil lum. A Yellow Plum of fair size and of good avor. The tree blossoms full but the fruit is neertain in setting.

Honey .- From Mr ARTEMAS ROGERS, of Waertown, four boxes and one tumbler of Honey. he boxes were taken from the top of one hive, nd contained about 4 lbs. each, of a pure white oney and comb. Mr R, commenced in the spring ith one hive from which he has had two swarms. S. DOWNER.

Remedy for drinking cold water when heated .- A iend in Roxbury informs us that a person who had aterially injured himself by drinking freely of cold ater, when very warm, in consequence of exertions making hay, was restored to health by the appliation of bruised horse-radish leaves and onions to e stomach and bowels.

Sugar from Beet roots. - The French appear dermined to carry on this manufacture: the quanty made in France is about 4,000 tons a year. 'he cost is as yet considerably greater than that f West India sugar; but the process is very reent, and the parties expect to make improveents which will materally reduce its expense.

Emigrants from France .- In the ship France, tely arrived at New York from Havre, came 113 rmers from Wirtemberg and Alsace, in France.

TALL TIMOTHY .- A stalk has been cut at Norriswn, Pa. 7 feet and 51 inches in height.

The Salem N. Y. Post states that the Wheat Crop hich has looked remarkably promising, is now tely to be greatly injured, and in some instances most entirely cut off, by an insect, which is found, great numbers, in the head of the grain. It is of rellawish color, and about the tenth of an iach in ngth. It is within the hull, where it fastens upon e kernel, and saps the juices and destroys the life

It is stated, that if a bed of carnations be watered different times in the season, with a solution of tre, the good effects of the application will be visie by the luxuriance of the leaves, and the extra ornary dimensions of the flowers.

The expenses for the support of the poor of the ty of New York, during the past year, (1829) nounted to one hundred and twentyfour thousid dollars.

Ruta Baga Seed.

Just received at the Seedstore connected with the New agland Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few pounds of the new Red Top Ruta Baga Turnip ed, from Scotland, where it is considered much superior the common sort.

Also, 100 lbs. of the common Yellow Top Ruta Baga, warranted of the first quality.

olivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Gcese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated im-orted improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, hich stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, er sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No.

dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The alves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers. Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurt-ff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

IF Subscribers to the New England Farmer are inrmed that they can have their volumes neatly halfound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroyin aronning pesurential exhaustins, and destroy-ing contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Eng-land Farmer.—Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street,

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen. White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing mounts, some many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9. able for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms. at 20 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last for teen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and wcaving is done for the family; two Baros, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major. Annrew Pierce, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Am-u-nishun ov awl Kines, for sail as u-shu-al at Kouplan's Pouder Store, 65, Braud-street.

Carnation Pink Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, A collection of the finest Carnation Pink Roots, potted,

now in bud and bloom, and in good order. They are raised from some choice plants received from Europe last season, and are sold at 50 cents per pot. July 9.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is hable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery; and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, patieularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

		1	.	FROM	To
APPLES, new,		- 1	barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	-	ton,	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	-		"	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	_		bashel.		1 25
			barrel.		10 50
BEEF, mess, Cargo, No. 1,			11	9 00	9 50
Cargo, No. 2,	_		11	6 50	
BUTTER, inspected, No	1 now		bound.	10	13
BUTTER, inspected, No	. 1, 11011,		"	7	8
CHEESE, new milk,		•	- "	3	5
Skimmed mill	K, -	-	barrel.		
FLOUR, Baltimore, How	ara-street,	•	barrer.	5 37	
Genesee, -	-	-	11	3 50	
Rye, best;		-	bushel.		55
GRAIN, Corn,	-	-	nisnei	65	67
Rye,	-	-	1	60	65
Barley,	-	-			42
Oats,	-	-	1	40	
HAY.		-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort	, new,		cwt.	10 50	
HOPS, 1st quality.		-	- 11	14 00	15 00
LIME		-	cask.	85	
PLAISTER PARIS ret	ails at	-	lon.	3 50	
PORK, clear, -	-	-	barrel.	17 00	
Navy, mess,	-	-	16	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	-	**	} -	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,			bushel	2 00	2 00
Orchard Grass,			. "	1	3 00
Fowl Meadow,			66		4.00
Tall Meadow ():	ats Grass.		**	1	2 50
Red Top (north			44	62	75
Lucerne		-	pound.	83	38
White Honeysu	ckle Clove	٠	46	1	33
Red Clover, (no	ribern)	٠,	- 44	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full bloo	d washed	-	1 "	50	55
Merino, full blood	1 unwach	od .	111	30	
Merino, three fou	ribe wach	.a'	44	42	45
Merino, half bloo	A masm	.u,	111	38	42
	α,	-	111	35	
Merino, quarter		-	"	35	
Native, washed,	C	-	"	1 00	50
Pulled, Lamb's,	arst sort,		"	· m	42
Pulled, Lamb's,				38	40
Pulled, " spin	ning, first	sort	,	'	40
1		_			

PROVIS	10	Ŋ	MA	RKET	9	
CORRECTED EVE	RY '	WEE:	к вч	MR HAY	WARD,	
(Clerk of	Far	wuil-	hall A	larket.)		
BEEF, best pieces, -	-	-		pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best piece	26,	-	-	r "	8	In
whole hogs,	-	-	-	1 "	5	6
VEAL,		-	-	"	4	8
MUTTON	-		-	"	4	10
POULTRY,	-	-	-	1 "	10	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-		-	1 "	10	13
Lump, best,			-	. "	15	. 20
EGGS,			-	dozen.		12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-		-	bushel.	84	35
Indian, retail,	-		-	"		70
POTATOS, new -	-	-		"	1	50
CIDER,[according to q	uali	ty,]	•	lbarrel.	3 50	4 (0

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, July 26.

[Reported for the Chrooicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 199 Beef Cattle, including 58 unsold last week-all sold; a circumstance which has not happened for six or eight weeks past, 2660 Sheep, and 8 Cows and Calves.

Prices-Beef Caltle-A little better than last week :-

particular good Cattle, \$3.75 to 4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales brisk—lots were taken at \$1.37\frac{1}{2} a 2.00—some wethers were at market and sold, price not noticed.

Cows and Calves-Few sales only at 20 a 25.

Swine-none at market.

MISCELLANIES.

PEARLS.

Pearls are not as poets have feigned-

- rain from the sky,

Which turns into peads as it falls in the sea;

but they are the morbid secretions of an oyster, a native of the sea and of various coasts. It is singular as remarked by Humboldt, that though several species of this genus of oyster abound in the rivers of South America no pearls are found in them. The saw; several thousand people of different colors, pearls are situated either in the body of the oyster or they lie loose between it and the shell, or lastly, they are fixed to the latter by a kind of neck, and it is said they do not appear till the animal has reached bazaar or market-place before each; the multitude its fourth year. They are of a beautiful lustre, but of hoats returning in the afternoon from the pearl there is nothing peculiar in their chemical composition, consisting merely of carbonate of lime.

The Romans were extravagantly fond of these ornaments which claimed the first rank after the diamond, and they gave almost incredible prices for them. Julius Casar presented Servilia, the mother of M. Brutus with a pearl worth 48,4171, 10s. and separating and assorting them, others weighing and Cleopatra, at a feast with Anthony of which Pliny ascertaining their number and value, while others has given a long and interesting account, swallowed are hawking them about, or drilling or boring them one, dissolved in vinegar of the value of 80,7291. 3s. 4d. They were worn in great profusion, not only in the ears, and on the fingers, head and neck, but strung over the whole body. The principal fisheries of this people were in the Rod Sea, the Gulf of Persia, and the Indian Ocean; and it is a matter of history that Cæsar was induced to invade Britain from some exaggerated accounts he had heard of the pearls of the coast, and rivers. Ceylon continues to be as it was in the time of the Romans, the most productive of those ornaments. The ancient fisheries of the Red Sea, however, are either exhausted or neglected, and cities of the greatest celebrity have in consequence sunk into insignificance or total ruin. In the time of the Ptolemies the merchants of the islands were princes, but they are now succeeded by a race of miserable fishermen.

In his tour to Scotland, Mr Pennant mentions a considerable pearl fishery in the vicinity of l'erth from which 10,000 l. worth was sent to London from 1761, to 1799, but by the indiscriminate destruction of the muscles the fishery was soon exhausted.

After the discovery of America the traffic in pearls passed in a great measure from the East, to the shores of the Western world. The first Spaniards who landed in Terra Firma found the savages decked with pearl necklaces and bracelets, and among the civilized people of Mexico and Peru, they saw pearls of a beautiful form, as eagerly sought after as in Europe. The stations of the oysters were sought out, and cities rose into splendor and affluence in their vicinity, all supported by the profits on these sea-born gems. The first city which owed its rise to this cause was New Cadiz, and the writers of that period discourse eloquently of the riches of the first planters, and the luxury they displayed -but now not a vestige of the city remains, and downs of shifting sand cover the desolate island. The same fate overtook the other cities, and towards the end of the sixteenth century this traffic in pearls had dwindled into insignificance. At present, Spanish America deadly wound. So exceedingly poisonous is its bite, furnishes no other pearls for trade than those of the Gulf of Panama and the mouth of the Rio de la Hacha.

The bulk of them are procured from the Bay of Condeatchy, in Ceylon, the Taprobane of the Ro-

On all other stations the cysters have disappeared while here they continue in undiminished numbers, though fished for centuries. The fishery has been conducted with an eye to the future. The banks which extend fur several miles along the coast are divided into three or four portions and fished in succession, a repose of three or four years being thus given to the animals to grow and propagate. The other) venomous creature, the first thing to be done

and nations the fishing days do not in reality much exceed thirty.

The fishing season commences in February and continues till about the beginning of April. During its continuance there is no spectacle which Ceylon affords, more striking to an European than the Bay of Condeatchy. 'This desert and barren spot' says an eye witness 'is converted into a scene which exceeds in variety and novelty almost everything I ever countries, easts, and occupations continually passing and repassing in a busy crowd: the vast number of huts and small tents erected on the shore, with the hanks, some laden with riches, the anxious and expecting countenances of the boat owners while the beats approach the shore and the eagerness with which they run to them when arrived; the vast number of jewellers, brokers, merchants of all colors and descriptions, who are occupied with the pearls, some for future use-all these circumstances tend to impress the mind with the value and importance of that object 'which can of itself create this seene.'

The inference is just, and yet when we remember in what manner and by whose means these vain ornaments are procured, the impression which such a gay scene conveys comes not unalloyed. Poor negroes sold to slavery were compelled to dive for them; and we cannot read of the cruel treatment they received from the American Spaniards without feelings of indignation and horror. Nor is it methodistical, but it is wholesome to view the desolation which overtook their cities, and the departure of their pomp and their strength' as the just punishment of their wickedness. The divers I believe are not slaves nor I hope are they maltreated; but they still drive a laborious trade and one not void of danger. for the ground shark prowls among the banks and is ever on the watch to devour them.

Pearls are the toys of civilized nations; while shells themselves become the pride and ornament of savage tribes; for it is in poetry only that we find damsels who think themselves 'when unadorned, adorned the most;' a negro Venus with a large cowry for an ear pendant, another for a nose jewel, and a string of volutes for a necklace, may in the opinion of your fair lady have a ridiculous and childish taste, but the one values her shells as highly as the other does her pearls. Sir J. Banks could not by any presents induce an Otaheitan girl to part with her native orna-

ments. - Edin. Jour. of Nat. Science.

COBRA DA CAPELLO.

The Cobra da Capello is a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in various degrees of abundance in different hot countries of the old continent, and in the islands adjacent. When disturbed by the approach of an individual, or any noise, the cobra raises the anterior part of his body, so as to appear to stand erect, expands its hood, and is prepared to inflict a that, in numerous instances which are well authenticated, death has followed within a few minutes; under ordinary circumstances, a few hours is the longest term that intervenes from the infliction of the bite till the death of the sufferer, where prompt measures for his relief have not been resorted to. So numerous are these dreadful vipers in some parts of India and Africa, that they are frequently found in dwelling-honses, and, in some instances, have taken up their quarters in the beds. Death of necessity must follow, under such circumstances, should the animal be alarmed or irritated by any sudden motion. In case a bite is received from this (or indeed any given to the animals to grow and propagate. The beds are carefully surveyed before they are let or farmed, and the merchant is permitted to fish for them the wound, on the side nearest the heart. The excel-

only six or eight weeks; but from the number of lent experiments of doctor Pennock, which have be holidays observed by the divers of different sects already referred to, prove that a sufficient degree pressure thus kept up will prevent the poison fro affecting the system; and this is rendered evident the good effects derived from ligatures appli around bitten limbs above the wound, by the nativ of India, though such ligatures generally act 1 imperfectly. The good effects of pressure, combin with the advantage of withdrawing the poison, w he obtained by applying a well exhausted cuppin glass over the wound; a substitute for which may most always be made of a drinking glass, small bott &c., if proper cups be not at hand. To heighten t curiosity of the multitude, the jugglers of India sele these venomous reptiles for their exhibitions, ar having extracted their fangs, keep them in cages baskets, to exhibit as dancing snakes. When t cage is opened, the juggler begins playing upor pipe or other instrument; whereupon the viper: sumes the erect attitude, distends its hood, and 1 mains balancing itself in this position until the mus is suspended. It is, however, most probable, that tl viper, in common with lizards and other animals, peculiarly affected by musical sounds. A friend, w passed a considerable time in the kingdom of At informed us, that a cobra entered a room while gentleman was playing on the flute, and advanc gently towards him so long as the music continue whenever it was suspended, the animal halted, a when it was entirely stopped, it gradually withdre This circumstance induced them to spare the vipe which uniformly made its appearance on several su cessive days when the flute was played.

The Galena Advertiser states that a roof of 12. equare feet may be covered with 765 pounds of she lead, which at the present prices, would cost 53, or about 20 dollars, less than the price of the nece sary shingles at Baltimore. The lead covering it supposed would last as long as the walls of the Lous and when no longer wanted as a covering wou not be lost. A shingle roof needs repairs or ren vation in twenty years.

A short time since, in a churchyard in Herefor shire, England, were written on a grave rail the fe lowing lines :-

Remember me as you pass by, As you are now, so once was I; As I am now so you must be, Therefore prepare to follow ine.

Underneath these lines some one wrote in bh paint-

To follow you I'm not content, Unless I know which way you went.

Chloride of Lime.

For sale by Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk Street, or posite Federal Street, Chloride of Lime, well known for its excellence in destroying noxious effluvia, and for i use in the arts.

Bees and Honey.

For sale by RUFUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. Dow NER, Dorchester-Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part of but mostly new ones—a number in double Hives wit Glass windows, others in large single ones—also Hone of superior quality made from the blossoms of this yes 25 cts. per pound 41 July 2.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at tl end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the No paper will be sent to a distance without pay ment be

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1830.

No. 3.

COMMUNICA PIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The following letter from T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. will, I think, be interesting to all those who have seen the illiberal and disingenuous remarks in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, upon the London Horticultural Society, and that eminent and liberal horticulturist, its learned President. J. LOWELL.

LONDON, MAY 28, 1830.

JOHN LOWELL, Esq., Rozbury, near Boston.

My DEAR Sta-I intended to have forwarded to you a box with plants or grafts of some Belgick varieties of Pears, of which the merits have been ascertained in the garden of the Horticultural Society; but the affairs of that Society became embarrassed the past winter, and the members have been disagreeing among themselves, and all has been in confusion owing to a heavy debt having been contracted.

All parties have alike been friendly to me; and reclected me without a dissenting voice. I had declared, when it was first proposed to make me President, that I, living at so great a distance (170 miles) would take no part in the management of the finances. Everything is now perfectly and amicably arranged, and all is going on well; and I hope next spring to forward a box to you. I have two or three excellent new pears in my own nursery, and one very admirable apple. Thave also a new plum which remains sound und excellent all winter, and which is the best dessert fruit which I possess in the spring. I shall be happy to bud trees of any kind which I think worth sending you.

Respecting my dispute with Loudon, I thought the discovery I had made as to the culture of the potato, of much value to a country circumstanced as ours is, and having the power to silence him with little trouble, I thought it best to do so.

I never engage in controversy till I am very sure I am right; and knowing that the public will sooner or later judge correctly I never lose my temper, or am in the least degree discomposed.

I think, that, last year, I discovered a mode of mproving cider, which renders it more wholesome, and enables me to obtain from apples which are without acid, a liquor as free from acid is any kind of wine.

During the fermentation of cider sherry, though t be called vinous, a good deal of acetous acid, is, believe, always generated, making those liquors nore or less harsh, that is, really acctous. I mix n each hogsbead of 110 gallons, from seven to ight pounds of newly burnt charcoal finely powlered. This mitigates fermentation, rendering the quor as black as ink so long as it ferments, but as oon as fermentation ceases, the charcoal is deosited, carrying with it all impurities, and leavng the cider excessively bright. No taste or mell is given to the liquor by the charcual, that eing wholly insoluble.

I sent you a small tree of the Siberian crab,

a useful variety-none was ever seen so productive in our climate.

Very sincerely yours,

T. A. KNIGHT.

N. B. Roxbury, July 30 .- Any person may have buds or scions of the Siberian bitter sweet, J. L.

LOCUST.

MR FESSENDEN-On the whole, I am extremely well pleased with the New England Farmer: but should I find a word or two of fault, it will all be intended for the benefit of the paper, as well as its numerous readers. What I particularly allude to in this case is the neglect of giving the botanical or scientific name to all vegetables that are brought into notice, either that of Linnæus, or some other well known and approved author, There is no one of your correspondents, I presume, but might find the botanic name of any vegetable he might wish to bring into notice through the medium of your paper,

reading the observations of Ma WM. BUCKMINS- Locust tree, (Robinia pseudo acacia.) Michaux, in TEA, in the last No. of your journal, where he re- his North American Sylva, in describing this tree commends the culture of the Yellow Locust Tree. I have no doubt but his remarks are worthy of in winter, while the circulation of the sap is susattention-but what species of Locust is this? pended, and posts [for fences, split from them] are Eaton describes four, viz: False acaeia, (Robi- allowed to become perfectly dry, before they are nia pscudo acacia-Clammy Locust (R. viscosa)-Rose Locust, (R. Hispida) - and Siberian Locust, rience has st Avn that their duration varies accord-(R. Caragana.) NUTTALL mentions the same, but ing to certain differences in the trees from which no Yellow Locust. My first impression, however, they are formed; thus about Lancaster and at was, that it was the common Locust we often see Harrisburgh, a small town on the Susquehannah, in our door yards, here in the country, Robinia where a considerable trade is carried on in wood pseudo acacia; but perceiving Mr B's account of that is brought down the river, those trees are the rapid growth of its sprouts, a circumstance I accounted best whose heart is red; the next in never happened to notice, I began to be suspicious that it must be some other species.

It is well known that common names are often local as well in their application as in their origin; thus a plant may receive a vulgar name in one section of a country where it may be familiarly known by almost every one, yet unheard of in a different section; but the scientific or Linnæan appellation conveys an idea of the same plant ble tree I believe there are two kinds, or species, throughout the world wherever the name can be

CROPS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

may not be altogether uninteresting. Our mowing fields, but a small part of which is yet cut, durability to any kind of timber.' * * * * will not afford an average crop; old fields of red grain is thought to be more promising than it has been for a number of years previous; but Indian corn must inevitably fall short of an average. Most of the fields of corn in this vicinity met with a serious disaster in the very outset, esthe hill, which I believe was a general practicethe farmer, after waiting an unusual length of time alled the Bitter sweet, the fruit of which is wholly for the blade to make its appearence, examined ree from acid and makes a cider which resembles for the cause, and on removing the covering, light French wine; it agrees with many who found to his astonishment and vexation, from five pondent appears to entertain a favorable opinion

cannot bear common eider. I hope it will prove or six to ten or twelve wire worms, all standing ready, like the dragon in the Apocalypse, to deyour the first embryo that the feeble efforts of nature were able to protrude; and this I found was the case in a few instances, even where the seed had been steeped in a solution of copperas, or saltpetre-the latter I have never known, before, to fail. This want of success in the solutions, may, think, be accounted for from the frequent rains and great abundance of moisture in the ground, which extracted or otherwise neutralized the saits, and thereby destroyed their efficacy.

> It may be worthy of remark, that those fields generally which suffered the most from the worm, were where the seed had been thrown upon the naked dung; but in some few instances where a hoe full of earth intervened, it almost entirely escaped. Yours, &c.

TRUMAN ABELL,

Lempster, N. H., July 19, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor .- Scientific men have I was induced to make these remarks from not agreed relative to the varieties of the common and its properties, says, ' When the trees are felled set, they are estimated to last forty years. Expeesteem are those with a greenish vellow heart: and the least valuable are those with a white heart. From this variety in the color of the wood, which probably arises from a difference in the soil, are derived the names of Red, Green, and White Locust. In the western states there is a variety, which is sometimes called Black Locust.'

Mr Briggs, of Bristol, R. I., says, 'of this valuagrowing pretty generally throughout New England, at least as far as my information extends, viz. the yellow and the white locust. The latter is very By the way, a few remarks on the state of the inferior in value to the former. While the white crops in this northern section of New England, decays as soon as the chesnut, or any common forest wood, the yellow is superior in point of

Again, he observes that 'The two kinds may top and speargrass are extremely light. English be easily distinguished by peeling the bark, or cutting a chip from the wood. The bark of the white is more smooth, and peals off more readily, and the wood is more sappy than the yellow. The white is worth but little, except for fire wood.' &c. See N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 177. and vol. vii. pecially where raw, coarse manure was used in p. 81. We have no doubt but Mr Buckminster's observations apply to the Pseudo acacia, the only in addition to the effects of a cold wet season, kind which is common in New England, but cannot say whether he has reference to the white or yellow kind.

We are glad to find that our intelligent corres-

copperas and saltpetre; and that he is able to assign so probable a cause of their failure in some instances, the present season.

MR FESSENDEN-I was somewhat surprised on reading the statements of L. S. in the Farmer of July 9th, on the application of brine to peartrees. My own experience had led me to believe, that salt, or strong brine, in any considerable quantities, would kill any tree or shrub to which it might be applied.

A few years since, having cut several butternut and walnut trees from the cultivated part of my meadow, I was troubled with an annual growth of sprouts and suckers, from the stumps and roots; and although I cut them off closely, each year, yet they seemed not at all to diminish. And as it was difficult to extract the green roots, I had recourse to brine, such as your correspondent applied to his Pear trees-and though I put less than a pailful to a stump, yet one course was sufficient to kill them, entirely, in a few weeks. I have tried salt brine, with the same effect, on other trees, which I wished to remove .- I have also found it useful in destroying beds of Canada thistles. I should like to know more of the beneficial effects of salt in given quantities, in improving an exhausted soil, or as a mixture in composts—and whether other farmers or horticulturists have found it useful to fruit trees, as stated by L. S. Yours, &c.

Grafton Co., N. H., July 19, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor .- That strong solutions of salt in water are fatal to vegetation of all kinds is a fact which has been known for ages. But it is stated by agricultural writers that in small quantities, mixed with other substances, and judiciously applied, it is useful as a manure. Its application is recommended for destroying insects, and it is probable that its good effects when applied to pear trees, mentioned by L. S. pages 401, 402, vol. viii. New England Farmer, might originate in the destruction of some worm in the root, which the brine might destroy, without being point. The leaf therefore is to the bud what the strong enough to injure the tree. We have heretofore expressed our doubts relative to the utility of salt, applied as mentioned above, but are not prepared to say that cases may not exist, in which it may be of service as an anti-lote to premature decay in fruit trees. The most efficient and useful medicines, as well for vegetables as animals, are poisonous and destructive, when exhibited in too large doses.

FOWLS IN GARDENS.

Mr Fessenden-I have read in a late New England Farmer, the communication of Benja-MIN WHEELER, headed ' Fowls in Gardens.' I am one of the 'neighbors' of Major WHEELER; and except his hens and my dog, our families are all good friends,-Under these circumstances I feel called on to give my reasons for not having been 'convinced' by the 'precepts and example' of my friend.

From my youth up I have had occasion to observe that a hen is naturally disposed to all manner of mischief; being altogether selfish in her feelings, regardless of of all interests except her own and those of her chickens; and because no laws have been made for her better regulation, and no fences required to restrain her wanderings, she deems herself to be lawless, and sets all

worm and a cornfield, I leave to the metaphysicians; but it is quite certain that she does not, nor does she seem to be at all concerned to comprehend the difference between her master's enclosures direction. This is the only substance which is and those of his neighbors.

If Major Wheeler's hens could be persuaded to follow his 'precepts and example,' his neighbors would have no cause of complaint; but although he never invades my cornfield himself, and has forbidden his hens to leave his garden, vet they disregard it, and no longer ago than last summer, put into their crops not less than half a dozen bashels of corn from the ears in my field.

In this state of things, I have bought me a dog, and a very good dog too, Mr Editor, and hope I shall be able to persuade my neighbors to do the JOHN BALLARD, 2d.

Framingham, July 29.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MR FESSENDEN-The following outlines of the Theory of Vegetable Physiology, were drawn up by Prof. Lindley of the London University, from the writings of M. du Petit Thouars, and with some modifications, may be regarded as exhibiting a general view of the science in its present state. Every proposition abounds with matter for attentive consideration, and might serve as the theme for an interesting disquisition. As the result of the researches of one of the most accute observers and ingenious reasoners ever engaged in the investigation of this subject, it is worthy of a careful study; and as the season is approaching in which the operation of budding is usually performed, it may prove acceptable to many of your readers.

Respectfully yours, Salem, August 2, 1830.

1. The bud is the first visible moveable point of vegetation; one exists at the axilla of every leaf. It is manifest in the greater number of dicotyledonous plants and grasses. It is latent in monocotyledonous plants, in which it exists only as a vital flower is to the fruit and seed.

2. The bud is at first supported by the juices contained in the utricles of the interior vegetable substance or parenchyma. This is the operation by which the parenchyma is reduced to a state of pith. That part is therefore analogous to the cotyledon of the seed, or seminal embryo.

3. As soon as the bud is formed it is subject to two general movements. The one is a motion upwards, or an aërial motion. The other is a motion downwards, or a terrestrial motion. From the first proceeds the embryos of leaves, analogous to which is the plumuli; from the second proceeds the formation of the wood or bark, analogous to which is the radicle.

4. Each of these fibres is formed at the expense of the cambium or of the sap produced by the first fibres and deposited between the wood and bark. The fibres carry downwards the matter necessary for their own elongations, which matter is the descending sap.

5. The development of the bud consists in the aërial or leafy clongation of these fibres; each of fine-Moor Park by E. PHINNEY. which, attracted by the leafy extremity, carries upward with it the matter necessary for its own by Rufus Howe. Cherry Plums, by Gen. Dear. elongation, which matter is the ascending sap.

stances, the woody and the parenchymatous, (which too acid for table fruit, from the garden of M the lawyers and field drivers at defiance. Wheth- were long ago recognized by Grew;) the woody M'Lane, of Boston.

of the utility of soaking seed corn in solution of er a hen cannot or will not distinguish between a is disposed in fibres which undergo no change The parenchymatous appears formed, in the outset, of detached particles which unite and form utricles; so that it assists in the process of increase in every susceptible of a green color,

7. The sap is the food of plants. It is pumped up in the form of moisture by the roots, and it becom s exposed to the atmosphere in the leaves. In the first instance it has a common use; but finally it receives a particular destination according to the kinds of plants and their parts. It is only carried to the points when it is wanted, so that there is no universal circulation. Being composed principally of the two general substances, of which mention has been made, the woody and the parenchymatous, as soon as one of these is employed in the process of vegetation, it is necessary that the other should be disengaged and deposited in the vicinity; so that the application of one substance is the separation of the other.

YELLOW LOCUST

Mr Fessenden-Early in May, 1828, I removed two Yellow Locust trees from a dry, sandy soil, where they were suffering much from the depredations of the worm, to a wet, mucky soil, highly favorable to the growth and operations of worms. These trees were not originated from seed, but spronts from roots, where trees had been eaten down. Soon after they were transplanted, I observed that the worms, which had previously eaten so as almost to destroy the trees, continued their rayages, and their chips lay in piles around the trees, as ample witnesses of their unabated industry, I gave up my beautiful young Locusts for lost.

Early in June, of the same year, being engaged in whitewashing some fruit trees, I thought proper

to try its effects upon the Locusts,

My first operation was, to fill up the cavities. occasioned by the worms, as much as convenient with lime from the bottom of the vessel containing the wash; I then, with my brush washed the trei from the ground upward about five feet to the limbs; finding in a short time, that the desirable effect had been produced. I threw some lime around the roots of the trees, in order more fully to test its utility and increase the thriftiness of the tree; sufficiit to say, my most sanguine expectations have beer answered in regard to them; my trees are in a very thrifty state, and no worm has disturbed them in more than two years. I place a small quantity o lime around the roots every spring, and repeat the washing. Yours &c.

Richmond, Ms. July 29, 1830. W. BACON.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Saturday, July 31, 1830.

Apples .- A basket of Early Harvest, by John PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, very fine Sopsavine by RUFUS HOWE, Pine apple by same.

Apricots .- A number of boxes of fine appear ance by Dr Robbins of Roxbury. A specimer of this fruit of large size, upon the branches, mucl injured by the late rains, WM GRIDLEY, of Bos ton-supposed to be the Moor Park. Those ex hibited by Mr Aspinwall, of Brookline, were very

Plums, -- Moroeco Plums, of good appearance BORN, a specimen of the Morello Cherry, upon the 6. From this sap are formed two general sub-branches, of handsome and rich appearance, but

Honey -A box of very superior honey was shown by John Paince, Esq. of Roxbury.

In a note to the Society, Mr Paince states that fall. They have produced four fine swarms this season, all hived in Beard's Patent Slide Hives, The first swarms, of the 27th May, produced the box now exhibited, and three others making 25lbs. net, taken off 15th July.

The success of Mr Prince certainly furnishes a striking example of what may be done by our abundant materials for the labors of the honey Bee; and in what way could a farmer expend a few dollars, to so much profit, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure derived, as in the purchase of a swarm of bees that work without pay, and accumulate without capital? Mr Beard, of Charlestown annually brings a considerable number of swarms of Bees from Maine, which, with his patent hives, the best now in use, he sells at a very moderate price.

A basket of beautiful fruit from the garden of S. G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline, was exhibited at the Hall of the society on Saturday, and attracted much notice. The following communication accompanied it.

DEAR SIR,-I send you a basket of fruit containing specimens of fine grapes and nectarines not generally known here. The bunch of white about a hundred plants of this species of fruit for sale in pots: the other kinds of grapes are better known here under the names of St Peters, Black Hamburg, and White Muscat.

The nectarines are, 1st, the Lewis or Boston nectarine; this is a yellow and red fruit which originated in the yard of Mr Thomas Lewis many years since. I obtained buds from the tree the second season it showed fruit, soon after which it was destroyed; so that by mere chance the fruit was preserved. Mr Lewis assured me that it was raised from a peach stone, which is possible, though not by any means common, the nectarine being nothing more than a smooth skin peach.

I shall have some handsome specimens next week when I shall be happy to present one or two to the committee on fruit that they may be painted, agreeably to your request. This fruit was painted some years since by my order, and sent to the Horticultural Society of London, but I have understood that doubts have been entertained as to the correctness of its coloring, it being thought too brilliant to be natural. You will, however, see by the specimens I shall present you, that there is no deception on this score.

The white nectarine is the 'Varmach' or 'Peterborough,' an old fruit long known under these names, and commonly called the White Nectarine.

The cold and wet weather during the last week has prevented me from sending you some larger and finer bunches of grapes; as they have not ripened the last six or seven days as much as I expected they would have done. Some of the berries in the bunch of the 'Bar sur Aube' measure three inches round by actual measurement made by me this morning.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL G. PERKINS. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Esq.

Dahlias from DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Agricultural Premiums-The Middlesex Society | much property. of Husbandmen and Manufacturers announce the following premiums to be awarded at the annual meeting, 7th of October next .-- For the best culfarmers in providing themselves with this rich and tivated farm \$25; the second best \$15; the wholesome luxury .- Our fields abound with third \$10. For the best Apple Orchard, planted or set out since 1820, containing not less than 75 trees, \$15; the second best \$12; the third \$9. The Trustees have appointed Josiah Adams, Esq. of Framingham, Honorable Benjamin F. Varnum, of Dracut, Moses Whitney Esq. of Stow, Reuben Brown, Jr. Esq. of this town, the committee to inspect the farms and fruit trees, and adjudge premiums.

The gentlemen are requested by the Trustees to visit the farms and orchards about the first of September; and in each case to take with them, either one of the selectmen of the town where the farm lies, or some other respectable neighbor, who shall aid them in their duties, and add his impartial testimony, to such other evidence as the owner may lay before the committee. This precaution will secure a fair representation of the case, and prevent any dissatisfaction.

Enterprising farmers should attend to the subgrapes which lays on the top of the basket is the ject without delay. For the Trustees have voted, real 'Chasselas d'or, &c. Bar sur Aube.' I have that those persons, who wish to have their farms or orchards inspected, must make application either to Mr John Stacy, of this town, the Secretary, or to one of the Committee at an early day in Aguust .- Concord Gazette.

From Silliman's Journal of Science &c, for July, 1830.

Mode for Adjusting Lightning Rods. Columbus, (Ohio,) May 24th, 1830 TO THE EDITOR, FROMMR P. B. WILCOSS.

Sta-The Scioto valley in which this town is situated, is liable to heavy thunder storms. A contrariety of opinion and of practice prevails in attempting to secure houses by rols from the effects of lightning; and I have been requested by several gentlemen, to address you upon the subject, to ascertain the proper manner in which to put up rods, so as most effectually to protect buildings. , Some of the difficulties are as follows:

1. The depth to which the rod should be inserted in the ground .- It has been remarked in this state and in Kentucky, both lime stone countries, that very frequently rods furnish no protection to houses. In the summer season the earth becomes perfectly dry for several feet below the surface. and it is supposed by some that there is not sufficient moisture at the termination of the rod in the

2. Another difficulty is, the proper height of the rod above the highest point of the building.

3. Another very serious difficulty seems to be the manner in which the rod should be attached to the building. The common practice here is to place the rod by the side of the house and at proper distance, let the rod run through small pieces of iron, one end of which is driven into the house, the other having an eye sufficiently large to admit the rod. Through this eye, and before the rod is inserted, the neck of a glass bottle, the end of a horn, or some non-conductor is placed, so that the what the liquid was.

The following flowers were exhibited: Erythina | building stands isolated. Serious doubts are entercristi-galli, or Cockscomb Coral Tree; Lilium tained whether the practice is correct or not, superbum; Tigridia pavonia, or Tiger flower; Indeed there is nobody here who knows how to in March last be purchased two Hives, of Mr Agapanthus umbellatus, Asplenium; and fine put up a lightning rod, and rest satisfied that be BEARO of Charlestown, brought from Maine last double Holyhocks from John Lowell, Esq.; is correct. Will you be good enough to give us Double Dahlias from Gen. Dearrorn, and Double the necessary information? With your permission I would make public your views upon the subject. as I have no doubt it may save many lives and

> Answers given by Prof. Olmsted of Y. College at the Editor's request.

I. The rod should be closely joined together throughout, either by securing one part within another, or by welding several parts together; this will prevent the interruption occasioned to the passage of electricity through links or loose joints.

2. The points of the rod above should be gilt, since the conducting power of iron is impaired by oxidation.

3. The rod should descend into the ground far enough to be always in contact with moist earth. This depth will vary in different places. In some places five feet will be sufficient; in others, six or seven will be required; and in soils peculiarly dry it may be prodent in the season of thunder storms, to connect the bottom of the rod (by means of a chain or the rod continued,) with a well or vein of water. The chain or rod may be inclosed in some substance, or be painted with a thick coat of lampblack to keep it from rusting. When the bottom of the rod terminates in the ground it may branch off in several directions.

4. The height of the rod above the building should be regulated on this principle; that a lightning rod will protect a space in every direction from it, of twice its length above the building. Thus, if it rises fifteen feet above the roof, it will protect a space of thirty feet every way.

5. The rod should be fastened to the house by wooden in preference to iron stays. For, although electricity takes the shortest route yet in case the rod were imperfect, the passage of the fluid into the building would be favored by iron

6. The kitchen chimney, being that alone in which a fire is usually kept during the summer, requires to be especially protected.

7. Paint, made of lampblack is best suited to lightning rods, this substance being a better conducter than other kinds of paint.

With regard to the failure in lightning rods mentioned in the foregoing letter, it is probably owing chiefly to the dryness of the soil; and therefore, in that region particular care will be required in fixing the bottom of the rod, so as to make it convey off the electricity in the best manner, and this is most effectually secured by a thorough metallic communication with moist earth, or better with permanent water.

In addition to the above remarks, drawn up at my request by Prof. Olmsted, it may be suggested, that, as the gold leaf on lightning rods is in a few years removed by the weather, it would be better to terminate the rods with solid silver, or better still with the platina points prepared by Mr Lukens of Philadelphia.—Ed.

A black woman has been committed for trial at New York for throwing some liquid into the eyes of a printer, which prevented him from seeing at all for three weeks, and the sight of only one eye is now restored. The physician could not tell

INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

It can never be too strongly impressed upon a mind anxious for the acquisition of knowledge, that the commonest things by which we are surrounded are deserving of minute and careful attention. The most profound investigations of Philosophy are necessarily connected with the ordinary circumstances of our being, and of the world in which our every-day life is spent.

This is peculiarly applicable to the economy of insects. They constitute a very large and interesting part of the animal kingdom. They are everywhere about us. The spider weaves his curious web in our houses; the caterpillar constructs his silken cell in our gardens; the wasp that hovers over our food has a nest not far removed from us, which she has assisted to build with the nicest art; the beetle that crawls across our path is also an ingenious mechanic, and has some curious instincts to exhibit to those who will feel an interest in watching his movements; and the moth that eats into our cloths has something to plead for our pity, for he came, like us, naked into the world, and he has destroyed our garments, not in malice or wantonness, but that he may clothe himself with the same wool which we have stripped from the sheep. An observation of the habits of these little creatures is full of valuable lessons, which the abundance of the examples has no tendency to diminish. The more such observations are multiplied, the more are we led forward to the freshest and the most delightful parts of knowledge; the more do we learn to estimate rightly the extraordinary provisions and most abundant resources of a creative Providence; and the better do we appreciate our own relations with all the infinite varietics of Nature, and our dependence, in common with the ephemeron that flutters its little hour in the summer sun, upon that Being in whose scheme of existence the humblest as well as the highest creature has its destined purposes. 'If you speak of a stone,' says St Basil, one of the Fathers of the Church, 'if you speak of a fly, a gnat, or a bee, your conversation will be a sort of demonstration of His power whose hand formed them; for the wisdom of the workman is commonly perceived in that which is of little size. He who has stretched out the heavens, and dug up the bottom of the sea, is also He who has pierced a passage through the sting of the bee for the ejection of its poison.

As a proof of the extraordinary number of insects within a limited field of observation, Mr Stephens informs us, that in the short space of forty days, between the middle of June and the beginning of August, he found, in the vicinity of Ripley, specimens of above two thousand four hundred species of insects, exclusive of caterpillars and grubs,-a number amounting to nearly a fourth of the insects ascertained to be indigenous. He further tells us, that among these specimens, although the ground had, in former seasons, been frequently explored, there were about one hundred species altogether new, and not before in any collection which he had inspected, including several new genera; while many insects reputed scarce were in considerable plenty.

There is, perhaps, no situation in which the lover of nature and the observer of animal life may not find opportunities for increasing his store of facts. It is told of a state prisoner under a cruel and rigorous despotism, that when he was excluded from all commerce with mankind, and was shut out from books, he took an interest and found consolation in the visits of a spider; and there is no improbability in the story. The operations of that persecuted creature are among the most extraordinary exhibitions of mechanical ingenuity; and a daily watching of the workings of its instinct would beget admiration in a rightly constituted mind. The poor prisoner had abundant leisure for the speculations in which the spider's web would enchain his understanding. We have all of us at one period or other of our lives, been struck with some singular evidence of contrivance in the economy of insects, which we have seen

want of knowledge, have prevented us from follow- tainty as a fire or an inundation; and ships even have ing up the curiosity which for a moment was excited, been destroyed by these indefatigable republics. And yet some such accident has made men Natural- Our own docks and embankments have been threatists, in the highest meaning of the term. Bonnet, encd by such minute ravagers. evidently speaking of himself, says, 'I knew a Naturalist, who, when he was seventeen years of ago, having heard of the operations of the ant-lion, began by doubting them. He had no rest till he had examined into them; and he verified them, he admired disciple and the friend of the Pliny of France's

(Reaumur.)

An accurate knowledge of the properties of insects is of great importance to man, merely with takes a long time for the public to discover a good relation to his own comfort and security. The injurthing, and appropriate it. The tomato is easily raised, relation to his own comfort and security. The injuries which they inflict upon us are extensive and and may be had from the vine for more than a quarter by the destruction of those creatures, both insects, hirds, and quadrupeds, who keep the ravagers in check, are generally aggravations of the evil, because they are directed by an ignorance of the economy of nature. The little knowledge which we have of the modes by which insects may be impeded in their destruction of much that is valuable to us, has probably proceeded from our contempt of their individual insignificance. The security of property has ceased to be endangered by quadrupeds of prey, and yet our gardens are ravaged by aphides and catcroillars. It is somewhat startling to affirm that the nothing but a cellar and a garret, or a roof built over condition of the human race is seriously injured by these petty annoyances; but it is perfectly true that the art and industry of man have not yet been able to overcome the collective force, the individual perseverance, and the complicated machinery of destruction which insects employ. A small ant, according to a most careful and philosophical observer, opposes almost invincible obstacles to the progress of civilization in many parts of the equinoctial zone. These animals devour paper and parchment; they destroy every book and manuscript. Many provinces of Spanish America cannot, in consequence, show a secret to preserve provisions fresh in hot weather, written document of a hundred years existence, and believe in it because they comprehend it notof a people assume, if there be nothing to connect of ice houses -Ibid. the present with the past-if the depositorics of human knowledge must be constantly renewed-if the monuments of genius and wisdom cannot be transmitted to posterity?' † Again, there are beetles which deposit their larvæ in trees, in such formidable numbers, that whole forests perish, beyond the power of remedy. The pines of the Hartz have thus been destroyed to an enormous extent; and in North Amer- uniform and homogeneous, add a pint of sour milk ica, at one place in South Carolina, at least ninety trees in every hundred, upon a tract of two thousand acres, were swept away by a small, black, winged according to the season; -then knead it afresh, and bug. And yet, according to Wilson, the historian of American birds, the people of the United States were in the habit of destroying the red-headed the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or woodpecker, the great enemy of these insects, helkegs, where they may remain a fortnight. The cause he occasionally spoilt an apple. The same delightful writer, and true naturalist, speaking of the labors of the ivory-billed wood-pecker, says, ing worms and of being preserved fresh for many 'would it be believed that the larvæ of an insect, or years, provided it is kept in a dry place, and in well fly, no larger than a grain of rice, should silently, closed vessels.—Bull. Univ. and in one season, destroy some thousand acres of pine trees, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and a hundred and fifty feet high? in some places the whole woods, as far as you can see around you, are dead, stripped of the bark, their wintry-louking arms and bare trunks bleaching in the sun, and tumbling in ruins before every blast.' The subterrancous larva of a species of beetle has often caused a complete failure of the seed corn, as in the district yields a calf about once a year, she is less profitable of Halle in 1812. The corn-weevil, which extracts The prohibition of the sale of very young calves, the flour from grain, leaving the husk behind, will destroy the contents of the largest storehouses in a less than a month old, the flesh of the calf is not very short period. The wire-worm, and the turnipfly, are dreaded by every farmer. The ravages of the locust are too well known not to be at once recollected, as an example of the formidable collective power of the insect race. The white ants of tropical coun-

† Humboldt, Voyage, lib. vii., ch. 20.

with our own eyes. Want of leisure, and probably tries sweep away whole villages, with as much cer-

[To be concluded next week.]

TOMATOES.

Some late paper contains a paragraph in praise of the tomato, one of the very best plants for the table, them, he discovered new facts, and soon became the and in daily use, when in season, over all parts of the country, but New England. It has not won its way to public favor according to its merits, though this may be said of a great many men and things. It complicated; and the remedies which we attempt, of a year. The fruit is so rich in appearance that it should be cultivated if only for ornament.—Tribune.

ICE HOUSES.

In the city, people must purchase their ice, but there is little excuse for a good farmer who has no ice house. The Dutch in Pennsylvania, living in a limestone district, where the springs gush from the surface, have generally a little dairy house erected over one of these, well knowing the advantage of keeping milk cool in summer. Two men may construct an ice house in two days in autumn; for it is a cellar; and the roof even may be substituted by a quantity of hay thrown upon bars.

The saving in a year will exceed the expense, and the amount of comforts would be cheaply purchased at a higher rate. Fresh provisions may be preserved in ice a long time, and taken out in a better state to be eaten, than when put in. Butter in such weather as we have lately had, unless kept with ice, must be caten with a spoon instead of a knife, and how much better is fruit when it is cold?

Many men, would expend ten dollars in buying a What development,' he adds, 'can the civilization who yet neglect the safe, obvious, and cheap resource

> POTATO CHEESE .- In Thuringia and part of Saxony, a kind of potato cheese is made which is very much sought after. The following is the recipe: select good white potatos, boil them, and when cold, pcel and reduce them to a pulp with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp which must be very and the requisite portion of salt;-knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, place the cheeses in small baskets, when they will part with their superfluous moisture;-dry them in older they are the finer they become.

> This cheese has the advantage of never engender-

FLESH OF YOUNG CALVES .- By a municipal law in Paris, it is forbidden to expuse for sale the meat of calves less than six weeks old. The great profit arising from the sale of milk furnishes an inducement to the violation of this law. Many thousands of cows are kept and fed in cellars, within the walls of Paris for the sale of the milk, and unless a cow

is deemed of great importance to public health. At even gelatine, but a viscid and glutinous juice, containing very little fibrine, (which is an animal substance essentially nutritious,) still less ozmazome, a principle exciting to the digestive organs. Hence there are few stomachs capable of supporting such food; and were it digestible, it would strengthen and nourish the body very badly.

Contemplation de la Nature, part ii. ch. 42.

^{*} Stephen's Illustrations, vol. i., p. 72, note.

HOBRICVLTURB.

MR FESSENGEN-I am happy to find, by the llowing notice, in the 33d. No. of the Annales Horticulture, recently received, that the scions d grape vines, which we sent to the Horticultur-Society of Paris, have reached their destina-

Meeting of the Council of Administration on e 7th of April, 1830.'

After the Proces-verbal of the last meeting d been read and adopted, the President commicated a letter from Mr Dearborn, President the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, conning information on the labors of that institun accompanied by a collection of grafts, couting of ten varieties of Pears, six varieties of ples, one variety of Cherry, and three varieties Grape Vines. The Council voted thanks to Dearborn and to the Massachusetts Society, d decided that the present be honorably menned in the Anuales. The Grape Vines were ifided to M. Lacouete De Murinais, and a regisof inscription, for the distribution of the grafts s immediately opened.'

The letter sent with the scions and vines, and description, the varieties furnished by Mr Dow-, are published, in the above named number the Annales.

DOUBLE FLOWERS.

As double flowers are unnatural and are conered accidental, or the result of some peculiar de of cultivation, but which has ever been inved in mystery, I inclose an extract from the nales de Horticulture, containing an account of ovel theory, which has been illustrated by sucsful experiments.

Although botanists consider double flowers as asters, they are still much admired, and florists e been assiduous in their efforts to produce m. Numerous methods have been suggested the cultivator, but as vague and unphilosophical, he recipes of the alchymist, and with results, experiment, equally unsatisfactory. If the pros, which has succeeded so completely with the na Aster, should prove to be applicable to er flowers, an important and most interesting overy has been made in the economy of the etable kingdom. To ascertain this, experiits must be multiplied on a great variety of amental plants, and they are worthy the attenof all, who are zealous to extend the delightdomain of Floriculture.

With sincere esteem,

Your most obedient servant. inley Place, Roxbury, H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACT NO. XIX.

From the Annales D' Horticulture.

thod of obtaining Reines Marquerites, Aster Chitensis, with double flowers, from the seeds proluced by Reines Marquerites, with simple flowers ; y M. Poiteau.

n collecting the seeds of the China Aster, it is general custom to give a preference to those the superior flowers, as they are larger and betnourished; and this choice is founded on the ief, that the double flowers are the result of augmentation of vigor, and of a more considere development in the plants which produce in.

ten see, that the plants, whose flowers are double. also become more vigorous, than those of the same species which produce simple flowers. They also see that double flowers become simple, when their culture is neglected, or when they are abandoned entirely to the care of nature.

Notwithstanding, a contrary doctrine has been maintained, by some of the learned, within fifteen or twenty years: Bose participates in it, and he has endeavored to establish it in Deterville's Cours d' Agriculture. This doctrine consists in regarding the double flowers as the result of an impoverishment of the plants, instead of an augmentation of vigor and development. This is the principal argument adduced in its favor; that all t'e substance of a double flower in a dried state. is less than that of the seed and its appendages which would have been produced, if the flower had not become double.

I shall not attempt to urge the objections which might be raised to this doctrine; but the fact which I am about to state is favorable to it.

In 1786, having in my garden only single China Asters, a curate of the neighborhood desired me to give him some seeds; I did so; he planted them and obtained only single flowers; but I was much astonished, on visiting the curate the second year, to behold bis China Asters all double, and of the greatest beauty. Presuming he had obtained his seeds elsewhere, I hastened to ascertain of whom he had procured them. The seeds, he replied, were collected from your China Asters, which have produced these beautiful flowers. Still more astonished, I desired him to inform me how he had done it. 'I have,' he replied, 'collected them only from the little heads of the inferior branches of the plants; it is necessary to have patience to do this, for these little heads do not all contain seeds, and most of them have but one or two,' The same year I gathered only the seeds of the small heads of my plants and the year following they yielded magnificent double

This process, as has been seen, is not new, for it was known before 1786; nevertheless, I believe that many amateurs are ignorant of it. I publish it for the interest of Horticulture, and as a fact in support of the theory, which assigns, as the cause of double flowers an impoverishment in the plants which produce them.

From the Windsor (Vermout,) Chronicle.

NEW ENEMY TO WHEAT.

We have just returned from examining a field of Spring Wheat, belonging to the Hon. J. II. Hubbard of this place. On approaching the field, the appearance promised a good crop. On examining the heads, minute black spots were found, generally near the centre of the chaffy covering of the kernels, which appear to have been made by some insect, piercing the chaff to deposit its eggs. On removing the chaff, the kernels were found to be infested with small yellow worms, subsisting upon its juices. They commence their operations on the surface of the kernel, where the egg was at first deposited. In some cases, only a of shape.' In others, where the mischief seems to tart, without being aware of our testiness. have commenced earlier, the juices of the kernel It is very natural, indeed, that cultivators should have been wholly consumed, and a mere speck whom we attributed that article he is the last per-

attribute the cause of double flowers to a more | remains. Several worms were commonly found considerable development, because they very of- feeding on the same kernel. On one we counted ELEVEN. Some heads are nearly destroyed, others less, and others little if at all. There will be from our fourth to half a crop. They were first observed about the middle of last week, when they were much larger and more active than at present. We hear that several other fields of Spring Wheat have sustained similar injury. Some fields of Winter Wheat have escaped; others have not.

Here is work for our entomologists, scientific farmers, and Lyceums. Let us learn the whole history of this insect, and we shall doubtless find some way to attack him successfully. In order to this, many persons must busy themselves in collecting facts, and these facts must be brought together, compared and arranged. We invite attention, therefore, to the following points:

1. A description of the perfect insect; the time when, and the circumstances under which, it first appears and deposits its eggs.

2. How long before the egg becomes a worm; and are there any circumstances, which hasten or retard the change?

3. What other changes does it undergo, before it becomes a perfect, and, as it probably does, a winged insect; and how long is the time; and what effect has any kind of weather, or other circumstances, on its progress?

4. Where, and in what condition, does it spend the winter?

5. Does it, in any of its states, feed on any plant except wheat; and if so, on what?

6. Are there any kinds of wheat, which it does not attack,-and if so, what appears to be the reason?

Any one can collect information on these aud similar points, and all, put together, will teach us how we may best guard against this new enemy of our agricultural interests.

new england farmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1830.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

We are sorry to perceive, by an article in the last National Egis, that our remarks on a disease in pear trees, [page 6 of our current volume] have been thought to be intended to 'earp at' some observations on the same subject by 'Agricola,' which were republished from the Ægis, and immediately preceded the observations alluded to, We were perhaps unfortunate in expressing our ideas, but we meant to convey opinions coincident with those of that writer, viz. that the insect in pear-trees, technicaly called Scolytus Pyri was one cause, but not the sole cause of what is called the blight in pear-trees. We had no intention of being 'pungent,' and our similes were meant to elucidate, not to throw an air of ridicule on the subject. The quotations from Coxe and Miller were intended to corroborate the opinions of 'Agricola,' who observes 'that there is a disease often affecting the pear tree, external indications of which are similar to those exhibited on limbs of that tree girdled by bugs or insects, which originates from an entirely different cause.' The fact slight injury is inflicted, the growth of the kernel is, that like some other cross-grained people we on that side is checked, and the kernel grows 'out sometimes have the appearence of being a little

If the author of 'Agricola' is the person to

willingly give any cause of offence. And when owner, in 1827, received from the Massachusetts with proper care, and as near the surface as por we observed that 'the blight mentioned above by Agricultural Society, a premium of a silver cup of ble, vegetation commences almost instantaneous "" Agricola" is probably what is called by writers the value of 20 dollars. Mr Lowell, then Presi, they will not require to be supported by stakes, a fire blight, the blight in the limb of a pear tree dent of that Society, in an address, delivered at will grow nearly as much the first as any subsent us by Dr Fiske was, no doubt, caused by its public meeting, Oct. 17th, 1827, states that a quent year.18 Scolutus puri,' we intended merely to express our concurrence in opinion with 'Agricola,' and we then which application had been made for a premium, quoted certain authors as authorities on the same examined an orchard planted by Elias Phinney, side of the question, without wishing to claim any Esq. of Charlestown and Lexington. Mr Phinney 'inferences' of our own which were not deducible as well from Agricola's premises as from other the south, covered five years since with shrub- together with all the vegetable matter on and ne sources. In short our article was meant to be oaks and rocks, and there planted his orchard, 400 the surface, be buried and retained to ferment a understood as an approving and corroborating trees in number, of the best fruits. The trees comment on that writer's text.

Since writing the above we have conversed with Dr Harats, of Milton, whose acquisitions in and their general health gave the best evidence of entomological science are as honorable to himself as beneficial to the community; who expressed society had been offered to the orchard in all rehis acquiescence in these opinions, advanced as spects best managed, without any regard to number, well by Agricola as the writer of this article, rel- Mr Phinney would probably have carried the preative to different causes of blight in pear-trees.

SCIENTIFIC, JUDICIOUS, AND PROFITA-BLE FARMING.

We have lately enjoyed the pleasure of viewing the beneficial results of correct cultivation, as exhibited on a farm of about 140 acres, 80 acres under cultivation, belonging to Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. Mr Phinney began to cultivate this place about seven years since. The farm, previous to that time, though mostly cleared | tees may devise, indicative of his merit, as a farfrom its native growth of wood, shrubs, &c, was ' carried on,' according to the old fashioned modes of farming, in which every agricultural operation was conducted with the least possible labor, and the crops were in due proportion to the deficiency of science, means, and exertion used for obtaining them. . The grass-land was 'bound out,' that is, the sward was so matted and tufted as to be almost unfit for vegetation; and the plough-land was 'run out,' or exhausted of food for plants; and no judi- shaped and thinned by judicious and skilful prucious methods were adopted for accumulating, ning that the limbs did not interfere with, nor appreserving, and making the most of manure. The proach too near each other, and were so arranged amount of hay usually cut on the farm, was from that the fruit must have the full benefit of the sun 7 to 10 tons a season; and the other produce in and air. Where limbs had been cut off there was about the then usual proportion to that quantity of scarcely any appearance of a scar or cicatrix, nor

to which his superintendence and occupancy have. In order to effect this, the excision was at such a extended, has about ten folded the ordinary annual distance from the stalk or branch from which the produce of the farm! Instead of from seven to limb cut off was divided, that the stub or stump left to ten, he now cuts seventy or eighty tons of hay, might just be inclosed or covered with the next and obtains other articles of customary culture in season's growth of the tree, and thus the stem was New England, in about the same proportion. He not weakened and no cavity left to admit water, has, moreover, successfully introduced new products as well as new modes of cultivation. Among others, the Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (Avena clatior) of which he favored us with some notices given in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 300. In these he states that 'in the Spring of 1827, I sowed with barley a field of four acres and put on 21 bushels of out grass seed per acre, spring. This was done to avoid the necessity of (3 would have been better) 5 pounds of red clover, and 2 of white clover seed to the acre. The soil, was thin and had been exhausted by long cropping. I intended it for pasturing, but in the spring it looked so promising that I concluded to mow it the first season. On the 3d of June, 1828, it was if not fatal to the tree, often injures its future cut, and gave me two tons to the acre, of the finest and best hay either for cattle or horses, I have tionably, when the sap is least active. If taken up ever had in my barn.'

' committee appointed to examine orchards, for selected a most favorable spot, declining towards he directs to tlet the roots and tops of the grast were in the most beautiful condition-every superfluous twig carefully and judiciously extirpated, judicious management. If the premium of the

'The general state of Mr Phinney's farm, was, however, so perfect, considering the means applied to it-there was so much good judgment in all his operations-he having made also the first and a very successful experiment in making wine from the native grape, that your committee recommended, and the trustees have voted, to present to Mr. Phinney, a silver cup of the value of 20 dollars, with such inscriptions as a committee of the trusmer.'

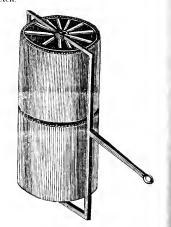
The trees in this premium orchard are at this day in a most prosperous condition. We have never seen any whose verdure was so deep, bark so smooth, and appearance of thrift so promising and luxuriant. This orchard has been kept almost constantly under the plough, and, when we saw it, was covered with a very fine crop of Indian corn and potatoes. The tops of the trees were so hay, on similar farms in this section of the country. the least rottenness, drynesss, or cavity in the wood Mr Phinney, however, within the seven years of the stem from which the severance was made. and cause decay or gangrene in the parts adja-

In 'a reply to inquiries of the Ilon. Mr Lowell, and others of the Agricultural Committee,' Mr Phinney says 'Most of my trees were taken from the nursery in November, the roots placed in trenches and covered with dirt until the following setting them out before the ground had become warm and dry. If left in the nursery till spring they are seldom or never taken up until the sap has begun to flow. When removed after this takes place, the check occasioned by the removal. growth. The best time to take up trees is unqueslate in autumn, and the roots secured from the sun 'Mr Phinney's farm is adorned with an orchard, and air, they may be kept with perfect safety till

son in the world to whom we would wittingly or composed wholly of choice fruits, for which its the middle of May; and if planted out at this ti

Mr Phinney is not only eminently successful a cultivator, but obtains his crops at a less exper of labor than has been deemed requisite by the system of husbandry. In ploughing sward la decompose, and the poor earth be brought to a retained on the surface, where by culture and posure to the atmosphere it will soon become body of rich mould,' He has given the details his mode of culture by which from two acres sward land, which had been considerably exhaus by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of a top and herds grass to the acre, ploughed the fi of May, 1828, he gathered from 70 to 80 bush of Indian corn to the acre in the September si ceeding; and the next summer 694 bushels excellent rye, with which the land was laid do to grass. In this way he obtained, by one ploug ing, only, two large arable crops, and stocked land to grass, which has yielded at the rate of tons the acre. He raised from 70 to 80 bushels Indian corn, and about 35 bushels of rye to 1 acre, on land, which had usually yielded but fre 35 to 45 bushels of the former, and 15 bushels the latter to the acre. | He has, moreover, plous ed up grass-ground in May, raised a crop of bar with which he laid the land down to grass aga and in another instance, having turned the swe completely over, and passed a roller over 1 furrows, he sowed grass seed without grain, & thus renewed the growth of grass, without an a ble crop. The success in all these experime was the consequence of keeping the sod under! soil, till the former was completely decomposed

Ma Phinney has made improvements in t structure of the Roller, an implement of which makes great use; of which we here give



His improved roller consists of four worn

^{*} For further notice of Mr Phinney's mode of cultiv ting fruit trees, see N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 122. † See N. E. Farmer vol. viii. p. 42.

n iron axle of about 6 feet in length, and 14 inch n diameter; the old holes in the hubs having been reviously filled with wood, and a new hole made brough this of proper size to admit the iron axle. The whole of the wheels are then covered with ak-planks, four inches wide, and 21 inches in nickness. The roller is then separated into two arts with the saw, leaving two wheels fastened ogether by the outside planks, for each half; a ame is then made round the whole, the ends of hich are fitted on the ends of the axle; a brace f iron a quarter or half an inch in thickness with hole for the axle to turn in, is extended from the entre of the axle between the two parts of the ller and fastened to the forward and after part f the frame, and a spire fitted into the forward art to draw by, completes the roller.

The roller is five feet in diameter, and presents e following, among other advantages. 'If the cound be very mellow a small roller is apt to raw it into ridges, the small stones to be crowdl into heaps before it, rather than pressed into e earth where they lie, and the surface conquently left uneven; and when used upon the ound in the spring of the year, which had been wn with grass seed the fall previous, the roots the tender plants are often injured by its tenncy to drag rather than to roll over the ground. hese difficulties are all cured by enlarging the ameter. The large roller also moves easier, d the weight falling more directly upon the nall stones, they are better pressed into the rth; the lumps of earth more finely broken, and e snrface left much smoother.'

Mr Phinney has introduced other improveents among which are new and valuable varies of field and garden vegetables, improved leeds of domestic animals-articles not yet of mmon culture in this section of the country, ch as grapes, tomatoes, Sinclair beets, a variety choice and rare fruits. &c, &c,

His barn is large and well adapted to the purses of ntility and convenience; and every part his premises shows that science, skill, and instry have united to produce a pattern farm, d place its owner in the front rank of New Enand Cultivators.

Another excellent farm in the neighborhood of r Phinney's, owned and cultivated by Capt, ANIEL CHANDLEA, will soon receive such notis as our time, room and opportunities for exnining its improvements may hereafter admit.

HDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The public are reminded that the Committee on arms, Fruit and Forest Trees, will attend to their ty in the course of a few weeks-and that applition must be seasonably made either to the Secrey of the Society, in Concord, or to one of the lowing

Trustees .- Edward Wetherbee, of Acton. Stephen yman, Ashby. Michael Crosby, Bedford. Paul ayward, Boxboro'. William Winn, Burlington. muel P. Fay, Cambridge. John Nelson, Carlisle. hn Soley, Charlestown. Nath'l Hayward, Chelms-d. Nathan M. Wright, Concord. Benjamin F. arnum, Pracutt. George Wright, Dunstable. James raper, East Sudbury. James Brown, Framingham. nathan H. Loring, Groton. Elihu Cutter, Hollis-1. Nathan Phipps, Hopkinton. Daniel Chandler, zington. Ephraim Flint, Lincoln. Jacob Priest, ittleton. Phineas Whiting, Lowell. Jonathan Rice arlboro'. Nathan Adams, Jr., Medford. Joh ariboro'. Nathan Adams, Jr., Medford. Job particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Engrobes, Natick. Abel Jewett, Peppgrell. Edmund land Farmer.—Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

nd condemned wagon or cart wheels, placed on Parker, Reading. Daniel Leland, Sherburne. Moses Whitney, Store. Burrage Yale, South Reading. Thomas Whitney, Shirley. Josiah II. Adams, Sudbury. Josiah Brown, Tewskbury. Simon Thompson, Tyngsboro'. Nahum Hardy, Haltham. John Clark, Watertown. Lucius Reed, Hestford. Abijah Thompson, Woburn. John Baldwin, Billerica. William Cotting, West Cambridge.

The Trustees in the several towns are requested to notify the Secretary of all applications made to them for premiums on Farms.

JOHN STACY, Secretary. Concord, July 24, 1830.

To Correspondents.-A very valuable and elaborate article on the importance of the culture of Silk in the United States, and on the new Chinese Mulberry tree (Morus Multicaulis,) by Gen. Dearborn, was received too late for this week's paper-also one on the Passe Colmar and Napoleon pears, from Mr Prince, of New York-and one on the best mode of cultivating the Potato onion.

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store' connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh yellow Locust Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg, The excellence of this timber for posts, its uses in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c. recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions for its culture furnished gratis.

Also, seed of the Gleditschia triacanthos, or Honey Locust—or three thorned Acacia,—for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge Buel, (in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as the hest plant that can be cultivated for hedges: of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and with hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect, which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns. Aug. 6.

Ruta Baga Seed.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few pounds of the new Red Top Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, from Scotland, where it is considered much superior to the common sort.

Also, 100 lbs. of the common Yellow Top Ruta Baga, all warranted of the first quality.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street,

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most aluable sorts for family use or stock. The most approvvaluable sorts for family use or stock ed kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field enture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruia Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment. and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed. raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr. AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and able for sowing the ensuing mounts, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Gresc For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bollvar which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cwlebs and half Galloway. No: 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Colebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Colebs and half Galloway. The

Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers. Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs, 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FRO			0
APPLES, new,			barrel.		00		00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	-	ton.	115			
Pearl, first sort,	-		44	133		135	
BEANS, white,	-		hashel.	1	00	1	25
BEEF, mess,			barrel.		25		50
Cargo, No. 1,			44		00	9	50
Cargo, No. 2,	-		4.4	6	50	6	
BUTTER, inspected, N	o. 1. new.		pound.		10		13
CliEESE, new milk,	- , ,		44		7		8
Skimmed mi	lk	-	44		3		5
FLOUR, Baltimore, How	vard-stree	٠	barrel.	5	37	5	53
Genesee, -			11		37		75
Rye, best,		_	66	3	50	3	87
GRAIN, Corn,	-		bashel.	1	46		55
Rye,	-		66		65		67
Barley,			- 11		60		65
Oats,		- 1	44		40		42
HAY,			ewt.		60		70
HOG'S LARD, first sor	t new		ewt.	10	50	11	00
HOPS, 1st quality.	.,,		11		00		00
LIME		-	eask.	1	85	10	95
PLAISTER PARIS re	tails at		ton.	3	50	3	
PORK, clear, -	-		barrel		00		60
Navy, mess.			46	12	25		50
Cargo, No. 1,			64	•	-	10	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,			bushel	2	06	2	
Orchard Grass			11		-	1 ã	
Fowl Meadow.	" <u> </u>	-	- 11	i		4	
Tall Meadow (44			2	
Red Top (north	hern 1	٥,	16	١.	62	2	75
Lucerne	,	-	pound		33		38
White Honeysu	ockla Clas		pould	1	00		33
Red Clover, (n	northern	е.,	66		7		8
WOOL, Merino, full blo	od washe	d .	64	ļ	50	1	55
Merino, full bloc	od name	hod.	146		30		35
Merino, three to			- 44	1	42		45
Merino, half blo	od	neu,	11	1	38		42
Merino, quarter			- 4		35		40
Native, washed		-	- 4		35		37
		•	14	1	30	į.	
Pulled, Lamb's	, mest sort		"	1	•	!	50
Pulled, Lamb's	, second se	ort,			38	1	42
Pulled, " spi	uning, hrs	st sor	L,i				40
1							

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK RY MR HAYWARD,

BEEF, best pieces, -	-	-	-	pound.	8	
PORK, fresh, best piece	8,			24	8	
whole hogs,	-	-		16	5	
VEAL,		-		66	4	
MUTTON	-	-		44	4	
POULTRY,	-	-		111	10	
BUTTER, keg and tuh,				11	10	
Lump, best.				44	15	
EGGS.				dozen.	- 1	
MEAL, Rye, retail,				bushel.	84	
Indian, retail.	-			"	- 1	
POTATOS, new -		-	-	66	- 1	
CIDER, [according to qu	ralic	v.1		barrel.	3 50	4

Brighton Market -- Monday, August 2. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 275 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves

238 Stores, 2448 Sheep.

Prices—Beef-Cattle—From \$4 to 475; 3 or 4 extra were taken at \$5, and there were some sold for less than \$4-a great proportion of the Cattle to day were small and of an ordinary quality.

Cows and calves Quite a number were sold at \$15 a

Stores.-The first at market this season, nearly all of which were sold.

Sheep and Lambs.—Quick sales, fair lots at 1 37½ a 1 87½ two or three lots were sold at \$2, and one lot of about a hundred were taken at \$1 08, one lot of wethers at \$2 32 and one at \$3.

A TRUE SKETCH.

The depopulating pestilence that walketh at noonday, the carnage of cruel and devastating war, can scarcely exhibit their victims in more terrible array, than exterminating drunkenness. have seen a promising family spring from the parent trunk, and stretching abroad its populous time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is limb like a flowering tree, covered with a green and healthy foliage. I have seen the unnatural decay beginning upon the yet tender leaf, and gnawing like a worm in the unopened bud, while they dropped off, one by one, and the scathed and ruined shaft, stood alone, until the winds and rains of many a sorrow laid that too in the dust. On one of those holy days when the patriarch, rich in virtue as in years gathered about him the great and the little ones of his flock-his sons with their sons, and his daughters with their daughters, - I. too, sat at the festive board. I, too, pledged bounded on the North with the River Canada (so them in the social wine cup, and rejoiced with them round the hospitable hearth; and expatiated with delight upon the eventful future; while the good old man warmed in the genial glow of youthful enthusiasm, wiped the tear of joy from his glistening eye. He was happy. I met with them again when the rolling year brought the festive season round. But they were not all there. The kind old man sighed as his suffused eye dwelt upon the then unoccupied seat. But joy yet came to his relief, and he was happy, A parents' love knows no diminution—time, distance, poverty, shame, but give intensity and strength to that passion before which all others but dissolve and melt away. Another year elapsed. The board was spread. But the guests came not. The old man cried, 'Where are my children?' And echo answered, where? His heart broke-for they were not. Could not heaven have spared his gray hairs this affiction? Alas! the demon of drunkenness had been there. They had fallen victims of his spell. And one short mouth sufficed to cast the veil of oblivion over the old man's sorrow and the young one's shame. They are all dead .- N. Y. . Imerican.

Daunkenness .- Drunkenness is the occasion of nine tenths of the grief and guilt that aggravate the inevitable distresses of the poor. Dry up that horrid thirst, and the hearts of the wretched would sing aloud for joy. In their soher senses, it soldom happens that men, in a Christian country, are such savages. But all cursed passions latent in the heart, and seemingly, at least, dead, or non-existent, while that heart heats heartily in sober industry, leap up fierce and full grown, in the power of drunkenness, making the man at once a mimic, or rather at once converting him into a fiend .-Blackwood's Magazine.

The following extracts are from an old book by John Josselyn, Gent., printed in London, 1672. If the descriptions were true then, the things described have much changed since.

' Fourscore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northwest of Scarborow, a Ridge of Mountains run Northwest and Northeast au hundred leagues, known by the name of the White Mountains, upon which lieth Snow all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty railes off at Sea. It is rising ground from the Sea shore to these Hills, and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made; in these Gullies grow Saven Bushes, which being taken hold the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large

nothing grows but Moss; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the Sugar-loaf, to outward appearance a rude heap of massive stone piled man at Toulouse, writes us, March 14, 1830, that one upon another, and you may, as you ascend, step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a day's also a Level of about an Acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it; which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods.

' New-England is by some affirmed to be an Island, called from Monsieur Cane) on the South with the River Mohegans or Hudson's River, so called because he was the first that discovered it. Some will have . Imerica to be an Island, which out of question must needs be, if there be a Northeast passage found out into the South Sca. The Northeast people of America, i. e. New-England, &c. are judged to be Tartars called Samoades, being alike in complexion, shape, habit and manners, (see the Globe :) Their Language is very significant, using but few words, every word having a diverse signification, which is exprest by their gesture; as when they hold their head of one side the word signifieth one thing, holding their hand up when they pronounce it signifieth another thing. Their Speeches in their Assemblies are very gravely delivered, commonly in perfect Hexamitre Verse, with great silence and attention, and answered again ex tempore after the same manner.'

'The Porcurine.-The Porcupine in some parts of the Country Eastward, towards the French, are as big as an ordinary Mungrel Cur; a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies, which are of that nature, that wherever they stick in the flesh, they will work through in a short time if not pre-

vented by pulling of them out.'

'THE JACCAL.—The Jaccal, is a Creature that hunts the Lion's prev, a shrew'd sign that there are Lions upon the Continent; there are those that are yet living in the Country, that do constantly affirm, that about six or seven and thirty years since an Indian shot a young Lion, sleeping upon the body of an Oak blown up by the roots, with an Arrow, not far from Cape Anne, and sold the Skin to the English. But to say something of the Jaccal, they are ordinarily less than Foxes, of the color of a gray Rabbet, and do not scent nothing near so strong as a Fox; some of the Indians will eat of them: Their Greese is good for all that Fox Grease is good for, but weaker; they are very numerous.'

'THE POND FAOG.—The Pond Frog, which chirp in the Spring like Sparows, and croke like Toads in Autumn: Some of these when they set upon their breech are a Foot high; the Indians will tell you, that up in the Country there are Pond Frogs as big as a Child of a year old.'

The French expedition, fearing that the Algeriaes may poison the wells along the coast, have taken ti00 dogs with them, as tasters. If they drink with impunity, men will have nothing to fear.

Census of Boston.—The population of Boston falls some short of 61,000. The population in 1820 was 43,298. Increase in ten years about 17,500, or about 40 per cent.

Moss Mattresses.-Mattresses made with fine moss are now getting into general use in Russia and of are a good help to the climbing Discoverer; upon Sweden. They are filled to a depth of twelve inches, are very elastic and wholesome, and the cost of re-Level or Plain of a days journey over, whereon newing them is of course trifling.

PROPAGATION OF THE CHINESE MULBERRY TR IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.-Mr Barthere, nurse has so far been successful in propagating the Mo: multicaulis, that he will be ready next fall to delifrom 8 to 10,000 of them of different ages. We i glad to announce that source of supply to our nun rous applicants, for what we could neither give 1 sell. Mr Barthere has also experimented with t by rearing silk worms and manufacturing their silk now deposited in the Library of the Royal Hor cultural Institute-the plants which have produc that silk were cuttings of the same year, which we as good as those of four or five. He says that t tree does not grow so high as the white mulber but suffices to alleys and shades of eight or ten fe and is confident that in grounds and vineyards whi could hardly give two per cent, this tree will no insure at least ten per cent .- Horticult. . Innales, A 13, April, page 44.

Hoven cattle, - A correspondent of the Buc County Intelligencer recommends the followi remedy for cattle which have been hoven by e. ing damp clover .- Mix a double charging of Gu powder in a pint of new milk, and give it to t animal with a horn or bottle. In nine casont of ten, (says the writer) this will disperse t fixed air contained in the stomach, and affo

Oneida Indians .- Rev. Mr Davis, who accor panies 250 Oncidas, removing to the neighborhoof Green Bay, states that many of them had ma considerable progress in learning and were go agriculturists. We found one of them in o office, says the editor of the Detroit Journal, rea ing very carefully the New England Farmer, at the general appearance of the party was in eve respect superior to that of most of the oth tribes, with which our streets have been throng during the summer.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connect with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 No. Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a ne and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases a accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes a symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies en ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to t Shoeing Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acqui knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the armal functions in health, and showing the principles which these are to be restored when disordered. By Jol Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adapted to this countr by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Membe of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,2

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are it formed that they can have their volumes neatly ha bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from it time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. The paper will be sent to a distance without payment before the paper will be sent to a distance without payment before the paper will be sent to a distance without payment before the paper will be sent to a distance without payment before the paper will be sent to a distance without payment before the payment of the p

ing made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by who all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wish of customers. Ordersfor printing received by J. B. RUSSELI at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Stree

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830.

SHOLE ASHRUMMOD

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.—You will perhaps think it quite a strong remark for me to make, when I state that the object of this communication is to show that the pear trees cultivated at Boston under the name of 'Napoleon,' are wrong-and next, that all the 'Passe Colmar' trees which are not identical with the '. Napoleon,' there so called, are wrong also, as the one called 'Napoleon' is identically the 'Passe Colmar.' These assertions are not ventured until after examinations made, with that scrupulous exactness which doubts itself until it attain to conviction past all doubt. I will now give the description of the Passe Colmar pear, as detailed in the London Pomological Magazine, and to which I find myself enabled to add more synonymes than the London Horticultural Society have done.

PASSE COLMAR.

Synonymes.

Fondante de Panisel. Beurre colmar grise, dite Precel, Poire-Precel. Colmar épineux, Passe colmar épineux, Passe colmar gris, dit Precel, Chapman's.

'A most abundant bearer, either as a standard or upon a wall; the trees make fine clean and, and have not been observed to have the least canker. The fruit has the flavor and form of the

Colmar, whence its name.

Wood fine, clear yellow brown, sprinkled with a few pale brown spots ; leaves small, oval, tapering to both ends, erect, or spreading, nearly flat, not waved, with a finely toothed margin; stalks rather slender. about an inch in length, &c. The leaves on the fruit spurs are almost entire, and in this as well as in most other pears, are narrower, with much longer stalks than those on the young wood.

Flowers middle size, with pointed petals; fruit middle size, obconical, flattened next the eye, which is open ; stalk about an inch long, moderately thick, slightly sunk at its insertion; skin green, when ripe becomes yellowish and sprinkled with russet, and if well exposed, having a considerable tinge of red. The surface is somewhat uneven, with some slight longitudinal farrows running downwards from the stalk end; flesh yellowish, melting, buttery, juicy, very rich, and most excellent.

This is said on the continent to be in season from December to February. It will keep till the latter period with us, but December and January are the months in which it is in its greatest perfection.'

To the list of synonymes I now add the following.

Colmar Reul, Colmar Preul,

Passe colmar vineur, Beurre d'Argenson ? \ Boston Napoleon.

of various European and American catalognes.

It is singular how readily the three titles ending with Precel, Reul, and Preul, may be confused with each other by a partial variation in forming the letters.

the Pomological Magazine to have been given by a market gardener of that name, near London; but have managed them differently and have had there are two other distinct fruits known in this country under the name of Chapman pear, one of which is cultivated in France, and commerated in the catalogues of that country, and was thence imported by ourselves; the other is a variety so called, about Philadelphia, which we also have in our collection. It is necessary, therefore, to be watchful, or we may be led into error in adopting this synonyme. The genuine 'Napoleon' pear, which we imported about five years since, is thus described in the Pomological Magazine, and by comparing the wood and leaves, I find it exactly to correspond. Ripe fruit I have not yet seen.

'NAPOLEON PEAR.'

Synonyme.

Medaille. Wood strong, dark yellowish green, moderately sprinkled with whitish spots; leaves tapering to a point, widely serrated; flowers remarkably large, expanding late; fruit large, form of a Colmar, angular about the eye, a good deal contracted in the middle; eye a little depressed; stalk rather more To the Editor of the New England Farmer. than half an inch long, slightly sunk at the insertion; skin smooth, bright green, in which state it re-It ripens in the middle of November, and remains in perfection several days. It is necessary to bear in mind that this pear is not fit to eat till its deep green color become very pale; as early as the beginning of October, the fruit is sweet and pleasant.'

By comparing these descriptions of the trees themselves it will be perceived that two varieties are very dissimilar in several points and readily distinguishable by the most casual observer; and the Passe Colmar has a peculiarity of growth and general appearance of wood and foliage, that give to it a most marked distinction. In addition to which it is a winter fruit, while the Napoleon is an autumnal fruit.

With your permission, I shall indulge in some occasional disquisitions on similar subjects, and point out some errors into which the Pomological Magazine has itself been led.

With much respect, WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnman Botanic Garden,) July 30, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE POTATO ONION.

This is indeed a very singular plant. The only one, I believe, that bears no kind of seed .- It resembles the Canada or Magic Onion, which like this is viviparous, and like this has no sexual organs. The Magic Onion produces its offspring along the side of the parent stalk, while the potato onion spontaneously brings forth a numerous progeny, from its matrix or bosom, below the surface of the ground.

it extremely difficult to preserve them in a healthy and that the whole field would give an average state through the winter. A small degree of frost of full two and an half tons to the acre; which will kill or injure them very much, and if kept in estimate I am persuaded was not too high. And

The synonymous title 'Chapman's,' is said in so exhaust themselves, as to produce very little the next summer. For the last two years I much better success. By the first of August or as soon as the tops fall and wither, they should be taken out of the ground and after lying several days in the sun, should be put away in a dry place until October; they should then be re-set in the ground like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring-and they will vegetate early and produce a plentiful crop. Cultivated in this way I think this new plant a valuable acquisition, and well deserving a place in every garden. It is ripe early, and universally esteemed upon the table for its mild and agreeable

Florida, July 3, 1830.

ON REARING CALVES.

DEAR SIR-I send you inclosed a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton, believing mains sometime after the fruit is guthered; it finally you will think it well deserving a place in your changes to a pale green, becomes very melting, &c. useful paper. The circumstance which gave rise to it was this: In May last Mr Parsons sent me as a present, a very handsome heifer-calf of the full Mooded, short horned and Alderney breed, which, by the way, is only one among the many assistances, which he has generously afforded me in improving my little farm. And as I wished to take that course in raising the calf, which promised the best result, I addressed a letter of inquiry to him on the subject, and it was in reply to that letter that I received the one I now transmit to

> It ought in justice to be observed, though the letter needs no apology, that it was not written with the least expectation that it would come before the public, and it is now sent without his knowledge. He will, I hope, excuse me for the liberty I have taken, and the public, I know, will be thankful that any circumstance puts them in possession of the practical wisdom of a man who has so much experience in the interesting and important business of agriculture, and the justness of whose observations is supported by so many successful experiments.

I am, Mr Editor, respectfully yours, GARDNER B. PERRY.

East Bradford, August 4, 1830.

P.S. In support of this last observation, 1 will just remark that, being a week or two since, at the paternal estate of Mr Parsons, in Byefield. in company with another gentleman, I walked into a field of some 20 acres, where his workmen were engaged in hay-making, who, upon inquiry observed that they thought in some parts there When I began to propagate these roots, I found would be more than three tons of hay to the acre; a temperature above freezing, they vegetate, and it is my opinion, after having looked at the other

erops, growing upon the farm, that the grass of this field was nothing more than a fair sample of the whole farm.

ON RAISING CALVES, MANAGEMENT OF BEES, &c. Extract of a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. to Rev. GARD-

Respecting the proper time and manner of weaning calves, I have considered if you intend raising the calf at the time it is calved, it is best to take it from the cow the day after, or not to exceed two days-unless the udder of the cow is swollen or hard, then it may require the process, that nature points out for the calf, the forcible application of the head against the udder, which generally reduces the swelling and hard bunches; while either remain, I should not take away the ealf. But supposing no difficulty of that kind, the calf should be taken from the cow the first day, or twelve hours after it is calved, then fed from a bucket, or small tub with two quarts of milk from the cow in the morning and evening, the finger held in the milk will very soon induce the calf to suck, and in a very short time be will drink the milk freely and readily. I have had a piece of leather (upper leather) sewed together of the size and in the form of a cow's test, a small opening at top, the bottom so cut as when nailed to the bottom of a bucket or tub with three pump nails, the milk will pass under easily and flow to the orifice of the teat, the calf will soon press for it with as much earnestness as for that of his dam, and shortly he will be so impatient for his breaktast and supper, that the process of sucking will be too tedious, and he will drink freely-it will not be necessary to increase the quantity of milk beyond two quarts night and morning, but as he advances in size, add a little water, a pint at first and increase it, of the same warmth as the milk, to which add a gill of Indian meal which may be increased to a pint, although I prefer using double the quantity of wheat bran, and think it far better for milch cows than Indian meal-offer him second crop bay, (if before the season for grass) he will soon eat it, and may have skimmed milk soon substituted for new milk made warm with water, as milk direct from the cow-

When four or five weeks old he will eat grass and drink water, and be quite as large as if he had taken all the milk from the cow. The saving of milk will amp'y pay for the trouble, and the calf will not be stinted in size. I think we err in permitting calves to suck too much at first, even when intended for the butcher, they fat better by beginning moderately, and increasing gradually, as gorging is injurious to the brute creation as well as to the human race.

Let a man purchase an animal as prepared and presented at our cattle shows for premium, stuffed and pampered for the occasion, then let him feed fairly as a good farmer would and ought to feed, and before the next cattle show, the animal would be like the lean kine of Pharaoh. You see I differ from many good men as to the condition in which animals should be exhibited at our catthe shows-I do not mean the eattle as fatted for Beef, although in that case I should lean to the farmer who presented well fatted beef at the least expense. I have thought it better to have rather small enclosures of grass for calves, and change them every two or three weeks. If the feed should be short or the flies so troublesome as to prevent their eating in the day time, feed with a quart of wheat bran or three pints

ernsts of bread occasionally of which they soon become fond. I am fully of opinion calves should be so fed as to keep them in a growing state, but never gorged, or nampered. It frequently occurs that they require a very small piece of their tail cut off; the necessity is ascertained by pulling the tail, and if the bones are loose and the skin spongy, cutting is necessary, they are what farmers term tail sick. They should be provided with salt to lick when they please. I use the crude lump salt from Liverpool; my cattle of every description lick it freely. It is economy to use if, and I think it answers the purpose quite as well as white and granulated salt that is more expensive-you can see some of it at my farm in Bye-

The age at which they should have their first calf does not appear to be settled, as I find farmers disagree, some preferring two years old past, or the month of June succeeding the spring when they were two years old, others three years old past-1 am rather inclined to prefer the latter age, unless the calf grows rapidly and has attained great size, and may be considered a forward animal, never allow a heifer to calve till June, the very last of the month is preferable; they will then have a flow of nutritious grass feed, which will swell the udder, give health and strength, and unless a violent and cold rain storm no injury arises from calving in the pastures.-I have thought it best to use bows, straps or stanchions, to tic them up as it is termed; the first fall they are brought to the barn, I have had practised, (and my father before me who was remarkably fond of handling the udder almost every morning, when tied up, feeling the teats, and, if I may use the term, make believe milking, if done gently, it will save trouble, which frequently happens with Heifers with the first calf .- I think I have known several spoiled for want of this attention, and were of no value as milch cows-requiring their legs tied, and were not milked well, becoming the terror of female and finally of male milkers.

I believe you will think full enough has been written on this subject, and that I may as well proceed to answer your inquiry respecting Mrs Griffith's Hive-I have never used one, but I have no doubt the manner of securing the bottom is a great improvement, as the eggs lodged by the Bee moth can be daily cleared off; the suspending the Hive I think an improvement, as it will only permit the assailant moth to attempt cutrance at the threshold, and Bees know them as an enemy, and will repulse them when they do not steal in at the back door. As to the top, when you are informed that I now have all the Hives and glasses as described in Wildman's pamphlet, filled with honey, and can hardly admit Mrs Griffith's an improvement, you will, I think, readily bear me out in my opinion. GORHAM PARSONS.

INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

Concluded from page 60.

THE ANT-LION.—The observations of the continental naturalists have made known to us a pitfall constructed by an insect the details of whose operations are exceedingly curious—we refer to the grub of the ant-lion. Its habits require that it should walk backwards, and this is the only species of locomotion which it can perform. Even this sort of motion it executes very slowly; and were it not for the ingenuity of their stratagems, it would fare but sparingly, since its chief food consists of ants, whose ceed, that it abandons the design and commences

per day-it no bran, a pint of Indian meal-some | activity and swiftness of foot would otherwise render it impossable for it to make a single capture. Nature, however, in this, as in nearly every other case, has a compensating power to the individual animal, to balance its privations. The ant-hon is slow-but it is extremely sagacious; - it cannot follow its proy, but it can entrap it.

The snare which the grub of the ant-lion employs consists of a funnel-shaped excavation formed in loose sand, at the bottom of which it lies in wait for the ants that chance to stumble over the margin, and cannot, from the looseness of the walls, gain a sufficient footing to effect their escape. pitfall is intended to be small, it only thrusts its body backwards into the sand as it can, throwing out at intervals the particles which fall in upon it, till it

is rendered of the requisite depth. By shutting up one of these grubs in a box with loose sand, it has been repeatedly observed constructing its trap of various dimensions, from one to three inches in diameter, according to circumstances.
When it intends to make one of considerable diameter, it proceeds as methodically as the most skilful architect or engineer amongst ourselves. It first examines the nature of the soil, whether it be sufficiently dry and fine for its purpose, and if so, it hegins by tracing out a circle, where the mouth of its funnel trap is intended to be. Having thus marked the limits of its pit, it proceeds to scoop out the interior. Getting within the circle, and using one of its legs as a shovel, it places therewith a load of sand on the flat part of its head, and it throws the whole with a jerk some inches beyond the circle. It is worthy of remark that it only uses one leg in this operation-the one, namely, which is nearest the centre of the circle. Where it to employ the others in digging away the sand, it would encroach upon the regularity of its plan. Working with great industry and adroitness in the manner we have just described, it quickly makes the round of its circle, and as them, and an excellent judge of their qualities) it works backwards it soon arrives at the point where it had commenced. Instead, however, of proceeding from this point in the same direction as before, it wheels about and works around in the contrary direction, and in this way it avoids throwing all the fatigue of the labour on one leg, alternating them every round of the circle.

Were there nothing to scoop out but sand or loose earth the little engineer would have only to repeat the operations we have described, till it had completed the whole. But it frequently happens in the course of its labours, sometimes even when they are near a close, that it will meet with a stone of some size which would, if suffered to remain, injure materially the perfection of its trap. But such obstacles as this do not prevent the insect from proceeding: on the contrary, it redoubles its assiduity to remove the obstruction, as M. Bonnet repeatedly witnessed. If the stone be small, it can manage to jerk it out in the same manner as the sand; but when it is two or three times larger and heavier than its own body, it must have recourse to other means of removal. The larger stones it usually leaves till the last, and when it has removed all the sand which it intends. it then proceeds to try what it can do with the less managcable obstacles. For this purpose, it crawls backwards to the place where a stone may be, and thrusting its tail under it, is at great pains to get it properly balanced on its back, by an alternate motion of the rings composing its body. When it has succeeded in adjusting the stone, it crawls up the side of the pit with great care and deposits its burden on the outside of the circle. Should the stone happen to be round, the balance can be kept only with the greatest difficulty, as it has to travel with its load upon a slope of loose sand which is ready to give way at every step; and often when the insect has carried it to the very brink it rolls off its back and tumbles down to the bottom of the pit. This accident, so far from discouraging the ant-lion, only stimuates it to more persevering efforts. Bonnet observed it renew these attempts to dislodge a stone, five or six times. It is only when it finds it utterly impossible to sucin getting a stone beyond the line of its circle, it is dressed snails unconsumed .- Liverpool paper. not contented with letting it rest there; but to prevent it from again rolling in, it goes on to push it to

a considerable distance.

inches in diameter at the top, about two inches deep, and gradually contracting into a point in the manner of a cone or funnel. In the bottom of this pit the ant-lion stations itself to watch for its prey. Should an ant or any other insect wander within the verge of the funnel, it can scarcely fail to dislodge and roll down some particles of sand, which will give notice to the ant-lion below to be on the alert. In order to secure the prey, Reaumur, Bonnet, and others have observed the ingenious insect throw up showers of sand by jerking it from his head in quick succession, till the luckless ant is precipitated within reach of the jaws of its concealed enemy. It feeds only on the blood or juice of insects; and as soon as it has extracted these, it tosses the dry carcase out of its den. Its next care is to mount the sides of the pitfall and repair any damage it may have suffered; and when this is accomplished, it again buries itself among the sand at the bottom, leaving nothing but its jaws above the surface, ready to seize the next victim.

The ant-lion is carnivorous, but he has not the quickness of the spider, nor can he spread a net over a large surface, and issue from his citadel to seize a victim which he has caught in his outworks. He is therefore taught to dig a trap, where he sits, like the unwieldy giants of fable, waiting for some feeble one to cross his path. How laborious and patient are his operations-how uncertain the chances of success! Yet he never shrinks from them, because his instinct tells him that by these contrivances alone can he preserve his own existence, and continue that of his species.

Abstinence and fasting are recommended as necessary to mental perfection; but facts-strong facts -stare this opinion in the face. Dr Paley-to begin with a high authority-was a divine of a large 'capacity;' he liked a good dinner, and what was more, he liked his plate well filled. A leg of lamb served him merely for a collation, and he was wont when alone, to sit down to a shoulder of mutton. Mr Best, out of delicacy to the memory of his friend, has passed over this failing-as he thinks it-somewhat lightly, but he admits the Doctor's partiality to a well filled larder.

Dr Johnson was another example of high mental endowments being associated with a decided love of good eating. Though his manner of helping himself was somewhat boorish, he could not conceal his anger at the prospect of scanty provender. After leaving the table of a friend, Boswell was loud in praise of the dinner they had just been discussing. The dishes he said, were numerous, the wine good, the pastry excellent. 'Sir' said the great moralist, 'the dinner was well enough, but nothing to invite a man to.' When in Wales, his hostess treated him, early in the season, to peas, to which the Doctor paid a somewhat greedy attention. 'Do you like the peas, Sir?' she inquired. 'Madam' he replied, 'they are very good for hogs.' 'So I perceive', retorted the lady, 'von feed heartily on them.'

Mr Fox affords another instance of a large capacity in a double sense; and poor Sheridan was not wont to scatter about 'wit and wisdom at will,' cept after a good dinner. Dr Adam Smith, though generally abstracted, was fond of lump sugar and roast beef; and Sir Walter Scott relates in the Quarterly Review, an amusing anecdote of the celebrated Dr Hutton's partiality to curious 'morsels.' To show his superiority to vulgar prejudices, and to prove that excellent and available food was neglected, he invited a scientific friend to a feast of snails. The unimals were dressed, peppered, salted, and served up. The great mathematician took one, his friend took an licited, sued for. I learned that there was a white other; they tasted, looked at each other, and paused lead manufactory at Clichy, where the workmen died

BURNS AND SCALDS.

It is a principal object to prevent the blister from The pitfall, when finished, is usually about three breaking, as a considerable discharge might be the consequence, and danger apprehended. Sir James Earl and other eminent practitioners, recommend the use of cold water, even ice; but Mr Abernethy is of a different opinion. Mr A. recommends the use of the oil of turpentine, mixed with basilicon; to give the patient a little warm wine, and a few drops of opium, and afterwards to place him in a warm bed, brought into that city from Bordeaux. They were Recollect, however, (says Mr Abernethy,) that this stimulating plan of treatment is not to be continued after the equilibrium of the temperature is restored.' The following has been in use, for a length of time, in St Thomas' Hospital:

Take of olive oil, three ounces; lime water four ounces. This may be placed over the affected part

with a feather or camel's hair pencil.

In order that the most correct treatment for burns and scalds should be known, Mr Abernethy lately recommends his pupils to dip two of their fingers in boiling water, and let them be fairly scalded; then take them out, put one in a hasin of cold water, and dress the other with the turpentine and basilicon. 'I do not want to try, (remarked Mr A.) I have decided already, and therefore have no occasion to scald my fingers.'-Book of Health.

All that is required to be done for a trifling cut, is to wash away the blood and dirt with a sponge and cold water, bring the edges of the wound as close together as possible, and then put on a piece of adhesive plaster (strapping.) If the wound be large, a space should be left between each slip of plaster. The plasters should remain for several days, to give time for the wound to unite; when the pain is great, or inflammation be present, it will be necessary to take a little opening medicine. The bleeding may usually be stopped by pressure; but the application of a cobweb scarcely ever fails.—Ib.

Land has recently been sold at Chilicothe at thirty, forty, filty, and even sixty dollars a foot. The Sciota Gazette states, that a market house has been crected this year, 270 feet long, and equal to any on the Atlantic. This prosperity is owing to the vicinity of a

A Rattlesnake was killed on Oak Hill, in Williamstown, in the ryc-field of G. T. Bulkley, Esq. He measured five feet three inches in length, nine inches in circumference, had fourteen rattles, and weighed seven pounds and three ounces. A full-grown rabbit was found in his stomach.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of labor of Six Hundred Millions of

The method by which females in Peru are accustomed to mount en croupe behind a horseman, proves the extreme gentleness of the animal. A knot is tied in the horse's tail; into this the foot is introduced as into a stirrup; the female then gives one hand to the rider, and is by him assisted into her place on the back of the animal, which, habituated to this contrivance, never thinks of resenting the indignity.

A poor man who resolved to be honest till want became too strong for his resolution, is thus made to describe the difficulty of finding employment in Paris.

I went to the scavenger, and offered myself as a sweeper, raker of kennels, but there was no room effect, for me; no work however dirty, that I have not so-'Very green,' said one; 'd-d green,' said the like flies.-Well, to get admission there, they asked

arother pit in a fresh situation. When it succeeds other, and both started up from the table, leaving the me for certificates. In the same way at the lookingglass manufactory, to be qualified to poison one's self by the vapor of mercury you must have protectives. They told me I might get employment on the port as a ship breaker, or on the canal wheeling the barrows, but I did not succeed better than any where else. They told me that the executioner of Versailles wanted an assistant, but rather than mount in that way I would scrape the puddles, and there were more than three hundred applicants for the situation.

> The N. Y. Conrier says-13 haskets of water were a part of a lot of annisced, but the exporter falling short of the article, filled the bottles in the thirteen baskets with water. There was no seizure on the part of the Collector.

> Dyspersia Bread.—The American Farmer publishes the following recipe for making bread, which has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with that complaint, viz,-

> 3 quarts unbolted wheat meal, 1 do soft water, warm, but not hot, I gill fresh yeast, I do molasses, or not, as may suit the taste, I tea spoonful of sal-

This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least one hour; and when taken out placed where they will cool gradually. Dyspepsia crackers can be made with unbolted flour, water and saleratus, that will be much esteemed, and found, very convenient for travelling.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour :- when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months .- Farmers' Receipt Book.

Capillary altraction .- A weight being suspended by a dry rope will be drawn upwards through a considerable height, if the rope be moistened with a wet sponge. The attraction of the particles composing the rope for the water is, in this case, so powerful, that the tension produced by several hundred weight cannot expel them.

The whole number of Tax Bills issued in Boston in 1829, was 13,353, of which 5851 were for Poll Tax only-5243 persons paid over \$1.50. (poll tax) and under 21-924 from \$21 to 40. In Boston, the education of children, the probate of wills, and the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, are at the public expense. By the erection of reservoirs, fences and out houses are not now demolished at fires as formerly. An alarm of fire in a man's neighborhood used to cost him \$30 or 40 in fences.

The Philadelphia Gazette recommends, to restore the beauty of brick buildings, washing them with a small quantity of oil of vitriol mixed with much water-other acids will produce the like

It is stated in a Quebec paper of the 17th, that upwards of 17,000 emigrants have already arrived at that port from Europe,

5,414,665

HORTICULTURE.

SILK.

Mr Fessenden-There can no longer remain a doubt, that the culture of SILK will become one of the most important branches of our national industry; and like that of Cotton, combine in its favor, the triple interests of agriculture, manufac- to pay for the single article of silk worn in this tures, and commerce. As a product of the soil, country ;it may even claim precedence over that great staple, from the universality of its adaptation to all important article of export from this country, for the various climates embraced within the bounds of the United States. Experiments sufficiently numerous have been made, to establish this fact beyond all question; and a zeal has been exhibitevineive of the deep interest, which exists in favor, national prosperity. of this culture,

The national government has deemed it worthy of direct patronage, and measures have been taken by Congress, to diffuse intelligence, incite inquiry, and encourage its prosecution. Many of our most distinguished statesmen, and legislators, have ardently cooperated, with the intelligent farmer and enterprising manufacturer, in the same honorable career. Several useful books of instruction, on the rearing of mulberry trees and silk worms, have been published within the last thre eyears; and numerous nurseries and plantations, of the former, have already been established.

In the last number of Professor Silliman's justby celebrated Journal of Science and Arts, is an interesting article on these subjects, in which the recent works of Duponceau, Pascalis, and Ilo-

The high estimation, in which P. S. Duponceau, Esq. and Dr Felix Pascalis are held, for their scientific attainments and conspicuous services in the republic of letters, will not more endear them to their fellow citizens, than their commendable efforts to subserve their country, as patrons of rural economy. Mr Duponceau, the patriarch of silk-culture, in the United States, has country of their adoption. long devoted the energies of his great mind to its successful introduction; and Dr Pascalis has exhibited a spirit of patriotism and philanthropy, which entitles him to the benedictions of his countrymen. Not satisfied with the promulgation of theoretical intelligence, he has introduced, from France, a new and most valuable species of gal, where it has been considerably multiplied. the mulberry,-the Morus Multicaulis, which is represented as possessing such decided superior- this Mulberry from its congeners, are those which ity over all others, as to be speedily substituted result, 1st, from the remarkable property, which for them in every region of the globe.

Finding a detailed account, by M. Perrottet, of this invaluable tree, in one of the late numbers of the Annales De Fromont, I send you a translation for the Farmer.

Mr Perrottet returned, about nine years since, from a botanic excursion round the world, in a national vessel, and among a vast collection of seeds and plants, was this Chinese mulherry tree, are petiolate, cordate, accuminate, dentate towards which has been rapidly disseminated throughout their summit, marked with nerves and appear France and other parts of Europe, and will soon curled on the surface; 4th, and lastly, from the be acclimated in this country,

By a report, made in Congress last March, it appears, that American silk is superior to that of particular care, even before they have acquired a all other countries, as eight pounds of cocoons complete ligneous consistence. This last properproduce one of raw silk, which requires twelve ty appears to us, evidently, to be caused by the nupounds of Italian or French eccoons;

this country amounted to Of which was exported but

Leaving for home consumption While the export of the materials

for bread, during the same period amounted to only

So that it required \$1,774,437 beyond all our supplies of flour, meal and corn

And that silk may, in a few years, become an even France, although she raises a vast quantity of silk, annually imports to the amount of \$20,000,000.

These facts are sufficient to show how deep an interest is involved in the culture of silk, and ed in their prosecution and for their extension, how much it may contribute to individual and

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant, Prinley Place, Rexbury, / August 4th, 1830. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACT NO. XX.

From the Annales De Fromont.

Remarks on the Culture and Uses of the Many-stalked Mulberry, (Morus Multieaulis.) - By M. Perrottet, Agricultural Botanist and Traveller of the Marine and Colonies.

The Morus Multicaulis, which we noticed for the first time, in the Annales de la Societie Linneenne de Paris for 1824, appears to have originated in the clevated regions of China, from whence it has been disseminated throughout the low plains near the sea shore. It is believed that it is cultivated in all parts of that vast empire, where the mergue, on the culture of silk, are honorably men- education of silk-worms is an object of commercial importance. It was introduced into Manilla and all the islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, from Canton, where it was only cultivated for ornamenting gardens. The Chinese are entitled to the credit of this introduction, who, in emigrating from their country, have, from motives of industry, endeavored to multiply it, that they might render it useful to them, in the new

In August, 1821, we brought it from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and first introduced it into the Isle of Bourbon and from thence into Cayenne and France. At a later period, it was sent from Cayenne to Martinique, and from France to Guadaloupe and also to Sene-

The characters which essentially distinguish its roots possess, of throwing up numerous small flexible stalks without forming a principle trunk; 2d, from the great length, which these stalks assume, in a very short time; 3d, from the remarkable development which the thin, tender and soft extraordinary facility, with which the stalks and young branches strike root, as cuttings, without merous whitish lentulæ with which the stalks and That in the year 1828 the silk imported into branches are covered; a very apparent character-

\$7,189,102 of those, which we have enumerated. The floral organization of this mulberry is as follows.

> Each male flower has a calix of four concave, oval membranous leaflets; four stamens, with filaments accompanied with a tridentate appendage; the authors sagittate and bilocular,

> Each female flower has an ovary terminated by two divergent styles; the ovary is unilocular, containing a single pendant seed, which is frequently blasted, or imperfect,

> Among the number of mulberries, now cultivated by the Chinese, for the education of silk worms, the Morus Multicaulis appears to be the most esteemed of all, not only from the facility with which it is propagated and grows, but still more from the essentially nutritive property which the leaves pessess. We have been enabled to verify this important fact during the five years which we passed at Senegal. Our observations tend to prove, that when this species shall be sufficiently multiplied in Europe, a preference will be given to it, for the education of silk worms, over the white mulberry (Morus Alba) which is now generally employed. We will make successively known, the result of the experiments which we have tried at Senegal, on the education of silk worms, nourished with leaves of our species, and the causes, which appeared to us, adverse to the complete development of the cocoons under the scoreling climate of that African

In the garden of the establishment placed under our direction, we had a certain number of the Morus multicaulis, which, being properly watered produced very beautiful tufts of flexible stalks, but without assuming, however, a very great development, but whose long branches, loaded with numerous leaves bent under their weight, and trailed even upon the ground. April, 1828, there was sent to us, from the establishment at Richard Tol, a small quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, which the colonial government had received from France. Placed upon a table, in an airy apartment, these eggs generally hatched and gave birth to a certain number of well formed worms. We distributed among them, the young tender leaves, collected from the extremities of the branches of our mulberry; they delayed not to eat them with great avidity. But few were given them at a time, and three or four times a day, in consequence of the rapidity with which the leaves wither from the action of the air, which was almost absolutely dry. Larger leaves which were more perfectly developed, were successively given to them in proportion and in quantity, as they incremed a size. The worms eat with the same avidity, without any previous preparation. Finally, at the end of a month or more, our worms thus nourished, had acquired a develleaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with opment, very satisfactor, for the country, and which they are renewed. Their length is often delayed not to form their encours, which, in eight inches, and their width about six. They truth, appeared to us, less beautiful than those of the same species born in Europe,

The difference of size between these seemed evidently to be the result of the physical causes of the climate, rather than that of the food.

A few days later the moth appeared, in a very good form, and exhibited characters of a strong constitution. Our location was very bad for the education of this species of insect, and was, without doubt, one of the obstacles, which prevented its perfect copulation, nevertheless some \$8,463,563 istic, and which seems to us, to offer a certain eggs were produced, which appeared to us beauti-1,274,461 means of indentifying our species, independently ful and well organized, but they did not hatch,

which was also attributed to the excessive dryness of the air, which produced a kind of compression, and deprived them of the faculty of reproduc-

Like attempts have several times been made in favorable results .

The cocoons produced by these various exthe period when they were developed. Sometimes, they have been equal in weight to these produced in Europe; the silk did not vield in beauty, to that of the latter, which is an unequivocal proof in favor of the use of the Morus Multicaulis, for feeding silk worms,

nake comparative experiments with their leaves, and of those of the Morus Alba, for the education of silk worms. It is probable that the first will e generally preferred.

Besides the advantages which we have above named, we may still add, that they are admirably alculated for forming regular plantations; that hey can be placed very near without an injurius effect; and by heading down the stalks, anmally, near the ground, a rich vegetation is proluced with a complete development of vigorous branches and leaves; and tinally, it is easy to nultiply them by thousands, from the roots, in he course of a year, and to form vast and regdar plantations of them the second. But a few ears, then, are sufficient to obtain considerable elds in full vigor, sufficient to support an imgense quantity of silk worms, and that with the reatest facility, as they are reproduced in a maner, almost indefinite.

Besides, this mulberry braves the most rizer. us winters. We saw on our arrival at Havre, July last, in the field of M. A. Eyries, plants, which had endured, in the open ground, the vinter of 1828, and which appeared vigorous and eautiful.

This species will be readily acclimated in Euope, because it originated from an analogous reion, as to climate, to that which we inhabit. It ppears not to suffer from the excessive cold of ne northern, or the intense heat of the intertropial regions, for the plants deposited in the gardens f the Government at Cayenne, acquired, in the pace of eight months, a truly remarkable develnat colony, in June, 1821, they were clothed vith leaves of an extraordinary size. Those also which we cultivated at Senegal, although sitated under a dry and scorching sky, and planted an arid soil, offered an appearance, sufficiently utisfactory; but they had acquired less developent, in all respects, than those which have vegtated under the humid climate of Guiana.

* We learn that the wish expressed by M. Perrotet has been fulfilled, in a great degree on the one de by M. Delille, Profesor at Montpelier, and n the other, by M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps at

The last named gentleman has transmitted to us he following note on this subject.

'From a little experiment, made with the leaves of he Morus Multicaulis, an account of which I shall oon publish, they have appeared to be at least as dvantageous, for the nourishment of silk worms, as hose of the common white mulberry; and that the ocoons, made by the worms, fed only with leaves of this species, are even rather heavier.'

modates itself to all kinds of soil; but we have re- into six parts. These were immediately placed the produce of leaves most abundant, when plac- The stalks were cut off, to the height of about other parts of Senegal and particularly at Rich- ed in a friable, light and rich soil. Its long and eighteen inches, in order to place them, more ard-Tol, which have not been crowned with more tender roots absorb with great avidity the nutri- commodiously, in the situation which had been tive salts of the earth; and besides, its imper- designated for them, in the ship. The branches fectly ligneous branches being very porous, equal- answered for cuttings; not any were thrown away; periments, were of different sizes, according to by explains the facility with which they pump up all were reduced into pieces, of from four to six the humidity of the earth and leave it dry. Our inches in length, and put into hoxes, filled with observations, in this respect, induce us to believe, light earth; this gave us two nundred and fifty that the development of the numerous branches, cuttings, which, during the two months, occupied and leaves of this shrub is accelerated in proportion to the frequency and regularity with hon, took root without exception. They had even which the soil is impregnated with humidity. The It is desirable that the persons in France, who form of the leaves also varies, according to the eped branches, from a foot and a half to two feet now passess a number of these mulberries, should nature of the soil; they are large and cordiform in length. We also remarked, that some of them, in a rich soil, but small, cliptical and without the which had been set out without any buds at the heart shaped indentation, at the base, in a dry and base as is generally done, and whose wood had arid soil. The branches are filled with fructification in this last named soil, which rarely happens in the first. It appears expedient, then, that plantations of this mulberry should be made upon a humid rather than a dry soil, to obtain in all respects a satisfactory result; for a too great quantity of water does not appear to have been injurious to it, even when the roots have been ticulæ were endowed with a property of producoften covered; on the contrary, it is the situation in which the leaves are more completely developed. Moving the earth between the plants, with the hoe and spade at proper times, has an excellent effect upon this shrub; it facilitates, in a singular manner, the formation of new rootlets, and consequently increases the number of sponglets, or absorbing mouths.

It not being natural for this mulberry to grow tall or to form any trunk, properly so called, regular plantations can be formed of it, without difficulty by planting the shrubs at a distance of six or eight feet from each other,-a space sufficient for the extension of the branches, to facilitate the culture and for collecting the leaves. This last operation is so much facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks, that a child is sufficient for furnishing the food, of a large establishment of silk worms.

In order that the development of the principle stalks may be completely effected, it is necessary to suppress all those, which do not present the aspect of a vigorous constitution, and which, from their excessive numbers may be directly injurious to the others. The stalks can also be anpment, and at the time of our departure from nually headed down, at will, to a certain height, with the view of producing a new and more vigorous vegetation. This method practised at Senegal, has generally produced satisfactory results.

We have already remarked, with what singular facility this mulberry can be propagated. In fact it only requires to insert a cutting a few inehes into the earth, and in a short time roots are produced, with a considerable development of but merely with mats. We think this method young shoots. The numerous plants, which are will advance the plants and render them stronger already disseminated in the divers climates of Africa, America, and Europe, have been all produced, from the two individuals, which we procured at Manilla.

The fortunate discovery of this precious shrub took place in the garden of a Chinese cultivator, who, after having informed us of its properties, and the important purpose for which it was used in his own country, yielded to our solicitations, and sold us two bushes for ten Spanish piasters, assuring us, that he had introduced it into Manil- long, by the end of October, and some of them had la, where it had been considerably extended.

These two bushes were sent on board the ves-The many stalked mulberry, generally accom- sel, in which we were to embark, and divided marked its vegetation was most vigorous, and in two large boxes filled with rich, light earth. in the voyage from Manilla to the Isle of Bourfilled the boxes' with numerous roots, and develscarcely a ligneous consistence in this part, had not only developed roots, but several shoots, which formed as many distinct stalks. This new vegetation appears to be attributable to the numerous lenticulæ, with which the bark of the shoots is covered, which confirms the opinion, which we have long entertained, that these lening roots and buds; or that some of them may exclusively develope buds and others roots. Not having had an opportunity to verify this assertion, by direct observation, we present it here but as a mere suspicion.

> We left at the Isle of Bourbon a part of the scions, which had taken root, with two of the old plants, detached from the bushes, of which we have spoken. The remainder were preserved for Cayenne and France.

> The manner of making cuttings of this mulberry is not difficult; it is sufficient to cut the branches into pieces eight or ten inches long, at most, and always to leave on the part destined to be put in the ground, good buds and especially one at the end; for although the roots are formed, without the aid of this organ, it is not less true, that their development is much more prompt. when the scions are provided with it. It is not necessary to leave more than one bud on the unper end of the cutting.*

Prepared in this manner, the cuttings should be placed in a moist and rich soil, and a shaded situation,-that is to say, so covered, as to protect them, for some time, from the rays of the sun, which might otherwise occasion too great a transpiration. It will be beneficial to water them slightly, from time to time, so as to keep the soil constantly refreshed, without being too wet. It would, perhaps, be advantageous, in an European climate, to cut the scions in March and plant them in a warm bed, without being covered with glass,

^{* &#}x27;In confirmation of this advice, we insert the following observation, which M. Loiseleur-Deslong-champs, has communicated.' This shrub is not only produced, in the common mode, by cuttings; but cuttings with a single eye, take with facility, which offers a great advantage, in rapidily multiplying this plant. Cuttings with a single eye, which had but just been planted, when I read a note on this subject, in the meeting of the Hon. Soc. on the 17th, of June, had almost all made shoots 18 or 20 inches obtained a length of 3 feet and one of four.

before winter. The movement of the sap will indicate, the most certainly, the period for making

Another mode still easier of multiplying this mulberry, is by suckers, or layers. As it throws es-Conquest of Granada-Life of Sir Thomas up numerous stalks, it is only necessary to heap up the earth about them, to make them produce roots; and there is nothing to prevent their being laid down; on the contrary, they present an advantage in doing it, as new stalks are formed at the base of those laid down, which rise vertically and immediately replace them.

new engrand farmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830.

CUCUMBERS.

'Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?'

A popular periodical has lately condemned the use of the Cucumber as an article of diet, and quotes an adage directing to 'peel it, slice it down into pieces, put vinegar and peoper to it, and then -throw it away.' This wise saying has been attributed to many other sages besides Dr Abernethy, and still eucumbers are eaten by featherless bipeds with impunity, and some suppose with advantage.

The medical gentlemen who condemn the cucumber, tell us 'the principal mischief produced by the use of this fruit, and which has caused it to be ranked among the most unwholesome articles serv ed at our tables, arises independent of an acrid principle which it is supposed to contain, from its indigestibility, in other words its insolubility in the stomach. In consequence of this it is retained in the latter organ for a long time, producing more or less uneasiness in every instance; and in the dyspeptic, the gouty, and those of a nervous and feeble constitution, giving rise to violent pains, cramps, and other severe affections.

But other professors of the healing art appear to entertain opinions less hostile to this vegetable. Dr Willigh's Domestic Encyclopedia asserts that 'cucumbers are a salubrious, cooling fruit, and may be safely allowed to consumptive patients; as they sweeten acrid humors, at the same time are gently laxative, but being in a considerable degree acescent, and sometimes attended with flatulency and diarrhœa, such effects may be prevented by cating them with moderation; or with the addition of vinegar and pepper, which counteract their natural coldness. If properly pickled (without coloring them with that poisonous metal, copper; or rendering them too acrid with stimulent spices,) they are an excellent antiseptic; yet we consider them highly improper, either for children or wetmurses.

We shall not assume the part of an umpire in this controversy, but our own experience and observation give us a decided bias in favor of the moderate and prudent use of the cucumber as a healthy and agreeable article of aliment.

Raspberries-The St Johns, (N. B.) City Gazette of July 28, states that there were that morning brought into the Country Market of that City. 1378 quarts of Raspberries, (equal to 43 bushels) at three pence per qt. would produce £17 4s. 6d.

Turnips-Sow strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable.

Quarterly Review-Wells & Lilly, Boston, bave just republished the 85th Number of the London Quarterly Review, which contains articles on the following subjects :- Polynesian Research-Munro-Egyptian Hieroglyphics-Travels in Peru-Evidences of Christianity-Politics of France -Causes of Pauperism in England-Poor Laws -List of New Publications. Published quarterly at \$5,00 per annum.

AMERICAN SILK.

A gentleman from Mansfield, Con, informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the Silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to \$24,000, -all of which has found a ready sale.

MASSACIJUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, August 7, 1830.

Apples .- Early Red Mayaut, by R. MANNING. Esq. of Salem. Red Juneating, by MR A. D. Williams, by the same. For a history of this valuable variety, see N. E. Farmer, for the Cattle Show, viz. the 13th of Oct. nex No. 2, vol. ix; Sopsavine, by Mr RICHARDS, of Dedham.

Pears .- Passe Madeleine, by R. Howe, from the garden of Mr Downer. This fruit is the Hon.O. Fiske, and to give public notice through produce of scions sent from the London Horticultural Society. In the garden of Mr D. as well as change of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show. in those of others, where this variety has been tried, it has failed in good qualities. Amber Pear, by J. PRINCE, Esq. This is a good fruit, a great and constant bearer, is above medium size, a handsome fruit, something like the Queen Catharine. Fondante D'Ete, or Summer Melting, a good Early Pear, by J. PRINCE, Esq. This pear tree was imported by Mr Prince from Long Island, about 18 years since-it has rather a vigorous growth-has hitherto borne moderately, though it now increases in quantity rapidly every year; and if grafted on old trees, would probably soon become a good bearer. Mr Prince considers it the best pear of the season. English Catharine, of Extract from an address delivered before the Horticultural Society New-York, by Mr William Curr. fine appearance, by Dr Shuatleff. July Pear, so called, by Mr E. M. RICHARDS.

Plums .- Early Apricot Plums, very handsome, of rich flavor. The tree a good and constant bearer, from Mr Downer's Garden. Monsieur Hatif, from John Prince, Esq. This promises to be a fine fruit, and is a great bearer—the specimen sent was hardly ripe. Royal of Tours, a fine plum, by Mr WM, F. GARDNER, of Salem. Italian Damask, by Mr R. Manning, of Salem.

Peaches, - John Prince, Esq. exhibited a spec imen of this fruit from a natural tree, fully ripe, grown in open field. A valuable variety on account of its ripening early; fruit under size, but may, no doubt, be improved by cultivation.9

*With regard to this new early peach, Mr Prince has politely favored us with the following account.

Jamaica Plains, Aug. 7, 1830. DEAR SIR,-In compliance with your request about the Early Peaches exhibited this day at the Horticultural Hall, I have only to say, that in April last in destroying a small Peach Nursery, I left a few seattering of the largest trees, without paying any attention to their being worked ones. I knew several of them had fruit on-no attention had been paid to keeping down weeds, and only on the 3d of August, accidentally passing through them, I observed a tree with two or three dozen ripe fruit, the bees, &e. having attacked most of them. It is evidently not a budded tree, as in the part where it stands, Early Ann buds were used, and this is a bright red fruit, and

Apricots .- An elegant specimen of this fruit together with buds for distribution among th members of the Society, was shown by Hon. John Welles, from a tree imported from France.

CATTLE SHOW NOTICE AND CHANGI OF DAY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees o the, Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agricul ture held at the Hall of the Union Bank, Aug. 5 1820

A letter from the Hon, O. Fisk, Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society was laid before the Board. It having been the practice of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to hold their Cattle Show on sucl days as would best accommodate the County So ciety in their annual shows; and the Worceste County Society having reference to the term of the Supreme Court for that County having felt obliged to fix their day of exhibition on the 31th of Oc tober next, the same day on which candidates fo premiums had been invited to attend by the Stat

It was voted that the day heretofore fixed upon be changed for the succeeding Wednesday, viz. th 20th of October next, and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to answer the letter of th the New England Farmer and other papers, of thi

From the Records.

BENJ. GUILD, Recording Secretary. August 5, 1830.

All candidates for premiums, or persons desirou of making entries for exhibition will therfor tak notice that the printed hand bills and Cattle Shov pagers should read as if printed October 20th in stead of October 13th, and all the offers and reg ulation made for entries, &c, will hereafter hav reference and be attended to on the 20th instea of the 13th,

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY

The patch on which I have my strawberries had been under the same plant several years. Fo the month of September, 1819, I laid on about fiv inches thick of well rotted manure, which I du down with the old vines. I then set out plants of the Hudson kind of strawberry, at the distanc sixteen inches each way, taking care to c have them in line the long way of the ground In the month of November, I covered the plant with a thin coat of long litter, which I took off i the beginning of April, and pointed the ground with the spade, and raked it smooth. The ground was kept clean by hoeing, till the fruit began to form. I then took short grass cut from the walks and spread between and under the vines, which had the effect to keep the fruit clean, the weed down, and kept the scorching drought from pene trating into the roots of the plant.

As soon as the fruit season was past, I pointer in the grass between in the bed. In September

considerably red on the inside, I think when budded or other trees and cultivated, it will prove from its earliness an acquisition, as I have not heard of any ripe Peache from standard open ground trees this year. I shall make use of what few buds are on it in a few days, and nex season shall be able, to disseminate some of them. I have called it the 'Spring Hill Earliest.'
Very truly yours,

J. PRINCE.

1820, I cut out all the superfluous runners, and dressed the hed, and in the month of November covered as before.

On the first of March of last year, 1821, I took the covering from a part of the patch, and replaced it with one inch of straw, which I burned off as directed by Dr Miller. I then gave a slight eight or ten days the leaves began to make their appearance. On the 22d of March, I uncovered another part of the patch, a part of which I burned with straw as before, and the other part with a parcel of dry leaves, which I laid on two nches thick. The remainder of the patch I nucovered in the beginning of April, and dressed in the usual way,

The first burned part continued to keep more orward than the others, and showed flowers eight lays sooner than the unburned part of the patch. The unburned grew less rapid, and was considerbly less productive of fruit. The part burned was the most luxuriant in growth, the quantity of ruit nearly the same as those burned with straw. The burning has this good effect, that it keeps be ground more clean of weeds, and will doubtess kill a great many insects and their eggs; beides, it clears the vines from all decayed leaves ad hardened bark, gathered around the body of ie plant; and by that means, allows the free exausion of the leaves and flowers.

I am of opinion that leaves, when dry, will anwer the purpose of burning equally with straw, nd their ashes prove a good manure.

I shall now give a few observations concerning ne selecting of proper plants for planting. reat deal lies in choosing proper plants; for if iev are taken promiscuously, the greater part rill prove barren, producing plenty of flowers ut no fruit. Those when examined, will be ound to have abundance of stamina, but no stiles ; that it often happens among those barren plants. lat some of them have a part of an imperfect, ught, therefore, never to be taken out of old negcted beds which have been allowed to spread nd run into a multitude of suckers, nor from any lants which do not produce plenty of fruit, 'hose suckers which stand nearest the old plant, rould always be selected, in preference to those roduced from the trailing stalks, at a distance om the fruit bearing plants.

There have been some kind of strawberries reatly improved by seed selected from the largst and fairest fruit. In this case the seed should e sown as soon as possible after the fruit is eaten. 'he best way is to sow the seed in pots or boxes, laced in the shade.

To Correspondents .- A valuable article from Genearborn, on the culture of the Rose-and some others e received, and will soon appear.

Notice.

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural ciety will be held on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Hall the society at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making rangements preparatory to the celebration of the anniersary festival. R. L. EMMONS, Rec. Sec.

Am-u-nishun ov awl Kines, for sail as u-shu-al at Couplan's Pouder Store, 65, Braud-street.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street.

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Vellow Stone and Vellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautihoeing and raking. At this time there was hardly ful root, and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field the least trace of vines left on the ground; but in Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Vellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Vellow Aber-deen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suit able for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling. July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Engand Farmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cocheeho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, conceting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving its state of the constant of the spinning and weaving the state of the formula of the spinning and weaving the state of the state of the spinning and weaving the state of the formula of the spinning and weaving the state of the spinning and weaving the spinning and the spinning and weaving the spinning and done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig-gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for uit formed, which sometimes ripens. Plants swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one and consist of one of 40 acres in from of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orehard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres

> The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

> The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major Andrew Pierce, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP; ORCHARD GRASS:

TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;

RED CLOVER; WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted

Aug. 13,

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivan. which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Corlebs and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. 4, dam Beauty, half Codebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Vearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FROM	TO
APPLES, new,			barrel.		3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	-	ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,			"	133 00	t35 00
BEANS, white,	-		bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,		-	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,			44	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,			"	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No	o. 1. new		pound.	10	13
CliEESE, new milk,		´ -	"	6	7
Skimmed mil	lk	-	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, How	ard-stree	et	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee, -		-	66	5 37	5 75
Rye, best,		-	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	_		bashel.	46	55
Rve,	-	_	4.6	65	67
Barley,			11	60	65
Oats.		- 1	- 44	40	42
HAY,			ewt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort	new	-	ewt.	11.50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality.	.,,	-	"	14 00	15 00
LIME	1 1	-	cask.	70	
PLAISTER PARIS ret	tails at	-	ton.	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear, -	tans at	- [barrel.	19 00	
Navy, mess,			44	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. t,			"	10 .0	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	_	-	bushel.		2 00
Orehard Grass		-	ousilei.		3 00
Fowl Meadow,		-	11		4 00
Tall Meadow ()			44		2 50
Red Top (north	ans Gras	s,	- 11	62	75
Lucerne	ici n., j	-	pound.	33	38
White Honeysu	eldo Clar		pound.	33	33
Red Clover, (no		ver,	44	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full bloc	ormernj		- "	50	
Merino, full bloo	d name	hod	14	30	
Merino, three for	u, unwas	mea,	111	42	45
Merino, half bloc	aruis was	snea,	- "	38	
Merino, quarter	iu,	-	1 11	35	
		-	"		
Native, washed,		•	"	35	
Pulled, Lamb's,	mest sort	, -	14		50
Pulled, Lamb's,	second s	ort,		38	
i uned, " spir	ming, fir	sisort	yl ''		1 Ş

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK RY MR HAYWARD,

BEEF, best pieces, -	-	•	-	bnaoq	18	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces	8,	-	-	" "	8	10
whole hogs,	-			4.	5	6
VEAL,		•		"	4	8
MUTTON	-	-	-	44	4	10
POULTRY.	-	•		44	10	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,		•	-	11	10	13
Lump, best,				"	15	20
EGGS,				dozen.	- 1	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-		-	bushel.	84	35
Indian, retail,			-	44	1	70
POTATOS.new -		-		"	- 1	0
CIDER,[according to qu	ality	٠,]		barrel.	3 50	4 CO

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, August 9.

Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot, 1

At Market this day, 283 Becf Cattle, 130 Stores, 6 or 8 Cows and Calves, 2747 Sheep, 360 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3.75 to 4.75.

Stores—Those mentioned above were most of them the

same we reported last week. We were mistaken in stating they were nearly all sold-have noticed only a few sales to day.

Cows and calves-We noticed the sale of two only, at \$20 a \$25.

Sheep and Lambs .- We noticed lots sold at the following prices \$2, 1 871, 1 621 1 50, 1 33, and 1 25. Some old Sheep were sold, price not noticed—a few were sold the close of last week for \$3 25.

Swine-None having been at market for several weeks previous, a sale was easily effected. Lots were taken at of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. about 4½c; one lot of about 100 was sold by the 'lump' at 4½ a 5½c.

MISCELLANIES.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Parents, and especially mothers, should be aware that the natural effect of the extreme heat of the season, and of teething, separate or conjoined, is feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impaired digestion in their children. They ought to know also, that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness and sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes and pastry of any kind; coffee or any beverage except pure water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not what is agreeable at the moment to the child, or chimes in with the oftentimes silly fondness of the mother, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing twice daily, in lukewarm water, or even cold water, if the skin be hot and dry; regular airings out of doors, in the morning, and out of the approach of evening; the bedroom well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow directly on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, we might add at any season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility-to listen to no neighboring gossip-to be deceived by no impudent quack; and every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be every reason to believe that they, in common with periling the lives of his fellow creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermifuges and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, a dozen groans over hard times and dull business. let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when their infants are ailing, sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food, and giving it of a still simpler quality; or what is still better, by enforcing abstinence except from such drinks as rice, or barley, or gum arabic water, slightly sweetened or salted as may be most agreeable. Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, theirs be the penalty, as theirs assuredly will be the blame.

Journal of Health.

OBEDIENCE,-Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second may be what thou wilt. -Fuller.

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway have determined to open the road the whole length on the 15th of September. A company has been formed for the establishment of a railway from Manchester to Sheffield.

The first experiment by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, of travelling the whole line, thirtytwo miles, was made June 14, with the most gratifying success. The Arrow steam engine drew a carriage with twelve inside passengers, another with thirty outside, and seven carriages loaded with 34 tons of rough stone. The journey was made from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours and twenty minutes, including the stoppages for water, which occupied 13 1-2 minutes, being at the rate of 14 miles an hour, including stoppages.

A man in Cattskill, N. Y. with his wife and a boy, in six days, recently cut, cured and housed 15 loads of rye, 3,000 sheaves, and 6 loads of sullen and learful animal, awed by the presence of Modized, L. C.-A. lowAss, Bookseller. boy, in six days, recently cut, cured and housed

hay-drinking molasses and water, milk and water, and nothing stronger. He is 42 years old, and offers to bet any man \$10 that he can jump over a six rail fence, any time of day. During the six days he went twice to the village, 10 miles, and hoed teans half a day besides.

M. de Ruyter, a descendant of the famous Dutch Admiral, lately died at Toulon, aged 82. He left marriage portion for the most virtuous girl and the best sailor, to be decided by the Mayor and the Maritime Prefect

from a ship's cabin, was found to be a villain who had married two wives in three months, and was committed therefor.

A shark was caught off Fulton Market, New York, on Wednesday morning, July 28. When brought on the deck of the smack, he snapped at the leg of a bystander, but his monstrous jaws closed only on the pantaloous. There were others in company when first seen, and several boys were bathing near.

1MPORTANCE OF GARDENS.

Many of our mechanies, and most of the truckmen in this town, occupy their leisure, this year, in cultivating land in the vicinity. We mention this to express our hearty approbation of the practice, and to recommend its adoption elsewhere. It it had a musket on his shoulder, with pistols, a poig gives us pleasure to say, that at present there is others, will reap a plentiful harvest,

Every bushel of Potatoes raised in this way will do more toward maintaining a family, than half

Industry must prosper .- Portsmouth Jour.

ALLIGATOR.

these pretty creatures from a friend in South Carolina. and like Jacques runs into such a vein of metaphor, that it is as good to the Editor as 'an allegory on the banks of the Nile.' Such presents are in the true spirit of charity-twice blessed; profitable to the giver and acceptable to the receiver. 'You cannot feed capons so,' for the alligator is so little dainty that he will eat whatever he can get, and you may feast him like a statesman, or a retiring Editor, for his digestion is equal to his appetite; he will grind a bone that has been well polished by a cur, or he will fatten upon a knot of pitch pine, or as they say in recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions fo Carolina of 'lightwood.' But the proprietor of the its culture furnished gratis. animal must trust himself to the clemency of the South Carolinians, if he would see an alligator lying on a bank 'alone in his glory.' He will find one twelve feet in length, and may have sport with him if he will attack him in his castle. The alligator makes a hole like a fox's, except that it is filled with rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and wit water; the entrance may be staked up and a new hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect one opened from the surface directly upon the back which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns of the tenant. A few blows will fill him with rage when he will try to come forth that he may, as was desired by Ajax, see and confront his foes. While he is creeping forth at the hole thus made, his hunters can despatch him by striking their axes into his brain. If however he should come upon the green sward in the exercise of his natural powers. the siege will be raised; for he makes a noble sally. It is never safe for the hunter in his retreat to fall within reach of his jaws; which close upon a man like a miller's trap upon a mouse: the muscles that enable a miller's trap upon a mouse: the muscles that enable | Philadelphia- D. & C. Landerth. 35 Chestnut-street. him to bite are particularly strong, and his teeth | Baltimore-G. В. Sмітн, Office of the American Farmer. though of the hue of ebony, are equally well adapted to the same service.

mankind, and (unless when assailed) more ready to retreat than to attack. They are not the bold creatures described by Bartram, and are as much diminished in number as depreciated in courage. In Alabama they still thrive, and the low lands there that produce seventy bushels of frogs to the acre, have, it is said alligators enough wherewith to fence them in.

The old hunters that used to seek for deer by night, and shoot between the luminous eyes reflectthe rent of a house, 1800 francs, as an annual ing the torch light, avoided the alligator, also, by the reflection of his eyes, which seem like two burning coals, differing in appearance from the eyes of any other animal.

But in South America the alligator comes to his A man lately arrested in New York for stealing largest growth, and is the monarch of the rivers. Sometimes he is said to work himself under the moist earth which cracks with a loud report when dry, and discloses a huge alligator, completely mailed like Minerva, when she sprung from her concealed existence. 'This is (we think) mentioned as a common story by Humboldt.

Marco Polo describes these animals (or crocodiles' as, huge serpents ten paces long and ten spans wide, round the body. At the fore part near the head they have two short legs, having three claws like those of a tiger, with eyes larger than a fourpenny loaf and very glaring; the jaws are wide enough to swallow a man, the teeth are large and very sharp and the whole appearance is so formidable that neither man nor any kind of animal can approach then without terror.'- Tribune.

Turkish Unconcern .- A boat was sent off from shore to reconnoitre, and the man who commanded nard, and an immense flask of powder suspended fron his belt. He recognized the captain, who had been absent a month, 'Oh!' cried he, 'Ali Reis, you are welcome. Mahmoud Selim, welcome! Who are the infidels?' 'They are sons of Frank gentlemen whom we are taking to Trebizond.' 'You are well come.' 'What news?' 'Nothing—the son of the Aga of Riza has murdered his cousin for jealousy, an he has taken refuge with us; he is a fine youn fellow. Oh! I forgot-Husseis has blown up you The Courier acknowledges the receipt of one of neighbor's house with gunpowder; five persons were ese pretty creatures from a friend in South Carolina, killed.' Wonderful!' What would you have, the were only children.' Such are Turkish greetings o the coast of the Black Sea .- Foreign Review.

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh yellow Locus Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg

The excellence of this timber for posts, its use in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c

Also, seed of the Gleditschia triacanthos, or Hone Locust-or three thorned Acacia,-for live fencer This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL, (1 the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as th best plant that can be cultivated for hedges: of ver

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YOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1830.

NO. 5.

EEUTIVELEUR.

THE ROSE.

MR FESSENDEN-As the Rose is universally admired as the queen of flowers, and numerous varieties are annually produced, which are colebrated for their peculiar aroma, form, color, size, or period of floration, it is desirable that all who are thus formed, are highly prized, for their singular and great beauty, as magnificent ornaments for avenues, parterres and borders.

Loudon says, that standard roses are a modern invention of the Dutch, who first introduced them into France, and that they have only been known in England, for about twenty years Recently bey have been imported into this country, and have excited great attention, among our floriculturists.

Among the works imported from Paris, for the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, s an excellent little treatise on the cultivation of he Standard Rose, which I have translated and here. nclose, for publication, in the New England Far-

our pastures, and by the road-sides, it is in th. ower of every one to adopt the theory, so lucidy explained by Mr Tarade, and the proprietors f nurseries of ornamental shrubs, may speedily furish superb specimens of many of the most celbrated varieties of roses which are so eagerly ought by the admirer of this interesting family f flowers.

1 offer friendly salutations,

And am most respectfully, Your obedient servant.

Brialey Place, Roxbury, August 9th, 1830. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

CULTURE OF ROSES,

RUDDED UPON SWEET BRIARS. By M. ALFRED DE TARADE.

Est modus in rebus.

It is for you, Amateurs of roses, that I have illected some ideas upon the culture and educaon of Sweet-Briars, which has occupied me durg many years. I commenced my operations, in informity to the counsels of those who had great operience, and it is only by daily observation. at I have been able to rectify my labors.

I shall be happy, if I attain the object, which I ive in view, and enable you to introduce civilizaon among savages, by transforming, with sucss, the perfidious and prickly Sweet-Briar, into various and elegant rose! What a pleasure, ter long continued efforts, to behold, in the morng of a magnificent day, the expanding rose, hich in the evening was but a bud! This pleas-

be pleased to bestow upon me: A thousand times happy is he,

Oni dit, sans s'avilir, les plus petites choses, Fit, des plus sees chardons, des willets et des roses,

Et sut même aux discours de la rusticité Donner de l'elégance et de la dignité.

Many well informed persons have given excelare interested in this delightful cultivation, should lent instruction and pointed out good methods for be enabled to increase their collections, in the budding and grafting fruit trees; but they appear most easy and expeditious manner. To accome to have distained the sweet-briar, as none of plish this, hudding upon sweet briars and other them have indicated a precise and clear method of wild stocks, is now very generally practised in Eu-succeeding, and arriving at the point, which we rope; and what are called standard roses, which have attained. This culture is now so fashionable, that there is not a castle, a country seat, or even a small garden, where efforts are not made to form amphitheatres, and avenues of swectital, that are to be seen the beautiful coupsd oril to old stumps, and if portions of them on dead brars; it is especially in the environs of the capwhich are produced by these shrubs; but which stalks and long roots are allowed to remain they have not been thus collected, without a great will, by rotting, cause the plant to perish, in one expense to the proprietors.

You, therefore, who live in the country, can avoid this great expense, by following my instructions, and by all means avoiding those old methods, to which some persons obstinately continue to ad-

Let us then follow together, and progressively, this culture, from the moment the sweet-briar is As Sweet-briars are abundantly scattered over extracted from the hedge, to that when it is taken from the nursery, to form avenues, amphithenires, on graduated lines. We will pursue the following order.

- I. Selections of the Sweet-Briars;
- Prining of the roots;
- Protection of the ends of the stocks by a composition;
 - 4. Mode of forming the nursery;
 - Stakes, or supports :
 - 6. Care to be taken in managing the shoots;
 - Destruction of worms and caterpillars;
- Care to be taken in pinching off the ends of the long shoots:
 - 9. Destruction of the spines;
- 10. Time of budding and the manner of doing it;
- II. Time of loosening and removing the bandages;
 - 12. Pruning the branches;
 - 13. Protection in winter;
 - 14. Pruning in March;
 - 15. Manner of treating the aspiring bud;
 - 16. Supports for the young shoots;
 - 17. Winter Pruning;
 - 18. Transplanting;
 - 19. Annual pruning;

The labor, thus divided, which it is necessary to perform, presents us an occupation for two years, the requisite time for cultivating a sweet-

1. SELECTION OF THE SWEET-BRIARS.

The epoch for collecting the sweet-briar is the e has charms for me, which will be doubled, if month of November; that being the time, when be understood at the first view, is much more shall succeed in enabling you to participate in the sap has entirely descended. It is in old hedge pleasing than that which is not; it is for this reaes and the borders of the woods, that selections son, that I recommend a regular organization of It is for you I write, and I claim your indul- can be made with the greatest success. Those your nursery; and the following are the means of nce. I shall endeavor to be clear and precise, sweet-briars whose bark is gray or variegated effecting it. The roots of all the sweet-briars hav-

so as not to abuse the moments, which you may with green and gray are to be selected, and such as have red bark are to be rejected, as they do not answer for budding. The workmen, who take them up, should be directed not to cut off the branches below the first fork, as you will be enabled by this precaution to cut them where you choose, in order to make creet trees.

As most of the sweet-briars grow upon the old stumps, it is sometimes difficult to take them op; in this case, the workmen should be informed that it is not always necessary to take up the stump-provided they perceive a few new roots emanating from the steck, as they are sufficient.

II. PEUNING THE ROOTS.

This operation is very essential, because it leads to certain success, and will enable you to preserve your plants, a much longer time. As it is rare to find sweet-briars, which are not attached er two years; it is therefore necessary to obviate this difficulty, which can be done, by cutting out all the dead wood with a little saw and shortening the long roots, taking especial care to preserve all the small roots and fibres which emanate from the stalk.

This operation has the double advantage, of removing from the trees injurious and useless roots, and permitting con to plant them with facility, in

As soon as the roots have been removed by the saw the wound should be made smooth with a knife.

This operation having been completed, you will ascertain to what height each tree can be cut and leave it straight. This should be carefully done with the saw, and the end smoothed with a knife.

III. PROTECTING THE ENDS OF THE STOCKS WITH A COMPOSITION.

The sweet-briar has a pith, and when cut or pruned, should be covered from the rain and moisture, which, otherwise, would enter and cause the tree to perish. The composition which I recommended for this purpose is as follows.

One pound of White Burgundy Pitch;

A quarter of a pound of black pitch;

A quarter of a pound of rosin;

A quarter of a pound of yellow wax;

Two ounces of tallow;

An ounce of pounded mastie;

Half an ounce of saltpetre;

These are to be put in a sauce-pan, over a moderate fire and left to melt and mix, for about three quarters of an hour, when all the ingredients are thoroughly melted and mixed, you take the sweet-briars, one at a time, and dip the ends in the composition; but it must be only warm. If the trees have been planted out, the composition is to be applied with a spatula.

IV. MODE OF FORMING THE NURSERY.

Anything which is clear and precise, and can

ing been | runed, and cut of the proper length, and the wound covered with the composition, you then commence, by taking the largest to form one row, then those of a mean size for a second, and the smallest for the third, observing always this gradation, where your plantation is extensive. But as in each of the selections, which you make, there will exist a slight difference in their height, it is proper to adjust them so that they may appear regular, when they are set out. Upon the ground, which should have been well manured and prepared in September you extend a line, and commence by setting out a sweet-briar at each end and in the middle, in order to make the row of trees perfectly straight. The hole for each plant, should be about seven or eight inches deep.

V. STAKES OR SUPPORTS.

Your Sweet-Briars being thus planted out, are very insecure, and a high wind may suddenly displace them. To obviate this, it is necessary to secure them to stakes, or to a rail supported by stakes at proper distances, to render it secure.

VI. CARE TO BE TAKEN IN MANAGING THE SHOOTS.

It is in the month of March, that you commence reaping the first recompense for your labors, by perceiving your sweet-briars throw out their buds.

As it will be useless and dangerous to your sweet-briars to leave all the shoots, which may appear, it is necessary to examine the vigor of each, and leave only such as can be nourished, that is to say, two, three, four and sometimes five. The shoots which are reserved, should be at the top of the stalk and directed in a triangular manner, in order to form, on your trees, a little head, or ball, the first year it is budded. When you have selected the shoots, which you wish to retain, you must daily destroy, with a knife, all the others which may appear.

VII. DESTRUCTION OF WORMS AND CATERPILLARS,

There is no part of your labor more important, than that devoted to the destruction of worms and caterpillars. The little worm which attacks the sweet-briar, is a daugerous and a difficult enemy to combat, as he always is concealed; but with scrupulous attention, you will be able to discover him. It is not bigger round than a pin, and is ever shut up in one or more leaves which he rolls up and secures with his gum. He remains in this habitation, until he has consumed all the food, which surrounds him. The caterpillars are larger and of course not difficult to be seen-but it is necessary to exterminate all of them.

VIII. CARE TO BE TAKEN IN PINCHING OFF THE ENDS OF THE LONG SHOOTS.

As it is impossible that all the shoots should be equally large, it is necessary to withdraw the nourishment from the most greedy, in order to divide it among those which are smaller. For this purpose each sweet-briar is to be separately examined, and when you observe upon the same stalk, where you have left three shoots, (for instance,) that there are two, which are nearly of the same size, and that the third suffers, then pinch off the summits of the two shoots which are the most vigorous. By this means you will check the sap which flowed too freely upon those two shoots, and compel it to take a direction into that which is feeble. This operation must not be regulated, because the beauty of the shoots, upon which you intend to bud, depend upon it,

IX. DESTRUCTION OF THE SPINES.

Before budding is commenced there is a little operation which must not be neglected. It is the destruction of the spines on the shoots, where the buds are to be inserted. This should not be deferred to the last moment, but performed at least a month before you insert the buds, in ord r that the small wound which the removal of each spine occasioned, should have time to heal. The proper time of performing this operation is during the month of July.

N. TIME OF BUDDING AND THE MANNER OF DOING IT.

It is on the perfection of this operation, that depends the success of your labors, and it is from it, that you are to expect the recompense for the cares, which you have bestowed upon your sweetbriars, up to that moment.

that the bads may not dry, even in your branch ding may be preferred; for the buds shoot with which you are about to insert; therefore, when great vigor, the first year, and form immediately. you have a whole nursery to bud, I advise you to have an adroit and experienced assistant, to put on the ligatures, who should be cautioned, not to make them too tight.

filled with the water, in such a manner, that the the buds were inserted; if it has been humid, the end of each scion is constantly wet. Each scion ligatures may be removed in twenty or thirty days; should have a label attached to it, designating the but, if on the contrary, it has been bot and dry, species; you should also have parchment labels it is necessary to wait, at least six weeks. This prepared, and when you have inserted a bud, it should be attached to the tree, and the name of the rose written upon it, with a pencil.

I shall not enter into any details upon the manner of taking off the bud for inoculation, because the description would be imperfect, and I believe it is better to see the operation, than to read an account of it; but I will observe, that the bud should be placed as near as possible to the axil of the shoot, that there may be a greater facility in healing the wound and that the new shoot may unite more completely with the stalk.

There are two modes of budding; the first is called escocheon with a growing bud and the second escocheon with a dormant bud, upon the new or

The results from the escocheon with a growing bud, are not so certain, that I can advise you to employ it; it nevertheless possesses some advantages under particular circumstances. It can be used to bud certain species, such as the Bengoles, from experience, I find it is very difficult to suc-

Therefore we adopt the escocheon with a dormant bud, which is thus called, because it does not immediately shoot, but sleeps during the winter, in order to develope itself, with greater vigor, in the inately, all the branches to the length of eight spring. The time for inserting this bud is the latter part of July and first of August.

After the bud is inserted nothing is to be cut off, but the shoot on which it is placed is to be left at its full length.

ESCOCHEON UPON THE STALK.

I have spoken to you of the success which you would have in budding upon the branches of from the space between the trees. a year's growth, during the months of July and August. I will now speak to you upon budding the stalk and of the cases where it is very advantageous; the success is as certain as in the preceding mode.

If at the epoch of budding a great drought has deprived your sweet-briars of sap, or other occupations have prevented you from attending to them, or if they have not sent out sufficiently vigorous shoots, he not discouraged, leave them as they are, with all their branches; in the following spring these branches will send out many others and form a little head of wild roses.

In this state and during the first days of July, you will bud them upon the stalk, below the branches, placing two buds opposite each other, and at an equal height, in such a manner that the same ligature may answer for both. You will leave your trees in this state, without doing any thing to them, until the following March. At that time you must cut off the head of the sweet-briar, a half an inch above the buds.

My observations and experience induce me to believe, that from the facility with which the This operation should be promptly performed, stalk covers from the wound, this method of buda small head to the tree.

XI. TIME OF LOOSENING AND REMOVING THE LIGATURES.

To perforn this operation without risk, it is neation you should keep the scions in a vessel half cessary to consider the state of the weather since

As it will not do to entirely remove the ligature, but only to loosen it, you will make use of your budding knife and with the point, cut a portion of the middle of the ligature on the side opposite the bud; this must be carefully done, so as not to wound the bark. By this means your buds will be relieved and remain protected by the yarn * ligature from the rays of the sun, which would be injurious, by eausing the incisions to open. About three weeks after, the ligatures are to be removed. This is the most expeditious method, and I employ it in my nurseries; but if you have but a few stalks, I advise you to loosen the ligatures and then fasten them again very gently, in order to keep down the edges of the incision, which was made for the reception of the bud.

XII. PRUNING THE BRANCHES.

It is a labor which you will behold and execute with pleasure, because you will then know the result of your efforts and be able to reestablish good Multifloras, Noisettes, Four seasons &c. But order in your nursery, by eradicating the large wild branches, which render it inaccessible,

This labor should be performed about the 10th or 12th of October, when vegetation has entirely ceased. This can be best done with pruning shears. With this instrument you cut, indiscrimor ten inches.

XIII. PROTECTION IN WINTER.

Before winter commences, it is necessary to protect your sweet-briars from its rigor; to effect this the roots should be covered with manure which should be slightly secured against dispersion by the winds by drawing the earth over it

XIV. PRUNING IN MARCH.

In October you pruned the branches of the sweet-briars to the length of eight or ten inches;

^{*} It thus appears woolen yarn is used for the ligatures.

should be done in the fore part of March. The leaves on. object of the autumnal praning was to clear out the nursery, and to prevent the trees from suffering, in the event the end of the boughs should be henoth

With your shears, cut off the branches, so as to leave but one bad, above that which had been inserted;-the one thus left is called the aspiring bud; upon this bud depend the success and vigor of the one which had been placed on the branch, As to the end of the stalk, above the highest branch, and which is generally dead, it is necessary to cut it off with a saw, pare the edges with a knife, and then cover it with the composition.

XV. MANNER OF TREATING THE ASPIRING BUD.

When your sweet-briars have been well pruned, the most important thing to be attended to, is the destruction of all the sprouts, which are called gourmands, that issue from the top of the tree,

When the aspiring bud has thrown out two or | March. three little leaves, it is time to pinch off its summit. The aspiring bud aids in developing that which has been inserted, as it draws up the san, and you cause that to flow into it, when the end of the aspiring bud is pinched off. When your inserted bud has grown four or five inches, and it is able to collect its own nourishment, then the aspiring bud is to be entirely cradicated with a knife.

XVI. SUPPORTS FOR THE YOUNG SUCOTS.

This precaution is very important; if neglected, a gust of wind, a storm, or even a bird may, in a'moment, destroy the results of all your labers, which have been bestowed upon your trees, for eighteen months.

At the moment when your bud begins to develope, collect small sticks, about the size of your little finger and two feet in length; these are to be secured to the trees by two ligatures, leaving the uper end about eighteen inches above the top of the stalk.

When the buds have sufficiently grown they are to be secured to these supports, by ligatures delicately applied.

Now behold the term of your desires,-the recompense of all your cares, and all your labors. Each morning will bring you new joys, and I charge you not to lose a single moment; for this jev will be shert,

'Et, roso, elle a vecu ce que vivent les rocs, L'espace d'un matin.'

MALBERRE.

But there is a method of prolonging these pleasures; it is by budding the reblooming or perpetual roses, such as the Bengoles, Noisettes, Portland, Four seasons &c, by this means you can have roses until November.

The sweet-briars produce the most beautiful roses the first year after they have been budded, and I shall instruct you how to preserve them in this state, and to prevent them from degenerating.

XVII. WINTER PRUNING.

Towards the middle of October, when the sap has descended, it is necessary to prune your rosebushes. Each branch should be cut off, to about a foct in length; this labor prepares them for transportation to the place, for which they may be destined. Forget not to cut off with scissors, such leaves as remain on at the time they are ta-

XVIII. TRANSPLANTING.

When your sweet-briars have been taken up, the extremities of the roots should be cut off. injured by the severe cold of winter, if left at full largest should be selected, if it is intended to form an avenue, a graduated line, or an amphitheatre; each of these modes of planting has its advantages, and the selection must be left to your good taste.

Whatever be the mode which you adopt, of planting out the trees, forget not what I have said, in the article on STAKES AND SUPPORTS, which should be placed as soon as the plantation has been completed,

XIX. ANNUAL PRUNING.

I have promised to inform you of the means of continuing your beautiful roses and preventing them from degenerating; and this is the moment to indicate the last operation which you have to perform on your sweet-briars, and which it is neand of the suckers which spring up from the root, eessary to commence, annually, in the month of obligations to Dr Fisks, and are happy to perceive

> This consists in pruning them short, -leaving but two buds on each branch of the shoot, produced by the inserted bud. It is to be observed, however, that there are many species which require to be left a little longer. Fear not to eradicate the beautiful shoots, which grew the preceding year; it will produce others more beautiful, and you will lose nothing. This is the time to cut off the end of the little wild shoet, on which little more than 2 inches, and the other a little more you left the aspiring bud.

CLIMBING SPECIES OF ROSES.

Before terminating my instructions, I ought to make known to you, a happy idea of one of my neighbors, as to the management of the climbing species of roses, such as the Multiflora and its varieties, the Boursault and its varieties, &c. I have delighted at the fine effect which was produced.

The Multifloras and the Boursaults extend their branches far, and are, consequently, very easily trained on a railing; but if in the midst of a plantation, you desire to unite these species, it is very unpleasant to have the branches falling to the ground, or extending over the other rose trees; to prevent this, care should be taken, the first year, to preserve these falling branches and to leave them until the end of October, that their wood may be thoroughly ripened; then raise all the branches and unite them in the form of a globe, as regular as possible. In the month of march there is no pruning to be done, and the moment the sap ascends you see them covered with leaves and a vast quantity of buds. The higher the globe is elevated the more admirable is the effect; and in my opinion it is the best mode of managing these climbing species.

Believing that I have attained the object which I proposed, that of detailing to you, information on the education of sweet-briars, and the mode of prosecuting this culture with success. I will terminate my instructions and leave you in the midst of your children, being certain, that like a good father of a family, you will extend to them, your assiduous attentions, in gratitude for the pleasures which you have experienced.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN-1 have spent the morning with ressary to prevent the trees from perishing which you by Gen. Heard, the result of our investiga- Health.

now it is necessary to cut them shorter, which loften happens, if they are planted out with the tion. The large block of wood shows the manner in which the insect girdles the tree-the others, how they penetrate it. In sunday exervations we found a whole family, from the nit to the perfect bug, under their progressive transformations. The tree is a Jargonelle in bearing. The body of the tree hore the principal marks of their ravagesbut the effect is seen in the branches. This is probably the principal reason why the insect has eluded the search. Whatever has been our opinion respecting the agents of this desolation, we had abundant evidence in this case that the destruction of this vigorous and healthy tree was the sole work of the Scolylus Pyri.

> Inclosed in a paper I send the insect in its different stages. They are probably to be found also in the wood.

Yours, respectfully,

O. FISKE.

Worcester, August 12, 1830.

Remarks by the Elitor .- We are under great that the Governor takes an active part in investigations which relate to the great interests of the cultivator. The section of the trunk of the tree, which was sent to us as above, is between 4 and 5 inches in diameter, and a small horizontal cut or channel just within the outer part of the alburnum, or sap wood, evidently the work of an insect, extends about one third part round the tree, One of the limbs affected by this woodcutter, is a than an inch in diameter. We had supposed that the operations of this destroyer were confined to small limbs, and that at least a partial remedy might be obtained by cutting off and burning the branches, which indicated its presence. But when it attacks the body of the tree, the evil becomes general, and the destruction complete. Further made the experiment on some of mine and was investigations of that subject are respectfully so-

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

TURNIPS, AS FOOD FOR SHEEP.

Ma Russell-Having seen it stated, more than once, that turnips are injurious to ewes with lamb, I take the liberty to request, that some of your correspondents, if any there are, who have found them so, will state the fact from experience. I also should be glad to learn their value for sheep, from any one who is satisfied of their good properties as winter food,

Anson, Mc. August 17, 1830.

Tight Shoes. -Shoes of too restricted dimensions distort and blister the feet, and produce, invariably, these small but painful excrescences denominated corns. Nine women inten upon the most reasonable calculation, before the age of twenyfeur, have to a certain extent, deformed and suffering feet from this cause alone. Such individuals, also, as adopt this unnatural practice of forcing their feet, like a wedge, into a tight pair of shoes, are uniformly bad and ungraceful walkers-the spring and elasticity of their feet is lost, and their gait is afterwards cramped and hobbling. They who would avoid these unseemly and painful defects, must remain satisfied with the original confermation of their foot, and wear shoes corresponding to its shape, and answering in every respect to its bulk. In purchasing shoes ready made, or professing to be made to measure, let them, if in the least degree too tight, be stretched upon the last, and not upon the feet. The shee must be made ken out of the nursery. This precaution is ne- the Governor in dissecting a Pear tree, and send to the foot, and net the foot to the shoe. - Jour. of FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HAPPINESS THE RESULT OF INDUSTRY.

The wealth which a man acquires by his honest industry affords him greater pleasure in the enjoyment, than when acquired in any other way; and men who by personal labor have obtained a competency, know its value better than those who have had it showered upon them without any efforts of their own. Idleness engenders disease, while exercise is the great prop of health, and health is the greatest blessing of life. Which consideration alone ought to stimulate men to pursue some useful employment; and among the almost endless number of those to which good laws and well organized society give birth and encouragement, there are none equal to the culture of the earth, none which yield a more grateful return. The pleasures derived both from agriculture, and horticulture, are so various, so delightful, and so natural to man, that they are not easily to be described, and never to be excelled: for in whatever way they are pursued the mind may be constantly entertained with the wonderful economy of the vegetable world; the nerves are invigorated and kept in proper tone by the freshness of the earth, and the fragrancy of the air, which flush the countenance with health, and give a NORTHWOOD. relish to every meal.

PEACH TREES.

The following communication, from a practical agriculturist, contains a valuable suggestion .-The specimens referred to, are in our possession, and may be examined by the curious in these matters. To the unpractised eye, the covering in which these worms wind themselves, would pass for particles of earth and water, accidentally collected around the root. It would be well for every owner of a peach tree, to set about examining the roots, and ridding them of this encmy. It is strange that more attention is not paid to this valuable fruit. A farmer near Philadelphia, the last year, sold \$13,000 worth of peaches. from a spot of ground that would not have yielded two thousand dollars, with grain crops.]

MR HALLETT-If you are a lover of fine peaches, it may not be amiss, to remind the owners of the few remaining peach trees, that the worms infesting the roots of these trees, are now about assuming their wings. In a few weeks, they will be inhabitants of the air, ready to lay the foundation of a new colony of worms, to prosecute their work of destruction the ensuing year. The observation of a minute is sufficient to determine whether a tree is infested by them. A mass of gum mixed with particles of wood, much resembling saw dust, attached to the root at the surface of the ground, or within an inch or two below is a certain indication of the presence of the worm. The greater part of these insects, according to my observation, are already enclosed in their cocoon, undergoing their transformation into the Nymphal less than an inch in length, and one third of an retain all their freshness and agreeable flavor. inch in diameter, as you will see by the three speeimens enclosed. They are easily found in the gummy mass above mentioned .- But the worms not yet enclosed, will be found in the cavity which in 1802, we found a receipt for the destruction of necessary .- R. I. American of July 22.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

lowing as a sure remedy for the botts in horses, destroyed. With one gill of this spirit, we were and says it was practised by a vetermary surgeon enabled to cleance five trees of these destructive who came to this country during the revolution, vermin. Our author says trees do not receive the with Baron Steuben:-First drench the horse slightest injury by using this remedy.-Reading with a quart of new milk saturated with honey, molasses or sugar, (to be preferred in the order in which they are named:) have him two homs, at rest; drench him again with a pint of strong brine, previously made by dissolving in boding water as much common salt as it will hold, and leave the horse undisturbed two hours more. Then administer half a pint of linseed oil, and the treatment is complete.

The rationale of this course, according to the writer, is as follows: Botts destroy horses by feeding upon and perforating the integuments of the stomach; but, preferring sweetened milk to a fiesh diet, they leave the substance of the stomach and glut on the milk, of which they partake so much that they are greatly distended, exposing a thin skin to the action of the brine when administered, which easily destroys them. Oil is afterwards given to heal the wounds in the stomach made by the worms,

John Hinds, in his Treatise on Forriery, (a work which should be in the hands of every man who has the charge of horses,) attributed the generation of worms to irregular feeding, and to feeding upon indigestible substances, musty hay, grain, &c, and in some aged horses to imperfect mastication. These causes produce indigestion, and ultimately worms. Mr Hinds recommends, that, when it is certainly ascertained the horse is attacked by worms, the following bolus or ball be administered: Calomel, 11 drachms; Annis seed, 5 drachms, mixed with treacle into a paste for two doses, to be given on two successive nights, the first dose to be preceded by water gruel, and the last one to be followed, the next day, by a purgative compound of, Barbadoes aloes 4 drachus, Gamboge 11 drachms, prepared kali 2 dr. ginger I dr. oil of amber a teaspoonful, syrup of buckthorn sufficient to form the whole into a ball for one dose. Should the horse be weakly the first mixture may be divided into three doses for as many successive days, to be followed on the fourth morning by the purgative. The horse in the mean while should be fed with fresh grass, cracked corn, mashed potatoes or other food easily digestible; accompanied occasionally with salt. As the discase is produced by impaired digestive organs, it must be cured by restoring to those organs their healthful tone towards which the medicines recommended have a favorable tendency,

Preserving Vegetables Green for the Winter .-Take green eern either on the ears, or carefully shelled, peas, beans in pods, and dip them into boiling water, and then carefully dry them in a room where there is a free circulation of air. or Chrysalis state. The covering is somewhat Thus preserved they will keep until winter, and

N. Y. Farmer.

Happening to look over an Almanac, published conduct it to the nests-the spirits will penetrate poison of the most deadly kind. The saliva of

them and affect the vermin to such a degree that A writer in the American Farmer states the fol- in ten minutes thereafter they will be completely Journal.

From the Middletown Sentinet.

WATER.

Clear water is the best drink to preserve health. It ought not, however, in hot weather, to be drank very cold, as it will prove injurious-although that is the time when most people prefer to have it the coldest. Some will put ice in it, which helps the doctors, and enables tavern-keepers to sell more of their liquors. Spring or well water should stand awhile before a person that is warm drinks freely

Horses and cattle will not drink water that is very cold, when they can obtain that which is warmer. They will, in warm weather, drink water from a brook, or at some distance below a spring, rather than from the head of a spring, because it is too cold; but in winter, they prefer water near the head of the spring, because it is then not so cold as that in the brook.

It seems as though mankind might know as much as horses and cattle; yet it appears they are not so prudent about their drink.

Cold water is good for a bruise or wound, when used immediately - no matter, in this case, how cold. Snow may also be used in lieu of it, when most convenient, though I should rather prefer water; for it wets the flesh sooner; but either will renet the blood, and help to heal the wound.

My first information of the utility of cold water for curing wounds, was from General Sullivan, of New Hampshire, who learned it from the Indians during the revolutionary war.

After he returned home from the army, his wife burt her arm very badly, just as he was about to leave home : he poured on cold water until lint was prepared, which he applied, and put a bandage round the arm, telling her to keep it on until his return, which he expected would be in two or three days -- directing her to wet it occasionally with water containing a little spirit, (though no spirit was used at first.)-She followed his directions, but he did not return under a week. He asked her how her arm did? She said she had not taken off the bandage, for it did not pain her. On removing the bandage and dressings, he found it was completely well.

Gen. Sullivan said he had cured many wounded men, by the application of cold water, afterwards putting on something to keep the air from the wounds, which, in the common mode of dressings would probably have proved fatal. I have used it and seen it tried for about fifty years-many times with wonderful success.

If a finger, toe, hand or foot should be mashed, put it into a pail or brook of water, squeeze it to its place, and put the hones right-it will generally get well without much else being done to it.

A FARMER.

By late foreign medical journals we learn that they have formed between the bark and wood of caterpillars. We tried it, and, we are happy to M. Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, the root, and generally near the bottom of it. If say, with complete success. It is briefly this, has devoted his attention to the subject of animal the root of the tree appear fair and sound to the Take a long reed or pole, and tie a piece of sponge poisons. He has discovered that chlorine has the depth of two or three inches no further search is at the end-dip this in spirits of turpentine, and wonderful power of decomposing and destroying

er the skin, of communicating by drophobia to othe too well by experience. gainnals as well as to man. M. Coster has been We are here speaking of honest men, who ent is predicated. From this the most impornt practical results follow:

confulls of the chloruet of lime in half a pint of ater, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part tten. The poison will in this way be decompos-It has proved successful when applied with-

six hours after the animal has been butten. Silliman's Journal.

From a very well written, (but somewhat conited) article on Geology, in the last American narterly Review, we quote the following paraaph :- If a good elementary work, on the cory of husbandry, were introduced into our mmon schools, it would set thousands of ingeous and clever boys thinking. The admixture soils, the application of manures, the spreadof sea shells mon the sandy fields, the effects these our farmers are familiar with-they see, t they know not-they stand upon the very reshold of the temple of knowledge; it is the ty of a government to remove the film from bee their eyes, that they may enter, and partake cerfully and fearlessly, of the bounties and gloes of nature.'

BUYING ON TREST.

The practice of purchasing small articles on st, is as had for the purchaser as for the dealer. Heads him often be; and his depth, particularly ha great city, where every desire is tempted alest before it has existence, and ere he is aware, h finds himself 'up to his ears in debt,' and finalpoverwhelmed and lost. The fact is, that most n are born from three to twelve months too n. They live thus much in advance of their nans, and when they die, their estates are enabered with a host of small debts, which, if y do not absorb, and more than absorb, every in of property they have, subject it to serious barrassments and losses. Articles purchased this way, are almost always procured disadvaneously, often unnecessarily, and when pay day mes, for it will 'come at last,' the poor man Is it much harder to raise the necessary amount, n he would have done to meet the payments small sums as the articles were called for. ere are few men in this country, who cannot, industry and persevering economy, bring up in ew mouths their habitual arrears, and then they I have the satisfaction of feeling themselves ependent, will procure their articles to better cantage, and as they walk the streets, will not e to keep a sharp look-out ahead, lest they uld meet with some of their creditors. A man o is free from debt, is the only freeman; and how many sell themselves to a most perplexbondage, from sheer mismanagement and exvagance, as if it were better to wear a fine t and an anxious face, than to dress a little giner and be their own masters. If the noores ss of citizens, and indeed all classes, would folthe maxims of Franklin on this subject, they add avoid a thousand perplexities which we wall flower on a supless cairn!

he mad dog has the property, when inserted un-Inced not describe, for they know them already

ble, by means of chlorine, to decompose this dead, wish and intend to pay their debts. There is an noison and render it harmless, preventing the other class of debtors, and some of them very oproach of hydrophobia in animals butten by dogs dashy ones too, whom we look upon as mere ecidedly rabid. There can be no doubt of the swindlers, and therefore have no advice to give curacy of the experiment on which this state them, except-to take care, lest they exchange their superfine broadcloths, gold chains and ruffles, for a suit of striped homespun, at Sing Sing, or Make a strong wash by dissolving two table Blackwell's Island .- N, Y. Journal of Commerce.

> The season gives the very best promise. English Grain of all kinds will be heavy; Hay abundant : Indian Corn somewhat backward, but begi is to look up well. Fruit killed in the valley by the late frosts, but the boughs bend under the weight on the hill .- Keene N. H. Sentinel.

The following remarks on Education from Blackwood's Magazine, are worthy the attention of every Parent.

Shepherd,-Pronounce in ac monosyllable-the power o' education. Praise?

English Opium-Eater .- Love.

Shepherd,- How often fatally thocht to be, Fear! English Onium Eder .- Love! Look on the oreduced by doses of lime in the tenacious clays; phan, for whom no one cares—for whom no face ever brightens, no voice grows musical; who performs in slavish drudgery, her solitary and thankless labors, and feels that, from morning to night. the scowl of tyranny is upon her-and see how nature pines, and shivers and gets stanted, in the absence of the genial light of humanity.

Shepherd. - Like a bit unlucky fily, chance-planted among the cald clay on a break knowe to the north, where the morning sun never, and the evening sun seldom shines, and bleakness is the general character o' the ungenial day. It struggles at a smile-does the bit bonnie stranger white lify-but you see it's far frac happy, and that it'll be sune dead. The bee passes it by, for it's quite scentless; and though some draps o' dew do visit it-for the heavens are still gracious to the dying outcast-yet they canna freshens up its droupin' head, so weak at last, that the stalk could hardly bear up a butterfly.

English Opium Enter .- Even the buoyant - the elastic-the airy-the volatile spirit of childhood cannot sustain itself against the weight of selfdegradation thus bearing it down with the consciousness of contumely and contempt. The heart seems to feel itself worthy of the scorn it so perpetually endures; and cruel humiliation destroys its virtue, by robbing it of its self-esteem.

Shepherd .- God's truth,

English Opium-Eater .- Look on that pictureand on this. See the child of the poorest parents. who love it, perhaps, the better for their poverty-Shepherd .- A thousan' - a million times the bet-

ter—as Wordsworth nobly says—

A virtuous household, though exceeding poor.'

English Opium Eater,-With whom it has been early made a partaker in pleasure and in praise and felt its common lumanity, as it danced before its father's steps when he walked to his morning labor-or as it knelt beside him at morning and evening prayer; and what a contrast will there be, not in the happiness merely, but in the whole nature of those two beings!

Shepherd.—A rose-tree full in bearing, balming and brightening the wildcruess-a dead withered recommended by English writers, for farmers

Raglish Opium Enter .- Change their lot, and you will soon change their nature. It will, indeed, he difficult to reduce the glad, and rejoicing, and self-exulting child to the level of her who was so miserably bowed down in something worse than desnair; but it will be easy-a week's kindness will do it-to rekindle life, and self-satisfaetion, in the heart of the orphan-slave of the workhouse-to lift h r, by love, and sympathy, and praise, up to the glad consciousness of her moral

Shepherd .- Ave-like a star in heaven set free frac the cruel clouds.

English Opium Enter .- So essential is self-estimation, even to the happiness, the innocence, and the virtue of childhood; and so dependent are they on the sympathy of those to whom nature constrains it to look, and in whom it will forgive and forget many frowning days for one chance smiling hour of transient benignity!

VORACITY OF INSECTS.—The amount of leaves eaten by the caterpillars produced from one ounce of eggs, is upwards of 1200 lbs! A single silk worm consumes, within thirty days, about 60,000 times its primitive weight.

A table spoonful of the spirits of Camphor, is said to be an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water io warm weather. Several instances of its good effects are quoted in the Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

To Destroy Thistles .- The Canada papers tell us of a very easy and effectual way to destroy Thistles, which are gradually encroaching upon some parts of our country, and are likely to be as injurious to our agriculture as theirs. Let the thistles be mown before they go to seed, and the first rain, by soaking into the stalks, will cause their decay.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1830,

RYE.

This very useful grain is capable of being cultivated on most kinds of land, but light sandy soils, where wheat will not thrive, are the sorts of soil on, which, in general its culture will be most profitable.

In Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, page 82, it is said, 'Rye should be sowed the last week in August, or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty six quarts, per acre, some say forty eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till spring, A. Worthington had a good crop, which he sowed in a January snow storm. Rye raised on upland makes much better flour than that which is raised on low or damp land."

Rye may be sown in autumn to great advantage for green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, in the spring | Ewes and lambs will derive great benefit from it, at a time when little or no other green food can be procured. When it is meant for this purpose, it should not only be sowed early in autumn, but should be sowed thicker than when it is intended to stand for a erop of seed. Some say that it may well be mowed for hav two or three times in the course of the summer, and this piece of husbandry has been whose lands are mostly dry or unsuitable for grass.

MAGAZINES OF MANURE.

Take advantage of this warm and dry weather mines of manure, such as peat, marl, mud, &c, With regard to the last mentioned substance, the following observations may be of service: 'In ponds and rivers the sediment is made up of fine dust, together with a variety of other substances, ticles of the neighboring soils, washed down into them by rain. That is supposed to be the richest mud, which is near to the borders, and which has been alternately flooded and fermented; as it will ferment when it lays bare in some degree.'

' In rivers and in long ditches that have currents, there is a greater proportion of soil in the mud. It has been brought down from soft, mellow lands, through which the rivers pass; and some of it doubtless from heds of marle, which readily dissolve in the water.

· Some ponds are totally dried up in a hot and dry summer, and all ponds and rivers are so diminished by a copious evaporation, as to leave part of their beds uncovered. And these beds, where there has been no rapid current, are always found to contain a rich mud. In some places it reaches to a considerable depth. This mud, though taken from fresh waters, has been found to be a valuable manure; more especially for dry, sandy and gravelly soils. I have known it to have as good an effect as barn dung, in the culture of Indian corn, upon such soils-The advantage of it is not found to be limited to one season; it meliorates the land for several years. It restores to a high piece of ground what vegetable mould the rains in a long course of years have been washing away from it.

· It is happy for the farmer that Providence has prepared for him those magazines of manure in all parts of the country. None but the stupid will let them lie unnoticed or unremoved. When a dry autumn happens, the prudent farmers will be very industrious in carting mud up from evaporated ponds, and other sunken places in their farms, and laying it on their light soils, especially on high gravelly knolls; or into their barn vards, if

the distance be not too great.

But with respect to using mud as a manure, the maritime farmers have the advantage of all others. For the sea ooze, which appears on the flats and in creeks and harbors, along the shores; of the sea, has all the virtues of fresh water mud, with that of sea salt superadded, which is one of the most important ingredients in the composition of the best manures. I might add that it abounds more than any other mud, with putrefied animal substances. Much of these are contained in the sea itself: and innumerable are the fowls and fish that have perished on flats since time begun; and the component parts of their bodies have been inclosed by the supervenient slime.

· Mud taken from flats where there are shell-fish, or even where they have formerly lived, is better for manure than that which appears to be more unmixed. The shells among it are a valuable part of its composition. If it abound much with shells it becomes a general manure, fit to be laid on almost every kind of soil.

· That mud, however, which is a richer manure

been greatly enriched by the scouring of foul also, as the one called the "Napoleon" is iden streets, and from common sewers; as well as cally the Passe Colmar. These assertions are i to search your premises for what may be styled from an unknown quantity of animal and vege- ventured, until after examinations made with the table substances, accidentally fallen, or designedly scrupulous exactness, which doubts itself, until thrown into such places.

'Sea mud may be taken up at any season. whenever the farmer has most leisure. It is a good method to draw it upon sleds from the flats tirely and wholly in error, and in very hasty e which have been wafted in the air, and have fall- in March, when the border is covered with firm amination. on into the water; together with the subtlest par- ice. I have thus obtained mud from flats with great expedition and with little expense,

'Mud that is newly taken up, may be laid upon beon figured in the Pomological Magazine. grass land. But if it be ploughed into the soil, it should first lie exposed to the frost of one winter, pear, and is precisely what Mr Prince describes The frost will destroy its tenacity, and reduce it from authority. to a fine powder; after which it may be spread like ashes, But if it be ploughed into the soil, with Mr Prince's description of the true Pas before it has been mellowed, it will remain in Colucar. As he is now our authority, we can lumps for several years, and be of less advantage.

A layer of mud will be no bad ingredient in a are often found in the banks of rivers, and which heap of compost. But it should be contiguous to a stratum of lime if that can be obtained. But between them, than between a St Germain and where this is wanting, new horse dung as the best |St Michael's, substitute, to excite a strong fermentation.

'The best method of managing all sorts of mud, were it not for increasing the labor would be to Colmar, were identical? Did he ever examit lay it in farm yards, and let it be thoroughly mixed with the dung and stale of animals. When it is so managed, the compost is excellent, and fit own qualifications to pretend to decide; but the for almost any soil, though best for light ones. Perhaps the advantage of it is so great as to pay for the increased expense of twice carting. For it will absorb the stale of cattle, and retain it better than straw, and other light substances.' Geor- ripened and eaten) agree with all the description gical Dictionary.

MAKING BUTTER.

Butter is made from cream or milk by the ehemical union of the oxygen or vital air of the atmosphere with those materials. If a churn were perfectly air tight, butter could not be produced within it for want of oxygen, which composes about one fifth part of the air, with which we are surrounded. The more free the access of air, other things being equal, to the contents of the churn, the sooner butter is manufactured.

A knowledge of these facts induced Mr John Mears, of Dorchester, to insert a small tube in the top of his churn, extending several inches above said top, and descending as far below it as is practicable, without impeding the motion of the dasher. This tube was open at top, closed at bottom, but gave access to air by means of a perpendicular slit from near the top of the churn to near the bottom of the tube. The consequence of this improvement was the accelerating and facilitating the production of butter by about one half,

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.—It is much to be regretted, that Mr W. R. Prince should have used such confident language on a topic which we shall munication to the Post Master at Charlestown show, he did not understand; as its tendency is to unsettle established names, and to weaken the public confidence in his own authority. I shall ing been more successful in raising the tree of use no other proof, than Mr Prince's own very singular note. The source of his mistake we cannot divine,

name of Napoleon, are wrong, (says he) and next, your paper, the progress 1 have made in cultive than any other, is taken from docks, and from the all the "Passe Colmar" trees which are identical ung this new kind of cabbage, called by my old sides of wharves in populous towns. For it has with the "Napoleon" there so called, are wrong Gardener, Wild Cabbage."

attain conviction beyond all doubt.'

So far Mr Prince.

Yet this very confident assertion is founded e

The Napoleon, so called here, is not identical the Passe Cohnar; but it is identically the Nap

The Napoleon, so called here, is an autumn

The Passe Colmar, so called here, agrees precise safely appeal to that against himself. The Pas Colmar will keep into January here-the Napole ripens in October. There is no more resemblan-

How could Mr Prince know, that the two tre: cultivated at Boston as the Napoleon and Pasthem on the originally imported trees? Never.

The Boston cultivators are too diffident of the they do assuredly know, that they received the Napoleon and Passe Colmar from one of the mo exact cultivators in Europe, Mr Knight, with de scriptions from his pen, and their fruits (actual and, most of all, with Mr Prince's own,

A FARMER.

Roxbury, August 13, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIET! FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 14, 1830. Flowers of the following varieties were exhibi ed at the last meeting; Hedyschium gardenerianut Phlox suaveolens, Phlox paniculata, and Sagitti ria latifolia, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridg Two fine bunches of flowers of varieties from Messis Winships. Bunch of flowers from M Cowing. Fine Double Dahlias, from D. HAGGEI

From the Virginia Free Press.

COW CABBAGE.

MR EDITOR-I have noticed in the last Fre Press and Repository, a communication copie from the N. Y. Farmer, signed by James Thach er of Plymouth, (Mass.) on the importance of cultivating what he calls the Cow Cabbage, or ces arian kail, ' the seed of which was sent by Docto James Mease. Through the politeness of the Post Master in Charlestown, I too received, it May, 1829, some of the same kind of cabbag seed (spoken of by Mr Thacher) from Docto Mease of Philadelphia. The Doctor in his comgave the plant the name of Tree Cabbage. Living as I do in a more Southern climate, and hav-Cow cabbage, than either Mr Thacher or his neighbor, 'who took up his plants in the autumn and put them into his cellar,' I will, with your per-The pear trees cultivated at Boston under the mission, make known, through the columns of

sowed a few of the seeds in my garden early May, 1829; they germinated quickly, and proed thirty plants; twenty of these I transplanted the first of week of October following, placing m two and a half feet apart-eight of the nts I did not remove, suffering them to remain same distance apart of those I transplanted remained through the winter without shelter my kind, and only two stalks killed by the Those not transplanted were most luxurisome of them are at this time nine or ten feet -those transplanted are from four to five high, Doct. Thacher speaks of this Cabbage g very valuable as provender for cows. I have tried it in that way, but think it may answer ood parpose: I can speak with certainty r experience, and say, that it is very valuable table greens, called in Virginia, 'sprouts.'-It ready for use last Spring before any other ns-one stalk will produce more than a bushsprouts. Doct, Thacher speaks of this cabliving four years. Doctor Mease, when he smitted the seed, said they would live three s. This is only the second year since those seed, and the stalks appear on the decline .ther incline to the opinion it will only last two b, but am by no means positive, as there are is time among thuse in my garden, many g shoots springing from the roots of the old

New England Farmers are encouraged to rating this new article notwithstanding the as must be kept in a cellar in the winter. I keeping the plants in a cellar a discouraging sess, but here, where they will stand the winter k it will be found a most valuable plant, and T rs may profit by it - they cannot lose,

A SUBSCRIBER.

J'erson co., Va., July, 1830.

expedient of keeping the plants in the Celring the winter, can only be necessary in a d limate, and upon a small scale they will rehe trouble they thus give.]

Turnip Seed, &c.

sale at the Seed Store connected with the New and Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street,

ad Farmer Office, 32 Norm of Therefore, seeds, of the most le sorts for family use or stock. The most approved for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White ds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon es the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiand of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field , the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aber eved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, utmost dependence may be placed on their genulity.

bs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, his season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suit a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Long Prickly, and sowing the ensuing mooths, Long Prickly, and ther varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

ale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. 52 North Market-street -- A few dozen bottles of e of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroytagion; prepared by the New England chemical y for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is arly described, page 390 of this week's New Engmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

Strawberry Plants - Keens' Secaling, &c. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New

England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

A superior collection of Strawberry Plants, from Mr. Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard, comprising the following sorts :- the Roseberry, Downton, Bath Searlet. Pine Apple, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wilmot's Superb, and Keens' Seedling. For a particular notice of the last magnificent variety, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 19, 1830.

The specimens of "Keens' Seedling," offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, exceeded anything of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skilful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character given of it, in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is de Settled as being 'very large, very good, and very prolific.' Taking all the properties of this justly celebrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Some of the largest of those exhibited by Mr Haggerston measured over 54 inches in circumference, and the arerage circumference of the sample, heing about one quart, it is believed was over 4 inches. A few of them were of cocks-comb shape, but mostly round or ovate. The produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn, was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which, on counting, was found to consist of the astenishing number of 157 ripe and green herries. The size and strength of y garden were planted : they are now loaded the fruit stalks, its broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the Society's premium for the best strawberries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5,00 for introducing this new and most valuable variety.

By order of the Committee, E. Phinney, Chairman.'

The first mentioned varieties, may be purchased at the rate of \$1 per hundred; Wilmet's Superb, at \$5 per hundred; Keens' Seedling, at \$15 per hundred, \$2,50 per dozen, or 25 cents per single plant.

Notice

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held on Saturday, August 21st, at the Hall of the Society, at 11 o'clock, by adjournment. R. L. EMMONS, Recording Secretary.

Boy Wanted.

An active, intelligent, faithful lad, of good address as a salesman, of from 12 to 15 years of age, is wanted in an establishment in this city. A boy from the country, who can give satisfaction in the above respects, will meet with good encouragement. Apply at the office of the Farmer. August 20,

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery.

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pinc Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Muls most approved among the Farmers of England berry, Wood, Chili, &c., at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilbland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet tritions, and keeps till June. The above seeds reasonable rate.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, A large assertment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP; ORCHARD GRASS

TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;

RED CLOVER; WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS.

and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR

which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No I, dam Grey Brown, half t'orlebs and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres her sire Coelebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. 1, dam Beauty, half Codehs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

)				j.	FRO		Т	0
,	APPLES, new,			•	barref	2	00	3	00
_	ASHES, pot, first sort,	-		-	ton.	115			
	l'earl, first sort,			-	14	133	00	135	00
	BEANS, white.			-	bashel.				90
,	BEEF, mess,			-	barrel.				50
•	Cargo, No. 1,				**		50	- 9	
2	Cargo, No. 2,				"	6	59	6	70
f.		٠, ١, ١	new,		pound.		10		13
•	CliEESE, new milk,	-	-	-	["		-6		7
,	Skimmed mill		-	~	"		3		5
ì	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howa	ard-s	trect,	-	barrel.		50	.5	75
r١	Genesee, -		-	-	66		25	3	62
f	Rye, best,	-			- "		50	3	75
	GRAIN, Corn,	-		-	bushel		46		55.
ı	Rye,	-		-			65		67
1	Barley,			-	11		60		65
1	Oats,	-		-	"		40		40
ı	HAY,			-	cwt.		60		70
. [HOG'S LARD, first sort,	new	٠,	-	cwl.			.12	ÜΟ
	HOPS, 1st quality.	-	-	-	1.1	14		15	
1	LIME, -	-	-		cask.		70		75
١,	PLAISTER PARIS reta	uls a	i i	-	ton.		50)		75
1	PORK, clear, -		-	-	barrel.	19			
1	Navy, mess.			-	**	12	25	12	
1	Cargo, No. 1,		-	-	44			12	
J	SEEDS, Herd's Grass.			-	bashel.				00
1	Orchard Grass,		-	-	64				(.()
1	Fowl Meadow,		-		44				00
Ì	Red Top (norther	rn,)		-	44		62		75
1	Lucerne,				pound.		33		38
ı	White Honeysuch	kle C	lover	,	41		}		33
l	Red Clover, (nor	ther	n)		- 66		5		8
1	WOOL, Merino, full blood	, wa	shed,	-	"		5(1		$5\tilde{s}$
J	Merino, full blood.	any.	vashe	ı,	- 11		30		35
1	Merino, mixed wa	th S	saxon	y, ·	**		60'		65
1	Merino, three tour	ths v	vashe	d,			12		45
1	Merino, half blood	,		-	66		38		42
1	Merino, quarter			-	47		35		40
1	Native, washed,			•	44	:	35		57
1	Pulled, Lamb's, fi	rst s	ort,	-	66		-		55
ĺ	Pulied, Lamb's, se	com	dsort	,	"	5	38		42
ĺ	Pulled, " spinn	mg,	hrst s	ort,	14 3		1		4)

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of	Fane	wil-h	ail A	larket.)		
BEEF, best pieces, .		-		pound :	13	10
PORK, fresh, best piece	8,	-	-		8	10
whole hogs,	-			6.	5	. 6
VEAL.	-		-	44	4	
MULLOA	-		-	1	4'	19
POULTRY,	-			1 11	10	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	-		1 44	ii	14
Lamp, best.				1 4	. 13	20
EGGS,				dozen	111	120
MEAL, Rye, retail,			-	bashel.	84	
Indian, retail.	-			44	0.4	95
COTATOS NEW -				1,6	1	40
CIDER, [according to qu	ality	3	-	hannal	0.50	. 70
		,,	-	marren	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, August 16.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 472 Beef Cattle, (nearly 100 unsold at the close of the market,) 335 Stores, 12 Cows and Calves. 4106 Sheep and Lambs, and 252 Swine.

Prices-Beef Cattle-A depreciation of about 17 cents per 100 pounds from last week: we quote from \$3,50 to \$4,50; we noticed 3 or 4 sold for \$4,621.

Stores-Few sales only noticed, too many at Market for the season.

Cows and catves-No sales noticed.

Sheep and Lambs .- From \$1,17 to \$1,75-fair lots were taken at about \$1,50 a \$1,62\frac{1}{2}.

Swine-We noticed one selected lot of 46 taken at 4 cts. and one of 61 to close at 3½ cts.-at retail, 4½ a 5 cts.

Providence.

Sickness at Sea .- One who has never been at sea, can form no idea of the peculiar feelings of desertedness and solitude that seize the wretch, whom the fates visit with any kind of indisposition of body, when out of the reach of the faculty nurses, warming pans, chicken broths, and all those conveniences, that make a fit of sickness at home, a kind of 'otium cum dignitate' affair -a surt of temporary withdrawing one's self from the cares and vexations of this vile world, while the increased solicitude and anxiety of friends give one a feeling of consequence and importance, peculiarly gratifying, provided nevertheless, that the sickness aforesaid is not unto death, in which case, perhaps the difference between sea and land is merely imaginary. But at sea no one can be spared to wait upon the patient; chickens are minus, warming pans and doctors ditto. cook is indeed er officio nurse general, and is in fact called the 'doctor' in all merchant ships, though his culinary avocations render his attentions to the hospital department extremely uncertain and intermittent, for the axiom that 'a living dog is better than a dead lion,' or even a sick one, is gospel at sea, and of course greater care is taken to supply the healthy with food than the sick with comforts.

In addition to this, I have always remarked that the masters of American merchantmen will seldom believe that a man is sick till the agonies of death take place, it being the chief corner stone of their belief to look after their employer's interest first and foremost, and rather to kill a man by hard work and exposure, than to permit him to defraud the owners by his

untimely sickness.

trying the experiment.

ISLE OF FRANCE .- Very high up on the side of one of the highest mountains near the harbor, is a telegraph station, which seemed inaccessible to any animal but a very smart, active monkey; from which vessels could be seen twentyfour hours before their cirival, from the extreme clearness of the air.

In this island, originated the science of 'nauscopy,' or, as an Irish philosopher defines it, 'the art of seeing a ship before she is in sight; the theory of which is this, that the refraction of the air, shows an inverted image of the ship above the horizon, while the ship is still below or rather beyond its limits. This 'notion' attracted some attention at first, but was soon exploded, people generally being contented with seeing in a straight line, and doubting the utility of looking 'round a corner,'

CALCUTTA .- The Fukirs, a class of devotees, may be seen in almost every street, practising their religious mummeries. One of these fellows that I saw, had made a vow to keep his arm in an upright position for seven years, but long before the expiration of half that term, the muscles shrunk and withered and lost all their power so that the limb remained fixed aloft, like a sloop's topmast, or a lightning rod. Another had vowed to lie upon a plank bed, covered with blant iron points, about half an inch long. His yow was he ewise for seven years, and when I saw him, his hide was callused and as hard as an alligator's, and I have no doubt was equally impenetrable, though I had no convenient opportunity of

A third wretch had made a vow not to sleep at night, and for the purpose of preventing the carnal man from getting a nap without the privity or consent of the spiritual, he uttered a roar every four or five minutes during the night. In the course of the 'pilgrim's progress' he took up his station directly under my chamber window. I bore it with most exemplary fortitude for one night, muttering curses, not loud but deep, and meditating 'brave punishments' and schemes of vengeance for my murdered sleep, for these periodical howls had the double effect of keeping both himself and me awake. The next night, in company with a fellow lodger, I took my stand at the window, well provided with brick-

From a 'Marine's Sketches,' lately published in and melodious howl, to which we immediately responded by a shower of missiles, whose peculiar dull banging sound, announced that they had come in contact with the 'soul's dark cottage' of the saint, who was soon after seen clearing out, and to 'make night hideous' somewhere else.

If one walk for recreation in one of the same spicy groves, there is ten chances to one, that he disturbs the repose of a 'cobra di capello,' or hooded snake, whose bite sends him to the shades in fifteen minutes, so that unless he has his testamentary documents previously prepared, he runs some risk of dying intestate, and chousing the judge of probate out of his fees; if he is tempted by the shade of a tree to take a nap under its branches, he finds when it is too late, that is, when he wakes in another world, that he has been sleeping under a manchineel, or some other whose narcotic shade is an introduction to the infernal shades; if he sit down to rest himself, a scorpion or centipede crawls up his pantaloons and the envenomed sting leaves him a leg out of pocket: if he extend his walk far into the forest, he meets with a tiger, or a boa constrictor, who happens, just at that moment, to be in search of a dinner, and the unfortunate admirer of spicy groves finds an ignoble grave in the bowels of a wild beast; if he feel oppressed by the heat and takes a fancy to bathe in the cooling stream, an alligator, a mile long, introduces him to ' worlds below the flood;' if he avoid the spicy groves and perambulate the open field, a 'coup de soleil,' delu inm and brain fever close the scene.

South Shetland Islands-The seals, on our first arrival, were so tame, that when hanling our boats on shore, it was frequently necessary to kick them out of the way. I saw one beach where upwards of three hundred had been killed, almost every one of which had a young one as black as a coal, and looking at a little distance like black water spaniels. These poor little wretches were standing whimpering and whining each one by the mangled carease of its dead mother, a piteons spectacle.

On one of these rambles we unexpectedly came across an old wig [male seal] on an immensely high cliff. He was probably rusticating to avoid the extermination that was raging on the sea-coast. It was immediately resolved, nem con. that he should be compelled to jump off the cliff forthwith, a resolution which we proceeded to put in practice, Notwithstanding his roarings and caperings, his reluctance, and his 'nitor in adversum' behavior, he gradually approached the brink, till at last he took the 'lover's leap.' I ran and looked over the edge of the cliff, and saw him bounding like a foot-ball from one projection to another till he alighted in the roaring surf below. As soon as he had extricated himself from the tremendous surf into which he fell, and which flew half way up to us, though elevated nearly four hundred feet above the level, he turned his head towards us, and, I presume, roared lustily, though his voice was not distinguishable from the roar of the surf. By way of appeasing him we kicked off a score of penguins, that had colonized the place.

We were just getting the frying-pan and coffee kettle under way, the mate was compounding a large tin pot of hot 'blackstrap,' when a huge monster of an old wig bolted in among us without ceremony, and deliberately placed himself in the middle of the fire, which was large enough and hot enough to have roasted a cattle-show premium ox. I saw him after the snow had abated, smelling at his scorched flippers from time to time, as if at a loss to account for their crisped condition.

Lascars--Nothing occurred to vary the scene but a very heavy thunder squall near the equator. Not a single black fellow could be persuaded or forced to go aloft, they all fell prostrate on deck, crying 'Allah! Allah!' I made shift to coay one, who had been in an English man of war, to go aloft A'bany-II on Jissi. Bull. Realing, N. Y. War Prance & Sons, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden with me, and got him as far as the main top, when Prance & Sons, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden an exceedingly bright flash of lightings, that most bats. About ten o'clock the mortifier of the flesh an exceedingly bright flash of lightning, that most Halifar, N.S.-P. J. flot Land, Esq. Recorder Office. 'took post,' and in due time warbled forth a long effectually blinded me for five or six minutes accom- Hontreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bockseller.

panied by a clap of thunder, like the explosion of dozen or twenty powder mills, overthrew his fort tude and he slid down one of the maintopniast bael stays, and joined his howling countrymen. The have likewise a great antipathy to cold .- Talkir with one of them one day, he said that on the coa of Chili, in the winter, it was 'two jacket cold' goir round Van Dieman's Land was three jacket cold but the English channel in the winter time, wi · pleuty jacket cold.'

OVI. REGARD. - I was going aloft and had got as fi as the futtock shrouds, when a rathin broke under m feet, and I fell backwards. My first sensation wa surprise; I could not imagine where I was, but soc ascertained from the rushing of the air by my ea that I was falling and that headforemost. Dr John son says that the near approach of death wonderful concentrates a man's ideas. I am sure it did mir for I never thought so fast before or since, as I d during the few seconds that I was tumbling. I an instant the recollection came into my head the one of the quarter deck guns (No. 20) was direct under me, and I should in all human probability, t dashed to pieces upon it. I would have given the world to vent my feelings in eries, I tried to gathe my limbs together, to contract my muscles, to shrir my body into as small a compass as possible, ar with unspeakable terror awaited the 'death shock

All this time there was a blood red light before my eyes, through which a thousand horrible form were constantly gliding. Then I thought of hom and the forms of all I hold dear on earth, and mar others, 'strangers of distinction,' besides, floated by fore me. Then the recollection of the infernal gu and the consequent smash across the breech of it, po all these phantoms to flight, and I felt that peenly sickness and distress at the stomach, which it is sa one experiences when on the point of undergoin a sudden violent and painful death, and I though to myself 'surely it must be almost time for the shock.

A shock I certainly did receive, and that no ver gentle one across the back of the head, neck at left shoulder, and in an instant all was dark and sti 'It is all over,' thought I 'this is the state betwee death and resurrection.' I really thought I had pa sed the first and awaited with increased terror f the second, when to my utter dismay, I felt myst falling a second time, but the sensation was differen the blow that I had received had turned me, and was descending feet foremost. But no words can e: press my delight, my eestasy, at finding myself ove board, instead of on the gun. I kept going dow down, till it appeared to me that the seven fathon and a half, (the depth of water at our anchorage had more than doubled since we let go our ancho After a while I became stationary and soon begs slowly to ascend. When I looked up I saw high very high above me, a dim greenish light, which became brighter and brighter till at last I bounce on the surface like a cork.

It is said that intelligence is now received at Paris from Calais, in 3 minutes, by 27 telegraphs-in minutes, from Lille, by 22-in 62 from Strasburg by 46-in 8 from Lyons, by 50-in 16 from Perpig nan, by 89-in 8 from Brest, by 20-in14; from Toulon, by 93 .- Philad. Chron.

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NEW ENGLAND FAREER.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1830.

No. 6.

LETTE LULTUMMOU

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. Mr Fessenden-Will you please to notice an rratum either of the press, or pen, in my xtract from Mr W. R. Prince's note in your last aper. The word 'not' before the word 'identini was omitted-it should have read which are not lentical.' The error is a material one, though asily corrected by looking back to the next preeding paper.

I presume that Mr Prince never read your paer giving an account of the exhibitions of our ewly imported pear. Please to insert the followg extract from the Mass. Horticultural Society's port of the pear exhibited on Saturday, the 24th October, 1829. 'By John Prince, Esq. speciens of the Napoleon pear from Mr Knight's seions, peantiful, high flavored pear, in fine order, meltg, sprightly, and full of delicious juice.'

It will be seen, then, that the Boston cultivators ish, with deep yellow flesh, for a green pear, eenish yellow when ripe, with white flesh, nor a ar, the most extravagant and profuse bearer ever seen here, for one, which is but a common one that respect. The Napoleon of Mr Knight is ithe Pomological Magazine-ripens at the same he, and has the same qualities. Our Napoleon is the method of Forsyth;) or, to take off at its hope therefore) is not spurious, although Mr Ence claims his own 'as the genuine.' Mr Right told us, that the Passe Colmar was so pat a bearer that he was obliged to take off nine eths of the fruit,-and so is ours. A FARMER.

Roxbury, August 21st, 1830.

GOOSEBERRIES.

IR RUSSELL -As we have within these few ers received great additions to our stock of seberries from Scotland, and as the different ned varieties are so dissimilar in size, producness, and flavor, it seems important that those ch are really worth cultivation should be own. My means of ascertaining those which plesirable, are so limited, that I have known a few choice kinds, among which are the folng,-labelled, 'Jolly Gardener,' 'Whitesmith' 'Jolly Angler;' this last is a particularly fine , of good size, and amber color when ripe.

here is one variety with us (the name lost) h is very prolific, three pints having been tafrom a two years old bush; it is an acid fruit, ble only for cooking. The largest fruited in our neighborhood is not worth cultivait is very large, very acid, and very astringent, mbling in this last quality the Dwarf Choke ry (Prunus obovata,) it was received from Glasby the high sounding name of 'Emperor.'

would confer a favor on the community if of your correspondents would send in to office a list of those kinds, which they would

has one or two varieties which have never suffer. each direction; but specimens of this latter shape ed from that pest.

Yours truly, Salem, Aug. 17.

" UNPRODUCTIVE PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN-I would crave the indulgence through the medium of your useful paper, of inquiring what is the probable cause of the unfruitfulness and decay of the St Michael pear trees. 1 have on my farm a considerable number of these trees of different ages, and of almost every size, and the fruit ripens at the end of September or They are and have been for a number of years cumberers of the ground; and I am determined to have them hewn down, unless something can be done to make them more profitable than they are at present. If you or any of your correspondents will please to give any information on this subject you will perhaps oblige more than one SUBSCRIBER.

Renarks by the Editor-' A Treatise on Gardenere not so very ignorant, as to mistake a winter ing, by John Armstrong of Duchess,' published er for an autumnal one a yellow pear, with a in Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture, vol. iii. page 27, gives the following directions relative to the management of Pear Trees.

'When an old tree becomes unproductive, one or two methods should be adopted-either to cut it down within eighteen inches or two feet from erfect model of the drawing of the Napoleon the ground, and train up anew some selected graft, which may have pushed from the stump, (which

a, every branch which does not want at least twenty degrees of being perpendicular, and all spurs from such other branches as by adopting this rule will be left. Into these, (the retained branches) at their subdivisions, and at different distances from their bases quite to their extremities, grafts must be carefully inserted, which, when they attain sufficient length, (say twelve inches) must be trained downward-the lower ones almost perpendicular, and the upper ones just below a horizontal line; and so placed as to distance that the leaves of the one will not at all shade the other.'

We hope some of our correspondents will give the results of practical science on this subject.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PEARS.

MR FESSENDEN-As I have heard much discussion at various times about the Mouthwater, Mouilk-bouche, or Verte-longue pear, I deem it appropriate to send you a precise description of it for insertion in your paper. Another variety totally different is cultivated in some collections, and erroneously called by the titles appertaining to Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, August 12, 1830.

MOUTHWATER-Prince's Catalogue, No. 32.

Verte-longue, -Duhamel-Mouille-bouche,

Verte-longue d'automne, of some collections.

This pear is most commonly of an exact pyra-

are not very often met with. The position of the eye is even, or nearly so, with the outer surface of the fruit, and the stem is green and 8 or 9 lines in length. The skin is, even at the period of maturity, of an uniform shade of rather dark green. and is also perfectly smooth; in some cases, however, one may observe a grayish streak running lengthwise of the fruit. The flesh is rather firm, but melting, and of a pleasant flavor, with some sweetness and richness. The seeds are brown early in October. The tree is of thrifty growth, with dark green foliage, and it has altogether a very healthy appearance.

AMBRETTE.

There having been much discussion also relative to the Ambrette pear, I now send a description of the only winter pear so called in Europe. It will be seen that it differs from that described under this name by MR Coxe, and particularly so in regard to its thorns. I also send you a description of another fine pear, the 'Angleterre,' of Duhameland I pen this communication with that most admirable and correct work lying before me, in order to be enabled to support my comments by the highest authority.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Ambrette-Duh mel-Forsyth. Pr. Cat. No. 86.

Ambrette d'hiver,

Ambrette avec épines, of various Ambrette d'hiver avec épines, publications. Ambrette grise,

Thorny Ambrette.

This pear is two inches in diameter, and 25 lines in height. Its form is rounded and inclining to oval, diminishing a little towards the stem, which is large, 9 lines in length and inserted in a very small cavity, whose circumference is swellen by some small protuberances. The head is very round and the eye is placed in a slight depression. surrounded by some small projections. The skin is whitish and sometimes grayish, according to the soils. The flesh is greenish white, melting, and of a sweet, rich, and very pleasant flavor. The seeds are black and contained in broad cells, and the fruit begins to ripen in November, but keeps till in February. The branches are thorny and the tree may be ingrafted on both the pear and the quince. It delights in a dry and warm soil, with a good exposition, and succeeds better as a standard than as a dwarf; in wet and cold soils the fruit is far inferior to that produced in more favorable situations.

Angleterre—Duhamel.

Poire d'.Ingleterre,

Beurré d'Angleterre, Pr. Cat. No. 119. .Ingleterre or English Beurrée, Coxe.

The form of this pear is exactly pyramidal. Its amend for general culture, not sacrificing midal form, its height 33 lines, and its greatest height 33 to 36 lines, and its breadth 23 to 25, r to size. It has been suggested to me by diameter 26, tapering very much towards the stem. but there are occasionally some of larger and some servant horticulturalist in Salem, that some Sometimes it assumes a turbinate form of equal of smaller dimensions. The skin is generally are less liable to mildew than others, as he breadth as height, being then 28 or 29 lines in light green, without any other particular shade,

tect maturity, and the sunny side acquires a red- the overflowings of the sea by strong dykes; yet dish tint; in all cases it is dotted over with numer- these countries are the most famous for richness ous grayish specks. The flesh is very melting of soil, for abundant harvests and case of cultivaand replete with rich and pleasant juice. It ripens tion, of any upon the earth. I have often wonin September and becomes soft soon after. The dered why our farmers should suffer the rich valseeds are blackish brown, large, and perfect, leys and meadows to lie useless and uncultivated, There is no variety of the pear more extensively while they toiled and dug among rocks and sands cultivated at Paris and its envirous than this, and upon the barren hills, for a scanty harvest. during the month of September the markets are filled with the fruit. The tree is very productive new experiments lately made upon lands heretoand seldom fails to produce a erop. It is only propagated on the pear stock, as it does not succeed by several credible reports of the facts, I deteron the quince. I perceive Forsyth quetes this mined to look for myself, and now send you the from Duhamel as a synonyme of the Brown result of my inquiries. The place to which I al-Bourré, which is a great error, it being a very Inde is called Turkey Bog, lying about three miles melting pear, and therefore the appellation of Beurré in every case misapplied.

PRESERVING VEGETABLES FOR WINTER, &c.

Mr Fessenben-Seeing a paragraph in the last N. E. Farmer respecting the preservation of green vegetables for winter use, I have been induced to offer a remark or two in order to prevent if possible, others suffering the mortification which i endured myself the last winter. I have tried the same method, as well as some others, several June planted twenty acres of corn, which now times and have invariably been disappointed. Peas, Corn, and Beans, are rendered tasteless and insipid. Beans, though they retained in a small degree their flavor, were so hard as to be unfit for use. I state these facts merely for the benefit of those who like myself are lovers of vegetables, that they may not be disappointed.

Aug. 21, 1830. A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor-We did not publish the paragraph alluded to as a discovery of our own, but gave our authority for the report. There may, perhaps, be a process for preserving vegetables for winter's use, which may prove successful, though others have failed.

A Treatise on 'The Art of Preserving all kinds of Animal and Vegetable Substances, for several Years,' by M. Appert, was published by order of the French Minister of the Interior.

In this it is stated that M. Appert's process consisted.

1. In inclosing, in bottles the substances to be preserved.

2d. In corking the bottles with the utmost care; for it is chiefly on the corking that the success of the process depends.

3d. In submitting these inclosed substances to the action of boiling water in a water bath (Balneum Maria) for a greater or less length of time, according to their nature, and in the manner pointed out with respect to each several kind of substance.

bath at the period described,

A translation of this Treatise may be found in the Appendix of the second American edition with the greatest hopes of success. of Dr Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, published in Philadelphia, in 1826.

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

CORN ON TURKEY BOG-OR EGYPT IN AMERICA,

MR PRINTER-Ilistory informs us that the richest and most productive parts of the earth are intervals and meadows. Such is Egypt-such is Holland. The one is covered with water several says 'wheat that has been cut this season from a

but sometimes it becomes a lit. e yellowish at per- months every year-the other is defended from

These reflections have been occasioned by some fore considered useless. Having been informed from this village, partly in Concord, and partly in Bow. This bog is supposed to contain about 1500 acres, covered with a thick growth of white maple-and has been valuable only for wood. The soil is a black, rich mould, of considerable depth. During the drought of last year, the fire eaught by accident, and ran over many acres, killing and destroying the wood. This part was owned by those enterprising farmers, Messrs Carter and Abbot, of this town. They cleared off the wood in the winter, and about the first of appears flourishing, and promises an abundant harvest. Of the sixty acres of corn owned by these gentleman, none appears so luxuriant, of so deep and healthy a color, as that growing on the bog, and none presents a fairer prospect for a great crop. There were also many large pumpkins growing among the corn, together with potatoes, turnips, onions and beets, flourishing finely upon this once neglected bog. This was indeed a beautiful sight; where but one year ago the wild fern and alder grew, now the rank corn waved as far as the eye could reach.

I have been informed that several years ago a piece of this bog being burnt over in a similar manner, was sowed with rye by Mr Waker, of Bow, which produced a very large erop of grain. There are some of the most convenient parts of this immense meadow, which are already cleared. yielding a great supply of hay, some at the rate of three tons to the acre. It has been estimated that the whole meadow would produce 4000 tons of English hay: yet although owned by wealthy farmers, it is suffered to remain as nature formed it, a useless waste. I do not mean only this particular meadow, for every town contains thousands of acres equal to the richest parts of Egypt and Holland, which now are overgrown by briars and thorns. While the bighlands are exposed to the ravages of insects, these rich bottoms are free from the destroying worm and pinching drought.

I think Mr Printer, that the public are much 4th. In withdrawing the bottles from the water indebted to Messrs Carter and Abbot for the enterprise they have undertaken, and hope they will pursue their undertaking, as I learn they intend, of last year, the trees were weakly, and unable

Concord, Aug. 10, 1830.

MR EDITOR-By some experiments tried this season, I have ascertained that sulphur will relieve the slabbering of horses, oceasioned by eating the Euphorbia. My method is to give a teaspoonful of the flowers of sulphur with a little salt, -Western Tiller.

Heavy Wheat .- The Hillsborough (N. C.) Recorder ships:

field in the vicinity of that place, which yielded 15 1bushels per acre and the grain taken indiscriminate! from the heap, on repeated trials, weighed 70 1pounds to the bushel, after having been long an thoroughly dried in the sun.

A large proportion of the wheat crop lately & promising about Haverhill. N. H. has been destroye by a little yellow maggot, 1-8 of an inch long, grow ing from a nit deposited by a long yellow-legged fly which did much damage near Montpelier, Vt. 2 o 3 years since.

NATIVE PEA.

There is a species of wild or native pea that grow on the sandy beaches in this county, which brought into cultivation might become a valuab addition to the products of the kitchen garden. usually grows about one foot in height, and bea some resemblance to the cultivated kind calls Blue Imperial.'-The pods grow in clusters, of fro four to eight, each containing several small size brownish colored peas, ripe in July. It is said be perennial, roots living and throwing out fre. shoots for several successive years, and it flourish where nothing but beach grass would vegetate. W have heard it asserted that this pea is poisonous, as therefore unfit for the table; but, we believe, th assertion will not prove true; for the plant has t gennine characteristics, and the fruit the flavor at taste of the pea genus. We have collected a sm quantity for seed, and intend planting them anoth season.— Barnstable Journal.

BREAD.

A new kind of bread, called pain animalise, is no manufactured in Paris. It having been found tl the gelatine of bones, used for soups, was exceeding nutritious, it was imagined that if this gelatine con be introduced into bread from potato flour, which very much less nutritious than wheaten flour, ! former would be equally pleasant, and even me nutritive than wheaten bread. The experiment! been tried with great success, and beautiful loan of bread, made in this way, are now sold in Paris, a much lower price than bread from wheat flo The gelatine is so purified as to impart no unplease flavor, and the potato bread, thus manufactured, is agreeable as it is wholcsome. As a cheap, nutritio and useful article of food for the poor, the pot bread thus made, is unequalled. A large quant of biscuit sent out with the African expedition w prepared in this manner .-- Salem Gazette.

There will be but little cider made this year Somerset and Devon. The orchards put forth th blossoms rather profusely, but, from the overburth sustain their promise. It is only from the few to which did not bear last year, that fruit may now expected .- Taunton [Eng] Courier.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A correspondent of the Troy Sentinel relates! occurrence of several cases of spontaneous combi tion. His statement being brief, we extract it, important to those engaged in caulking or repair

While repairing the tow-boats, large quantities hother

pitch and rosin are used, mixed with a quantity of ous to apply heat too freely; but it is quite necessary cettle used is carried remote from the fire: the workmen apply this hot cement with a mop made of voollen varn. In one instance the mop took fire while in the hands of the workmen; in two instances hev took fire while lying on deck; and in another he mon was placed against a pile of boards, when he men went to breakfast. In about half an hour he mop took fire to the pile of boards: considerable xertion was necessary to extinguish the flames .alem Gazette.

THE STAGE REGISTER.

There is hardly any publication except the Alnanac to which the public make a more frequent eference than to this. We are as much a travelling cople as the Arabs, though it may be that we reain longer in a place. We travel for pleasure, r profit, for health, and from idleness. Whenever e would go in the Northern States, by steam boat, inal, or stage, the route, distances, and fare are to found in the Register .- Tribune.

DROWNING.

TREATMENT.-If apparently drowned-send ickly for medical assistance; but do not delay the flowing means;-1, Convey the body carefully with e head and shoulders in a raised position, to the arest house. Great care should be taken in reoving the body, that it be not bruised, or shaken plently, or in any way roughly handled, nor card on the shoulders with the head hanging down r rolled on the ground, on a barrel, &c; such ethods formerly resorted to with the view of caus-Iz the water to flow out of the stomach, are now ensidered highly injurious .--- 2, Strip the body, and b it dry; wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a urm bed in a warm chamber. - 3, Wipe and cleanse 13 mouth and nostrils .- 4, In order to restore the itural warmth of the body, move a heated covered irming-pan over the back and spine, put bladders bottles of hot water, or heated bricks to the pit the stomach, the arm pits, between the thighs, and so to the soles of the feet; ferment the body with It flannels; (if possible immerse the body in a warm Ith, as hot as the hand can bear, as this is preferle to the other means of restoring warmth;) rub 12 body briskly with the hand; do not however susnd the use of other means at the same time .- 5 order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of common pair of bellows (when the apparatus of Humane Society is not at hand) into one nostril. refully closing the other and the mouth, at the ne time, drawing downwards and gently pushing ckwards the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a are free admission of air. Blow the bellows gently, the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nosis should then be set free, and a moderate presre made with the hand upon the chest : repeat the neess till life annear.

The treatment to be employed where animation is spended by lightning, is the same as is laid down drowning.

in attempting the recovery of those who have ing themselves, the same means are to be resorted with the addition of bleeding.

EXPOSURE TO COLD.

In the management of those who havebeen too long posed to extreme cold, as to be apparently dead. body must be restored to its natural heat by slow grees; by first rubbing it all over with snow ice, or dd water. After this friction has been employed for ne time, the body must be wiped quite dry, sabtted to the friction of several warm hands, then apped in flannel, and put in a warm room. At s stage, the lungs should be inflated with warm n, and a little lukewarm wine and water conveyed to the stomach. In these cases, it is highly danger-

coarse whale oil to pay the seams and decks. The that the means above mentioned should be persevered in for a considerable time. When infants have been overlaid or suffocated by the inattention of their nurses, or when animation has been suspended by convulsions, the same mole of treatment must be pursued as is laid down for 'suffocation by drowning.'-Book of Health.

> Shoking.- 'The young man who, unjustified by the plea of ill-health, or unsanctioned by the prescription of his physician, has acquired the habit of smoking pipe or cigar, may assuredly congratulate himself on having reached the second stage of his progress from temperance to dissipation,-from elasticity of spirit and vigor of frame to premature imbecility and decay. As the reckless poacher is gradually led on, from his work of midnight depredation in the woods, to more daring acts of violence and rapine; so will the youthful smoker be too often insensibly allured from a wanton indulgence in the cigar to the sins of intexication, and the ultimate saerifice of his health, his character, and prospects. Let parents, then, as they appreciate the responsibility which devolves upon them, solemnly protest against, and resist, the first encroachment of this pernicious habit in their family. Let the women of this country, whose influence is commonly as beneficent as irresistible, exert their powers in decrying the noxious practice, and averting from those in whose reputation and welfare they are so deeply interested, the moral pestilence. If the leaders of fashion in the land are resolutely bent on destroying the little remnant of energy and character which they still possess, let them pursue their ignoble propensities, and achieve the work of moral ruin as they are wont to dissipate their fortunes, in private. Society will be disposed to contemplate with singular philosophy and forgiveness, any act of moral suicide which these 'Spoilers of human hive' may be tempted to commit. But let them not contaminate with noxious exhalations the public atmosphere .- Illustrations of Medicine.

RECOVERY FROM AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

During the thunder-storm of last Saturday evening, one of our citizens, Mr Samuel Seaton, coming near a tree, which stood in front of the house in which he resided, at the instant of a very vivid flash of lightning, which fell on the tree, received the whole charge in his head and body, which violently threw him to the ground, and deprived him of all appearance of life. Dr James Reid being called in, restored animation in about thirty or forty minutes by plentiful effusions of cold water on the breast and face, (not wishing to lose time in stripping the body,) succeeded by bleeding.

This case being, perhaps, in its vinlence, equal to any on record, we have thought it important to state some of the particulars, as a matter of public interest. There must have been a great accumulation of the electric fluid, as, in entering his body, it tore his coat, (made of linsey) vest, and shirt, into rents the breadth of his shoulders, both across and along his body, burned his ear, singed the hair on the side of his head, and, descending in a stream of four to five inches broad, crossed his breast, then descending to the loins, divided, and passed down both extremities, and out through his shoes, perforating them with holes as though buck shot had been forced through them; -in some places breaking the skin, and scorching it in its whole course, so as to give the appearance of an extensive burn.-Shawneetown (Ill.) Gazette.

The largest holly tree now known in Europe, rows at present in the garden of Richard Armstrong, Esq. of Ballgaly; it is upwards of sixty feet in height.

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborhood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to says the Troy Budget, have been planted in that spectacles of a particular description, by means of vicinity; —Dr Corning and Mrs Pawling, are each which and a reflector, any person may read in the feeding several thousand silk worms.

darkest night; and the contrivance is such, that the only light visible is on the part of the book that is

A happy thought .- If you wish to find anything that is lost in a well, or ascertain the cause of any impurity there may be in the water, place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to eatch, and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly become illuminated in a manner so brilliant that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives, &c, can be distinctly discerned, but also, that the smallest pubbles and stones at the bottom can be as effectually examined as if they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the above manner in the morning or afternoon of the day. 'This simple experiment,' says the editor of the Hampden Whig, 'was communicated to us by a worthy patriot, with a wish that we should give it to the public.'

Filial Affection .- Heywood, in his account of certain persons who suffered in Scotland, on a charge of witchcraft, says, that one of them, a woman, when fastened to the stake, cried to her son for water. 'Helpe me to any drink, be it ever so little, for I am most extremely drie,' to which the hopeful youth replied, 'By no means, deare mother, will I do you that wrong, for the drier you are, no doubt you will burn the better.'

Prevention of Musquitoes .- A correspondent o the N. Y. Courier, suggests the following mode of preventing the abundance of Musquitoes that are apt to make their appearance about this scason of the year. It merely consists in sifting a peck of wood ashes into each eistern, to destroy the animalculæ from which the musquitoes are produced. So small a quantity of ashes will not injure the water; and the remedy is at least worth trying.

Remedies for Stings and Bruises, -In the trials, of many years, in our own family, we have never found Olive Oil, or Common Sweet Oil, to fail of giving immediate relief, and effecting a complete cure of poisonous stings, if gently rubbed on immediately, and continued for a short time. And, for a bruise, the application of Water, as hot as it can be borne, either by a wet cloth, or by immersing the part, we have always found effectual. It may be necessary to continue the application of water, and to renew the heat, for a considerable time, and to rub the swollen party sofily .- Penn. Examiner.

Elder leaves, put around the roots of peach trees, is recommended as a perfect antidote for the injury arising from worms .- N. Y. Farmer.

To destroy Slugs-I have always remarked that slugs will attack the leaf of a somewhat withered cabbage in preference to those in a more thriving condition. When I plant out a bed of eabbages, therefore, I strew the leaves that I ent off all over the bed and the slugs will lie under them and feed on them in the shade. Every day or two I have the leaves gathered up and given to the pigs and then strow more leaves, and so on, till I get rid of the slugs entirely .- Ibid.

Silk Culture .- Several thousand Mulberry trees,

From the Columbian Gazette.

WINE FROM NATIVE GRAPES.

We acknowledge the receipt of four bottles of wine from Major Adlum, accompanying his receipt in our paper of today for making wine from the wild grape, as a specimen of what our country can produce with triffing labor. How much better would it be for the health, comfort and morals of our farmers, if they would bestow more attention upon the manufacture of an article which requires so little trouble and expense, and which is so infinitely superior to the poisonous. trash of every description sold under the various names of spirits.

Domestic wine, Cider and Perry are not only more wholesome but cheaper than ardent spirits We have every variety of soil and climate, and only need a little experience to rival the most famous wines of Madeira, France or Spain.

Mr Editor - As there is now growing over the whole face of our country, thousands of bushels of wild grapes, and as the Fox-grape is now nearly of the size it will come to when at maturity, I have written the accompanying receipt, which if you publish in your useful paper, it may be of some advantage to the public in general.

I have, according to this receipt, made wines of various qualities, some of which accompanies this-it was sometimes at three or four years old equal to the best Madeira, according to the opinions of good judges, and none of it so bad as the low priced rot gut wines now imported, much as your Malagas, Clarets, &c, and it is as salubrious as the best of those imported. I have made wine of a Fox-grape that was pronounced by Mr Jefferson and others, equal to the Burgundy of Chambertin, one of the best wines in France, and it was at the time compared with Burgundy he had on his table, imported by himself when he was President of the United States. And last autumn I made a pipe of wine from the common small grape, growing spontaneously on the fences, stoneheaps and shrubs, by some called the Chicken, and by others the Ciolyon grape; it is the Vitis sulvestris, or blue bunch grape of Bartram. This wine was pronounced by several ladies and gentlemen recently from France, equal to, and of the flavor of Burgundy, that cost in France five francs per bottle. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours, &c. JOHN ADLUM.

TO MAKE WINE OF IMMATURE GRAPES,

Although wine may be made in any stage of their growth, and of any kind of grape, I would advise them to be left on the vines until they have attained their full size-and as the skin and stem of the unripe grape has no bad flavor, the grapes may be used in any stage of their growth. Grapes of different sorts and sizes may be mixed together.

The following receipt is for ten gallons, which may be increased to any quantity by taking the

fruit, &c, in proportion:

To a tub of the capacity of fifteen or twenty gallons, take forty pounds of immature grapes, (no matter for the variety whether wild or cultivated,) and bruise them in successive portions, by a pressure sufficient to burst the berries without breaking the seeds: four gallons of water are then to be poured into the vessel, and the contents are to be carefully stirred and squeezed by the band until the whole of the juice and pulp are separated from vat or tub, along with the sugar in the first stage of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without

main at rest for a period from six to twenty four rapid, and the wine prove stronger and less sweet hours, when they are to be strained through a but it will acquire more flavor. coarse bag, by as much force as can conveniently be applied to them-one gallon of fresh water may afterwards be passed through the marc, for the purpose of removing any soluble matter which barrel, may have remained behind. Twentyfive pounds of good clean sugar, either brown or white, are brisk wine, the sugar may be increased five pound now to be dissolved in the juice thus procured, and for every ten gallons. And in this case if th the total bulk of the fluid made up with water, to the amount of ten gallons and a half,

The liquor thus obtained is the artificial must, which is equivalent to the juice of the grape. It is now to be introduced into a tub of sufficient capacity, over which a blanket or similar texture, covered by a board, is to be thrown, the vessel if it is not bottled in March, it will, after th being placed in a temperature of from 60° to 80° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. Here it may remain for twentyfour hours or two days, according to the symptoms of fermentation which it may show, and from this tub it may be drawn into ferment. When in the cask it must be filled to the bung-hole, that the seum which arises from months after it is made. the bottom may be thrown out-as the fermentation proceeds, and the bulk of the liquor in the eask diminishes, the superfluous portion of the when the sugar is from 25 to 30 pounds. If, durmust (viz. the half gallon) which was made for the ing the fermentation of wine thus formed, ther express purpose, must be poured in so as to keep should appear any danger of the sweetness van the liquor still near the bung-hole. When the fermentation becomes a little languid, as may be known by the diminution of the hissing noise, the bung is to be driven in and a hole bored by its side, into which a wooden peg is to be fitted-this peg may be drawn once in two or three days, for a few minutes, to let the air that has been generated thirty to thirty four gallous : escape-and in about three weeks or a month it may be drove in permanently tight.

The wine thus made must be put into a cool cellar, as it is no longer necessary to promote the fermentation process. If the operator is not inclined to bestow any further labor or expense, he may examine it in some clear cold day in January or February, or the beginning of March, when if and then drive it tight-and in from eight t it is fine and bright, as it frequently will be, it may twelve days it will be beautifully fine and bright be bottled without further precautions. To insure its fineness, however, it is the better practice to rack or decant it towards the end of December into a fresh cask (finnigated with sulphur) so as to clear it of its lees. At this time also, the operator will be able to determine whether it is not too sweet for his views. In this case, instead of racking it, &c, he will stir up the lees so as to clear of, either by fermentation or fining, it wil renew the fermenting process, taking care also to then keep for an age or ages - no matter for it increase the temperature at the same time. At strength, without it should extract some ferment whatever time the wine is racked it ought to be | ing principle out of the cask. fined. Sometimes it may be necessary to rack it a second time into a fresh cask, (if the wine is not perfectly bright,) and again repeat the operation of fining. All these removals should be made in clear, dry, and if possible, in cold weather. In any case it must be bottled during the month of March.

The wine thus produced will generally be brisk, and similar in its qualities to the wines of Champaigr, with the strength of the best Sicily.

Circumstances which cannot always be controled, will sometimes cause it to be sweet and still, and at others to be dry.

VARIATIONS OF THE PROCESS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

The skin of the grape or the whole marc, as well as the juice may be fermented together in the the solid matter. The materials are then to re- the process. The fermentation will thus be more the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the

Cream of tartar, or, which is preferable, crud tartar, may be added to the must in the proportion of six ounces to ten gallons or one pound to:

If it is wished to have a very sweet as well a fruit is increased to fifty pounds instead of forty or in that proportion, and keep it two years in th eask, it will assume a Madeira flavor, and it will b a pleasanter and better wine than most Madeira nor imported. If the wine is intended to be less swee that is, five pounds less of sugar to the ten gallous month of August or September, be a better winthan the French Madeira now imported. But i all the above processes if it is bottled in March, i will seven times out of ten sparkle like Champaigr And all sparkling wines to drink them in perfection ought to be drank in from twelve to eighteen

To insure briskness without excessive sweet ness, the fault must be increased to fifty pounds ishing altogether, it may be racked into a cask furnigated with sulphur, and the fermentation checked by fining. Thus it will be speedily fi for use.

The best mode of fining wines that I am ac quainted with is as follows, say for a cask of fror

Draw off a gallon or more wine, then take one quart of milk immediately from the cow after milking and before any separation takes place, t which add two table spoonfuls of salt and one c the sweet spirits of nitre-mix it with the win drawn, and pour it into your cask and stir it wel and leave the bing loose for about twelve hour and is ready to bottle.

If the fermentation is complete, and all th sweet principle turned to alcohol, fining is unneces sary, as the wine will be perfectly fine and brightand it is only to be fined when there is small par ticles floating in it, or cloudy; and when all the sediment, mucilage and other impurities are go

Remarks on the general principles of husbandry -1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage; and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillageeven barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your sail, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of trength of the soil; and then change of crops cleanse well the roots, cut them into slices, and rill generally do best, excepting onions, carrots,

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its his plant, when followed successively for two or he soil of those properties peculiar to itself, withut lessening its powers to produce some other lants: this fact is most striking in the article of ax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener han once in seven years, and is common to all rops, with the exception of those mentioned

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such visions as will enable you to improve all the vaety of crops your lands may require, in such gular succession, as to form a routine of five, six, seven years, according to the nature, quality, nd situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, nd good land better. Try and see .- Montgomy Co. Free Press.

Tood for Cattle. Every traveller who pass Alsfelt, a little town between Frankfort and eimer, remarks the beauty of the oxen employ-I in agriculture in that neighborhood, and yet ey are only fed on straw and roots, straw being o only fodder raised in that part of the coun-. It is prepared as follows:

The straw is cut very small by the chaff cutter; is then put into a cauldron, mixed with potatoes d carrots, and boiled till it forms a kind of jelly. is mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, served in due portion to the beasts. The anals so fed require no water, and so well do ey thrive on this mess, that they are, notwithinding the summer labor, ready for the butcher the end of the year.

Jour, de Soc. Agric, Practiq.

From the Palladium.

Tomatos .- We see, by the papers, that the iladelphia Market is already abundantly suped with this delicious and healthy vegetable. e have been sorry to learn, from our Hortiturists, that they do not bring the Tomato into rket so early as they might, for the reason t there is here so little demand for it. Of all getables, the Tomato is, for the summer, the st healthful, palatable, and refreshing. On the rbary coast, in the South of Europe, and in all Southern States they are prized above all er summer vegetables. Its culture has not, within a few years past, been generally introed into the gardens of Pennsylvania and New sey, but it now receives much attention there, I has become a great favorite at every table. progress in public favor, in New England, is no means commensurate with its merits; ugh it can be raised in as great perfection I abundance here as anywhere. The maxim he Romans, in regard to another vegetable, etter applicable to the Tomato:

Cur moriatur homo, cui crescit in horto.

TOMATUM?

Cheap substitute for Malt .- The Mechanics' gazine (London) announces the roots known the name of Mangel-wurtzel, as a cheap substifor Malt in the preparation of Beer. The nner in which they should be used is this:

put them into a boiler in which as much water counts of abundant harvests of wheat, and that will be placed as will suffice to cover them, lay a weight on them to press them down; let them rowth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; be taken out and pressed; the liquor so extracted from the roots is to be, with the water in which nore years, upon the same ground, will exhaust the roots were hoiled, again set over the fire and reduced, by boiling, to such strength as suits the palate; then add so much Hops as may be considered necessary; let the extracted matter be again set on the fire for one hour; when taken up, let the liquor be cooled as quickly as possible, and a sufficient quantity of yeast to work, it is generally done with ale. The expense does not exceed 7 English shillings for 16 gallons. The refuse left from the press is an excellent food for

> Remedy for Burns and Scalds .- From the number of accidents which have lately taken place, and by which several persons have been so dreadfully burned as to cause death, we recommend the following simple remedy, by which the pain from either a burn or scald is instantly relieved; let clarified honey be applied on a linen rag, and in one moment the pain will cease. This remedy has been tried several times, and it always relieved the moment the honey was applied .- Newark Times.

> Corn Cobs .- It has been pretty occurately ascertained that thirteen bushels of Indian Corn in the ear, ground up corn and cobs together, afford at least as much nutriment in feeding cattle, as nine bushels of corn without the cobs. The difference is owing to the great quantity of saccharine matter contained in the cobs, as well as in the additional stimulus of distention afforded by the food, which is all important for graminivorous animals,-Columbia (Penn.) Spy.

TEMPERANCE AND PATRIOTISM.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on the 5th ult. at Putney, Vt. Some very spirited toasts were drank without the aid of artificial stimulus, so common on such occasions; 'forming' (says the Bellows Falls Int.) 'a new era in the celebration of the illustrious day, and adding a new article to the declaration of Independence that we are, and of right ought to be, free and independent' of and from the slavery of ardent Spirits.

Salt is usually sent to market too soon after it is removed from the salt works. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, who is largely concerned in the manufacture, expressed it as the result of his experience that salt ought to remain in store at least six months before it is fit for market. This is little time enough for salt to drain and become sufficiently dry for use, and we think our manufacturers would find it for their profit to keep their salt on hand a longer time than is now usual, and the consumer would be better-satisfied with the domestic article.

An extensive swamp or marsh in the southern part of Whately, has been drained by cutting a channel to the Connecticut-in some places to the depth of 20 or 25 feet. We are informed that some interesting vegetable remains were found twenty feet below the surface-large stumps on which marks of the axe were visible, &c. .

Hampshire Gazette.

From all quarters of the country we have acthe quality is very superior. The weather in our immediate neighborhood is most favorable for corn, as far as hot sun and frequent showers can insure a good crop. Farmers who are out of debt, may keep so by observing economy and simplicity in their household and mode of living, but estates are rapidly crumbling to pieces, and families falling into poverty by frequent, legal and voluntary divisions. Those whose mothers rode in carriages must ride on horseback, and the daughters of those who rode on horseback will have to walk. This general progress of things may be retarded by restricting our labor and manure to smaller spaces, and by great economy and great saving, by giving away old horses if you can find any body fools enough to take them, and substituting oxen and mules for young ones, as fast as possible; by driving idle sons from the parental roof, as the ben does her chickens, when they can provide for themselves, in short, by keeping no dead capital, and feeding no idle months; and by regarding as the first objects of ambition to beout of debt-with a clean conscience and a clean shirt .- American Farmer.

Cure for the Ringworm .- Take the root of the common yellow, or wild dock; wash it clean, bruise it, or cut it in very thin slices; put it in a cop, or other small vessel, and add vinegar sufficient to cover it. Let it stand a day or two, then apply the mixture to the ringworm, by jubbing it with a piece of the root, two or three times a day, for a few successive days. This, it is said, will effect an entire cure.

Cure for the Croup. - The Croup, one of the most dangerous and rapid of diseases, may be effectually checked by the external application to the throat of equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine and hartshorn well mixed together .- I'unterdon Gazette.

Ardent Spirits .- Dr Porter, of Portland, in reply to the question how much ardent spirits a person may use as a medicine in case of sickness, gives a short and decisive answer as a result of nearly sixty years' experience in the profession .-His reply is 'None at all necessary. When the Temperance Society in Portland was formed, I disliked the exception, as being totally unnecessary and improper, giving unlimited toleration to the use of ardent spirits under this pretext.

According to the Marblehead Register, 36 1,000 fish were carried into that port from the Grand Bank within ten days, which, when ready for the market, will be about 12000 gtls.

VERY DEAF.—One day last week a man was fishing in a pond near Chichester, when the owner of it came up to him and ordered him off; the man, playing the deaf ear, answered that the d-d fish would not bite, and he did not think there was anything in the pond but carp. The owner was so enraged at the fellow's answer, that he threatened to throw him into the pond; upon this, the intruder offered to lend him one of his rods to fish with. Unable to suppress his anger, the proprietor ran up to him. for the purpose of giving him a ducking, but, at the moment, the deaf man hobbed his head down. and the incensed gentleman's foot slipping, he fell headlong into the water-a depth of six feet-and was obliged to call upon the deaf man to assist him in getting out: who told him he did not expect to catch such a large fish in that pond, or he would have brought a stronger line.-Brighton Herald.

MEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1830.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

Lord Meadowbank, a British nobleman, published a pamphlet on the best mode of converting peat into mannre, from which the following is extracted :-

thet the peat-moss, of which compost is to be form d, be thrown out of the pit for some weeks or months, in order to loose its redundant moisture. By this means it is rendered the lighter to carry, and less compact and weighty, when made up with fresh dung, for fermentation; and accordingly, less dung is required for the purpose, than if the preparation is made with peat taken recently from the pit. The peat taken near the surface, or at a considerable depth answers equally well. And the more compact the peat, and the fitter to prove good fuel, so much the more promising it is to be prepared for manure.

· Take the peat-moss to a dry spot, convenient for constructing a dunghill, to serve the field to be manured. Lay the cart-loads of it in two rows, and the dung in a row betwixt them. The dung thus lies on the area of the compost dunghill, and the rows of peat should be near enough each other, that the workmen in making up the compost, may be able to throw them together by the spade. In making up let the workmen begin at one end; and at the extremity of the row of dung. (which should not extend quite so far at that end, as the rows of peat on each side of it do,) let them lay a bottom of peat, six inches deep, and fifteen feet wide. Then throw forward, and lay about ten inches of dung above the bottom of the peat; then four or five of dung; and then cover it over with peat at the end where it was begun, at the two sides and above. The compost should not be raised above four feet and a half high, otherwise it is apt to press too heavily on the under parts, and check the fermentation; unless the peat, when dry be very puffy and light, and then a much greater height is desirable. Neither should it he much lower, otherwise it will prove wanting in the compactness, and soon also, if the weather is very dry, in the moisture required for the ingredients of which it consists to act chemically on each other. When a beginning is thus made, the workmen will proceed working backwards, and adding to the column of compost as they are furnished with the three rows of materials, directed to be laid down for them. They must take care not to tread on the compost, or render it too compact, and of consequence, in proportion as the peat is wet, it should be made up in lumps, and not much mashed or

In mild weather, seven cart-loads of common farm-yard dung, tolerably fresh made, is sufficient for twentyone cart loads of peat-moss; but in cold weather, a larger proportion of dung is desirable; at least it is prudent to omit putting any peat between the two upper layers of dung, and rather thicken the outer coating with peat. It is also proper in winter, if ground with a dry bottom can be conveniently employed for the purpose, to increase greatly the breadth of the dunghill, which, in that case may be done without any limit, by adding all round the dunghill circles, consisting of layers of dung and peat of seven feet in breadth. And if the mass of the dunghill is thus enlarged,

there is little occasion to exceed the proportion of dung recommended for making up to prepare in the milder season; especially if a covering of er, in a communication republished in the New coarse vegetables of any sort, such as waste hay England Farmer, vol. v. page 187, states that he or straw, tushes, broom, or furze, or brush wood of had much improved the genuine Tuscarora corn evergreen is thrown over the dunghill. In fact, a by never planting a grain that was not selected in covering of this sort is scarce less useful in sum- the fields (for four or five years past) from those mer to prevent the escape of moisture, than in stalks which produce two or more cars.' Joseph winter to exclude cold.

'To every twentyeight eart loads of the compost when made up, it is of use to throw on above it a cart load of a-bes, either made from coal, peat, or wood; or if these cannot be had, half the quantity of slacked lime may be used, the more finely powdered the better. But these additions are in no wise essential to the general success of the compost, provided a sufficiency of time is allowed to the preparation to compensate for the want of them.

The dung to be used should either have been recently made, or kept fresh by compression; as by the treading of cattle or swine, or by carts passing over it. And if there is little or no litter in it, a smaller quantity will serve, provided any spongy vegetable matter is added at the making up the compost, as fresh weeds, the rubbish of a stackyard, potato-shaws, sawings of timber, &c. And as some sorts of dung, even when fresh, are much more advanced in decomposition than others, it is material to attend to this; for a much less proportion of such dung, especially if abounding in animal matter, as is less advanced, will serve for compost, provided care is taken to keep the mass sufficiently open, either by a mixture of the abovementioned substances, or, if these are wanting, by adding the peat peace-meal, that is first mixing it up in the usual proportion of three to one of dung, and then, after a time, adding an equal quantity, more or less, of peat. The dung of this character, of greatest quantity, is shamble dung, with which, under the above precautions, six times the quantity of peat, or more, may be prepared. The same holds as to pigeon dung, and other fowl dung; and to a certain extent also as to that which is collected from towns, and made by animals that feed on grain, refuse of distilleries, &c.

The compost, after it is made up, gets into a general heat sooner or later, according to the weather, and the condition of the dung; in summer in ten days or sooner; in winter not perhaps for many weeks, if the cold is severe. It always, however, has been found to come on at last; and in summer it sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials, (fire fanging.) In that season a stick should be kept in it in different parts, to pull out and feel now and barrel. then; for if it approaches to blood heat, it should either be watered or turned over; and on such an occasion, advantage may be taken to mix with it a little fresh peat. The heat subsides after a time and with great variety, according to the weather, the dung, and the perfection of the making up of the compost; which then may be allowed to remain untouched, until within three or four weeks of using, when it should be turned over, upside down, and outside in, and all lumps broken: then it comes into a second heat, but soon cools, and it is fit to be taken out for use. In this state the whole, except bits of the old decayed wood, appears a black free mass, and spreads like garden mould. Use it weight for weight, as farm yard dung; and it will be found in a course of cropping, fully to stand the comparison.

SELECT SEED CORN.

Mr J. Mercer, a writer for the American Farm-Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey, in a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, states that 'A friend sent me a few grains of a smaller kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot, which he informed me by a note in which they were enclosed, were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten cars on a stalk .-Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears small, and few of them ripe before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted it between rows of earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from the stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable both in quantity and quality to that of any corn I had ever planted .-This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz .- When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take i from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regula taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and contain ing the greatest number of good sizeable ears o the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant you main crop, and if any hills should be missing, re plant from that first gathered, which will caus the crop to ripen more regularly than is commor which is a great benefit. The above mentioned have practised many years, and am satisfied it ha increased the quantity, and improved the qualit of my crops beyond what any person would imag ine, who has not tried the experiments.'

MOLASSES FROM SWEET APPLES.

The Rev. Jared Elliot, in his 'Essays on Fiel Husbandry' observed that 'A barrel of eider o sweet apples when made into molasses, will b worth three pounds, abating five shillings for th making, when eider made of common apples, wi be worth but twenty shillings, exclusive of the

How to prepare Molasses for preserving Fruits, & -Take 8 lbs. molasses, bright New Orleans o Sugar House; 8 lbs. pure water, I lb. coarsel powdered charcoal .- Boil them together for 21 minutes, then strain the mixture through fine flan nel, double-put it again in the kettle with th white of an egg, boil it gently, till it forms a syru of proper consistence, then strain it again.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, August 21, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples-Mr E. M. RICHARDS of Dedham, pre sented some seedling Apples, from the original tree now standing on land of the late Mr Benoni Fair banks in that town; they are called the Benor Apple-all of a fine red color, yellow flesh, an good flavor, and the committee consider them a valuable summer Fruit.

Pears.—Mr Alfred Baylies, of Taunton, exhibited some pears from a seedling tree, which was produced about 60 years ago from the seeds of the primitive pear, and is now flourishing in Dighton. The specimen was not a favorable one, but the committee judged the fruit to be well worth cultivating. Skinless pear (Poirc sans peau, No. 7 of Cox) were presented by Mr Manning of Salem, a valuable summer Fruit.

Also by the same, English Red Cheek Pears, (No. 30 Prince's Treatise) this variety is inferior to others which ripen at the same time : also-Pears from a French tree—similar to the preceding.

Grapes.—A bunch of Black Hamburg Grapes, weighing 24 ounces, was received from Doct. Aus-TIN, of Newton,-remarkably fine.

Plums .- Mr Manning, of Salem, presented fruit of the Italian Damask Plum. This variety is of large size, and the tree a great bearer, (Supposed by some persons to be same as Violet Reiue Claude.) Also from the same, Orleans or Red Damask Plums. Also Seedling white plums, fruit small but great bearers. MR POND, of Camfrom the garden of the late Henry Hill, Esq. This variety is large and good, and well deserves cultivation.

Peaches .- From Mr Whitmarsu, of Brookline, were received Natural Peaches, the exterior of a red and yellow color, red flesh, and good flavor.

Also from the same person, peaches marked
Royal Kensington, a good carly variety but the name is undoubtedly wrong. Also from the same erson, peaches marked 'English Swalsh.'

Black Apricots. - [No. 15 of Prince's Treatise,] rom R. Manning,-these are not worthy of cultiration. By order of the Committee.

R. M.

Loubat's Vineyard .- Mr Loubat, at his extensive Vineyard near N. Y. city, has 60,000 permanent Grape Vine stocks—besides a large number of this new and most valuable variety. young cuttings for sale. The fruit is now well ormed, and the enterprising proprietor has a prospect of maturing between four and five thouand pounds of grapes this season, the principal part of which is intended for the New York marret.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser states that a sloop oad of whortleberries lately sold in that city for \$400. They might be carried from Cape Ann, in eason, with profit, as they do not grow near New Fork.

The Trement House, in Boston, is now the most pacious and splendid Hotel in the United States.

Of Medicines prepared in Distilled Spirits .- Dr Rush, in his 'Observations on the duties of a Phyician,' has the following remarks:

'Give as few medicines as possible in tinctures nade with distilled spirits. Perhaps there are few ases in which it is safe to exhibit medicines prepared in spirits in any other form than in drops. Many people have been innocently seduced into love of strong drink, from taking large or freuent doses of bitters, infused in spirits Let not our profession be reproached in a single instance. with adding to the calamities that have been enailed upon mankind by this dreadful species of ntemperance.'

To Correspondents.—We think it proper to state that we have received a letter from Mr Wm R. Prince, dated August 22, in which he alludes to a communication containing some further remarks about the Napoleon and Passe Colmar pears, which he says was sent us by mail the day before. No such communication has been recieved by us.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Leehmere Point; consisting of 30 acres-on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston, With a good two story honse and barn thereona thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. epto1 Aug. 27.

Strawberry Plants - Keens' Seedling, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A superior collection of Strawberry Plants, from Mr Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard, comprising the following sorts:-the Roscherry, Downton, Bath Scarlet,

Pine Apple, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wilmot's Superb, and Keens' Scedling. For a particular notice of the last magnificent variety, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 19, 1830.

'The specimens of "Kecns' Seedling," offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, exceeded anything of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skilful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character bridge, exhibited Plums, the fruit of suckers taken given of it, in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is de scribed as being 'very large, very good, and very prolific. Taking all the properties of this justly eclehrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Same of the largest of those exhibited by Mr Haggerston, measured over 51 inches in circumference, and the aver-Royal Kensington,' a good early variety, but the produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn, name is undoubtedly wrong. Also from the same was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which, on counting, was found to consist of the astonishing number of 157 ripe and green berries. The size and strength of the fruit stalks, its broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the Society's premium for the best strawherries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5,00 for introducing

By order of the Committee, E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The first mentioned varieties, may be purchased at the rate of \$1 per hundred; Wilmot's Superb, at \$5 per hundred; Keens' Seedling, at \$15 per hundred, \$2,50 per dozen, or 25 cents per single plant.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated im ported improved Durham short horned bull Boliv AR which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cælehs and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres her sire Cœlehs, her dam Mr Grav's imported Cow. 4, dam Beauty, half Coelebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston July 9.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Mirket street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS: RED TOP: ORCHARD GRASS; TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER: RED CLOVER:

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices.

Aug. 13.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-direct from the Brighton Nursery,

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

					FR		T	
APPLES, new,	-			barrel.,	2	00	3	00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-			ton,	115	00	120	00
Pearl, first sort,	_			ш	133	00	135	00
BEANS, white,	-			bashel.				90
BEEF, mess,				barrel.	10	00	10	50
Cargo, No. 1.				10		50		(0
Cargo, No. 2,				- 11	6	50	- 6	
BUTTER, inspected, No	1 .	ew		pound.		10		13
CliEESE, new milk,	- , ,	,		44		-6		7
Skimmed mil	l.	-		44		3		5
FLOUR, Baltimore, How		troof	•	barrel.	- 5	59	6	75
Genesee, -	aru-s	uces, .		64	5	25		62
				44		50		75
Rye, best,	-			bushel	,	46	J	55
GRAIN, Corn,	-		•	ousper		65		67
Rye,	•		•			60		65
Barley,	-		•	"		40		42
Oats,	-							
HAY,				ewt.		60		70
HOG'S LARD, first sort	, new	,	-	CMT.		50		00
HOPS, 1st quality.	-				1.1	00		00
LIME.	-			cask.	_	70		75
PLAISTER PARIS ret	ails a	ι.	-	toa.		50		
PORK, clear, -				barrel		(4)	20	
Navy, mess,				66	12	25		50
Cargo, No. 1,							1 2	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,				bushel			2	(10
Orchard Grass,				**			3	00
Fowl Mendow,	-			- 11			4	76
Red Top (north	ern.)			- 44		62		30
Lucerne, -	- "			pound.		3.3		35
White Honeyspe	ckle (llover.		41				38
Red Clover, (no				11		7	!	8
WOOL, Merino, full bloo				6 .		50		55
Merino, tall blace				44 ;		30		35
Merino, mixed v				16		60		35
Merano, three tou				11		42		65
Mermo, halt bloo		··········	-,	- "		38		45
Merivo, quarter	,			11		35		42
Native, washed,			_	- 44		35	į	40
Pulled, Lamb's,	firsts	ort	-	46	1	UU	1	57
Pulied, Lamb's,	SUCON	d cort	-	и		38		45
Pulled, " spin	nive	frate.				00		42
t uneu, spin	ming:	anst St	лι	, '				42

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hail Market.) BEEF, best pieces. -PORK, fresh, best pieces, whole hogs, .. " MULTON 10 12 14 20 12 95 POULTRY. " BUTTER, keg and tub, " Lump, best, dozer MEAL, Rye, retail, bushe! Indian, retail. POTATOS new 44 CIDER. faccording to quality, 1 barrel.

Brighton Market-Monday, August 23.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 471 Beef Cattle, (inc'u-ling 60 unsold last week) unsold this day about 70; 260 Stores, 12 Cows and Calves, 3603 Sheep and 145 Swine.

Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,50 a \$4,50; a small number were taken at \$4,75.

Stores-Sales quite brisk, though at a low price; more than half the number were sold.

Cows and calves-Sales good; we noticed several at \$20, 22, 25, 28.

Sheep and Lambs .- From \$1,33 a 1,84; we noticed several lots taken at \$1,50 a 1,62½; a small number of prime wethers were taken at \$4,25.

Swine-Not much doing; no sales of lots; a few were taken at retail at 44 a 54 cts.

MISCELLANIES.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands ;-the first is, to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men. subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise vourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover anything in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life-a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposedbut instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both .- It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should anything occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-hurning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is even disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife, is what she promised at the altar, what the good will revere her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem and love, which it is in her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own.-Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities .- . Amer. Farmer.

MARRIAGE,-I would have our young ladies impressed with the idea, that their happiness and respectability does not necessarily result from marriage, but from the cheerful and faithful discharge of the duties before them, in whatever state or station they may be placed .- Ladies' Magazine.

HINTS TO MOTHERS,

Under this head the following extract is published in the Portland Courier. They are valuable and welltimed hints. Let fathers, too, profit by them; for though less with their children than mothers, their example and carriage toward them is equally important.

In my intercourse with mothers, I have noticed particularly their various methods of family government, and the errors to which they are most liable. I believe that most of them may be traced to a want of patience. While the judicious mother is laudably anxious that her children should imbibe right feelings and dispositions, she should recollect that during the first five or six years of their lives, when impressions are always the deepest and most permanent, they are preparing their little code of morals and forming their habits of sit up till midnight, and, as a consequence, to lie action, not so much from her precepts as her in bed in the morning.

example. She should therefore look well to her own conduct, and while she is endeavoring to educate them, let her beware that she neglect not educate them, let her beware that she neglect not beginning indisposition. Abstinence, or reduce herself. Let her examine her own disposition, and diet, timely commenced, will obviate all the risk if that is irritable and impatient, let her take heed from these causes. - Jour. of Health. that it does not betray itself in her intercourse with her children. With them, all should be calmness and consistency; nothing should appear to be the result of passion or caprice. They should always be able to see that their parent has a reason for the course of conduct she pursues. Those parents, who are always complaining of the stubbornness and ill humor of their children, may depend upon it the fault lies more with themselves than they are aware, or would be willing to acknowledge. The mother is perhaps hurried and oppressed with cares of her family, and a child commits some fault, which perhaps at any other time would have only elicited a slight reprimand, but now she rebukes it in terms entirely disproportioned to the offence, and the child becomes angry and turbulent, for he feels as if rebuked, not for doing wrong, but for giving his mother trouble; not for the offence he has committed, but for his mother's want of patience to bear with it; and he consequently sees not his own fault, but that of his parent. For myself, I never detect a fault in a child, or have occasion to punish one, without examining myself with the most scrutinizing severity, lest there should be something in my example to foster the fault I am so anxious to eradicate from my child.'

Unseasonable and Dangerous Practices.

After a long and fatiguing walk, or laborios exercise of any kind, to throw off coat or outter garment, untie cravat, expose the neck and breast, and then sit down at an open window, or door, in a current of air in the evening.

To drink, after such fatigue or exposure, very cold iced water; or to take iced cream, in place of a draught of clear river water, or that which has been exposed some time to the air.

To eat much of any kind of fruit, or any at all, of that which is unripe, especially in the evening; or to suppose that the evil consequences are to be obviated by a glass of wine, or cordial, or spirits

To eat much animal food, or to drink liquors of any kind, under the idea of thereby removing the weakness caused by the great heat of summer.

To give to infants, or children in general, any such detestable compositions as milk punch, wine or porter sangaree, or toddy. This practice ought to be an indictable offence at common law.

To give infants and children any of the various quack medicines, which are recommended as cures for worms, or summer complaints, even though sold for twentyfive cents a bottle. The common causes of disease, from teething, weaning, excess or irregularity in food, extreme heat, &c, are suffieiently destructive without the auxiliaries of patent and quack medicines, old women's cures, or mother's sweet gifts.

To sleep exposed directly to the night air, especially if it be very damp, and much cooler than the air of the day.

To have recourse to morning bitters, drams, or antifogmatics of any description, other than sponging the whole surface of the body with salt water, or using a tepid bath of the same.

To be tempted by the fineness of the evening to

To take the usual meals, when excessively fa tigued from want of sleep, unaccustomed labor, c

Garden Strawberries .- A gentleman in Mary land burns his strawberry vines every spring, b covering the bed about an inch thick with dr straw, and setting fire to it when there is a gentl breeze. He burns one third of his vines at first another third 15 or 20 days later; and the re maining third still later, and thus secures a succes sion of crops. He thinks that vines managed in this way yield a third more in quantity than others

WINES.

There is a point to which temperance societie have not directed their energies. They have me the fiend and almost vanquished him, and as a pre caution have generally prohibited even wine. This is without doubt a proper caution in this country where the wine most consomed, is, if called Claret part logwood, brandy and water, or if called Madeira cider, honey, and brandy. It is like the patent medi cines that are warranted to contain no mercury, bu the old enemy is there under a new form, and the more dangerous because in disguise. It is a well known fact that the coentries producing the greates quantity and variety of wines, are the most distinguished for temperance, and even in the large cities of France or Italy a person intoxicated is an uncommon sight. As men in all ages have used wine, i will probably be impossible to make them forego i now, though it would be advantageous. Our own cider is a stopifying drink, and is often drunk to ex cess .--- Tribune.

Damp Cellars .- Much complaint sometimes ari ses from those whose cellars are damp and moul dy, and the air disagreeable and unhealthy: tha the dampness not unfrequently gets dispersed through all the lower parts of a house, A rem edy is said to have been found by having a fire place in the cellar which is done at a small extra expense when building; by which means, a free and constant circulation of air through the cellar is obtained. The writer has two houses in which there are fireplaces in the cellars, and no complaint is made, as stated above, by those whe occupy them .- Mech, Magazine.

The companion of a gentleman into whose ear a weevil had flown, poured some whiskey into his ear, having seen it recommended in the newspapers, which killed it, and it was drawn forth.

The season gives the very best promise. English Grain of all kinds will be heavy: Hay abundant; Indian Corn somewhat backward, but begins to look up well. Fruit killed in the valley by the late frosts, but the boughs bend under the weight on the hill .- Kecne N. H. Sentinel.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1830.

COUNTIANT CONTROD

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESCRIPTION OF FARMS, AND MODES OF CULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN - Nothing has recently contriber, of Mr E. Phinney's Farm in Lexangton,and also his general management, and improveame publication I also noticed that in due time to insert it, similar description of Mr D. CHANDLER'S Farm. would appear in the New England Farmer, 1 or one of your subscribers must say, that I most ordially approve, and earnestly request that such ind of potices of the management, and improveagnts of our most emment, and intelligent agriulturists, might more frequently be found in your aluable and interesting paper. I think march seful information and instruction might be thus nparted, and as it would be such as would be ounded on the result of actual experiment, it robably would be highly beneficial to all engagd in the sciences-I make these suggestions, Mr Editor, flattering myself that many will bereafter ave the goodness to forward to you for insertion unilar communications-where your engageients may prevent your attending to it personally Yours. J. N. H.

Bennington, Vt. August 24, 1830.

FOR THE NEW FAGGAND FARMER.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr Fessenger-In the summer of 1829 I disovered a patch of Canada thistles in my pasture f about twelve feet square. I cut them repeat-Hy, sprinkled salt on them, but they looked flourhing this season. The first of July, 1830, I careilly dug round each stem, about two inches deep, it about one gill of salt round each stem, and overed the salt with dirt, and pressed it down. about a week the thistles were all dead, and have never seen any signs of them since. If is method is not the cheapest way to kill Canla thistles, I presume it is the surest, T. C.

Yours, &c. Windham co. Con., .lug. 20.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREAT PRODUCE FROM BEES. Mr J. B. Russell-It seems to have become fashionable of late, as well as landable, to conunicate any good result, from the culture and anagement of Bees, and being a subscriber and mirer of your highly valuable paper, I take the ceess in this branch of rural economy,

In December last, I purchased of Mr Beard of harlestown, two hives of bees, from which I ve received six swarms, all bived without my fficulty, in Beard's new constructed Hive, alough an entire stranger in the business-tak is r Thacher's Treatise for my guide.

From the first swarm, which came off on to

feetly white and limpid, weighing net 31 lbs, 3 the Passe Colmar of correct authority, and thence ounces, leaving the lower part of the live entire- I inferred that fall the Passe Colmar trees not ly filled, and extending down below the bottom of identical with the Napoleon there so called were the hive, having kept the floor let down during also wrong, and any one who will examine the the season, as recommended by Mrs Griffith,

ited more to my edification, than the statistic ac- later swarms, leaving the lower part of the hives marks just referred to, accidentally omitted the count in vol. ix. No. 3, of the New England Farm-nearly filled, which remains for their winter pro- word not; which impairs the meaning,

If you think the substance of this communicanents in the science of Agriculture. In the tion worth a place in your paper you are at liberty

> Yours respectfully, Bristol, R.I. Aug. 27. JOHN D'WOLF 2d.

PASSE COLMAR AND NAPOLEON PEARS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.-DEAR SIR-Had I supposed that there existed a possibility of difference in opinion between the enlightened writer who signs himself in your last

paper 'A Farmer,' and dates his letter 'Roxbury,' and myself, as to the subject matter of my communication relative to the Passe Colmar and Napoleon pears,' I should most certainly have connot to be contested or doubted .- I arrayed myself against no man's opinions nor intended offence to any one, but simply to explain an inadvertence-M, position however being contested, I will now proceed to show, that if I was misled, it did not ' such confident language on a topic' which I ' did net understand,' and whether my 'very confident assertion is founded entirely and wholly in error and in very hasty examination,'

In the spring of 1825 I received from a Boston ed -In November of 1827 I received another spring I received grafts from two different persons at Boston all these bearing the same title-In the summer of 1820, I saw in several gardens near Beston, trees so called and said to be engrafted from the original, and in the spring of 1830, I received grafts from several persons under the same nane. Each and all of these trees and grafts have proved to be identically the Passe Colmar pea;, and in their transmission two persons referred to the original tree as the source whence the grafis were obtained-at a number of those period. I received from the same persons trees and grafts of the Passe Colmar (so called) and these perty of transmitting to you an account of my were in no case similar to those called Napoleon, and consequently were themselves inaccurate. This point I deem important, as it evinces that the error probably originated from a transposition of labels or sorts.

It will be perceived by these remarks that one nference drawn from my communication is conrary to its intent-I never meant to assert 'that the two trees cultivated at Boston as the Napoleon st day of May, I have taken out to the firs: of and Passe Colmar pears were identical, but that and the Capiaumont as the Cassiomont, a slight

August, eight boxes of pure honey and wax per- the one there called 'Napoleou' was identically passage will see that I was right.-The writer to I have likewise taken several boxes from the whom I am replying, in his quotation of the re-

Finding my impressions that an error existed, confirmed at each subsequent examination of the trees and grafts received during five years, and that all called Napoleon were the Passe Colmar, I still felt diffident as to hazarding my opinion unconfirmed by others, and evinced that I equally appreciated the intelligence of Bostonians with the gentleman I am replying to, by addressing letters to two of the most accurate pomologists in its immediate vicinity. To them I stated my impressions on the subject, and asked them to examine critically and advise if I were right-They both fully confirmed my opinion. Under date of 10th of last month one of them remarks thus 'my Nazoleon came from Mr L.,* and he still thinks it correct, but great errors have been comsulted his opinion before venturing mine. But, sir, mitted somewhere; my tree has fruit on it : I had so repeated, and so forcible have been the proofs the Passe Colmar from Mr Parmentier; it is no presented to me that I deemed the matter one doubt the same with the one we call Napoleon; I thought so for some time and told W. K.* of it, but I said to myself that Mr Parmentier had made a mistake, and Mr L. must be right; but last year I got a grak of Mr J. B. Russell, of the Napoleon, which is unife Mr Lis, and this spring I got the originale with myself, and that the assertions made Passe Colmar Epineux from B. & W., * which were supported by the evidence, after which it will agrees with Mr L's Napoleon and Parmentier's remain for others to decide whether I advanced Passe Colmar, and I think with the Pomological Magazine. Mr L.'s Passe Colmar is very different, and resembles in leaf the pear sent by you as d'Aremberg-The Marie Louise exhibited at the Hall last autumn was different from the figure in the Pomological Magazine, No. 122.- I should gortleman the first Napoleon pear (then so call- say your Napoleon is wrong and you are right.'-So much for this. The other gentleman writes as tree from Boston under the same name-In April, follows funder date of 8th of last month,- The 1829, I received three trees more, and the same Napoleon I sent you is the identical same I received from Mr L. * I mentioned to you once that being there last summer, and on his pointing out the original tree, I stood some time looking at it; the tree is very peculiar, he has noticed this; the wood waving and twisting; this sort of all others I know for certainty mine to be the same he calls so; yet that no mistake has ever arisen since sent him from Mr K, by transposing, we have reason to conclude, for he says the fruit so far as produced is identically the same."

In addition to the foregoing most conclusive documents, I will hereafter, if necessary, refer to the trees themselves that I have seen in different collections. I think however it will now be conceded that if I have not examined the original tree, my information nevertheless flows from near the fountain, and I also have been taught to suppose that a tree grafted from the original partook of the parental properties. As further proofs that errors in names may arise even among the most correct and intelligent, the Forelle pear, if I mistake not, was first promulgated as the 'Florello,'

take, and were I disposed I might touch on similar instances and even on transpositions.

In concluding my remarks I have to state that pears the most unlike possible, my communication was not intended for those who had the Pornological Magazine before them, and could consequently correct the error if it existed, but for such as did not possess that advantage .-I did not designate or imply that the error originated or existed with any particular person,-And even if the proprietor of the original tree (who is similar, the Mr L. referred to, and the same gentleman to whom I am replying) has been invarially correct, a 'synonyme,' without seeing and testing the fauit. still if by some fatality, many others have been in the wrong, my arguments as to the existence of are two sorts of St Germain pear, which are so the error are equally conclusive, and I now flatter alike in foliage, wood, and flower, that the most acam replying, will perhaps allow that the examination' which commenced five years ago, has not comparatively miserable—the other a winter pear been so 'very hasty,' and that my 'very confident assertion' was not 'founded entirely and vholly in error,' when it has many of his most irrelligent neighbors to support and confirm it; and, lastly, I have to reiterate that my communication was not intended to censure or to wound the feelings of fruit. any one, and least of all him who is well known to be the 'Roxbury Farmer.'

Very respectfully,

WM ROBERT PRINCE. Linnman Botanic Garden, !

August 21, 1820

P. S. Presaming that the writers of the two letters referred to would not object to my mentioning their names to you, I do so in a private letter accompanying this, and you can estimate the correctness of their authority.

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. Mr. Fessenden-Win. R. Prince, Esq. of New York, having made a publication, in which he denies that the pear sent to mo by the President of the London Horticultural Society, as the Napoleon, is really that pear, and having with equal confidence affirmed, that the pear so called by Mr Knight is the Passe Colmar of the European gardens, 1 feel it my duty to Mr Knight and the public to represent the facts. The Passe Colmar is a winter pear, yellow within and without ; the Napoleon favor of his Napoleon being correct, that I scarcea fall pear, wholly green, with white flesh. If Mr by deem it needful to add, that I have raised and cat-Prince's authority is good in relation to the Napo-len it, and compared it most carefully with a drawleon, which he never saw, it is equally good for the ling of it, and I could not discern the least differ-Passe Colmar, which he also never saw. The Napoleon of Mr Knight has repeatedly borne fruit with us, and it ripens in October as the Napoleon of Europe does. The Passe Colmar ripens with us in December and January as it does in Europe. Mr Prince is therefore wholly wrong, in stating as the result of most careful deliberation, so careful as to remove all doubts, that the Napoleon of Mr Knight is the true Passe Colmar of European authers. Being then so mistaken as to one point, have we any reason to think his opinion of any weight on the other?

But Mr Prince's errors will be of public service is no more like a Passe Colmar, than a Jargonelle Society as the Mela Carla, supposed the best apple Secretary; Robert Manning, Benjamin Balch, is like a Pound pear, and yet this experienced in the world.'

difference in the writing probably causing the mis- man, an author on pomological subjects, was so

I should not have made these remarks but for their very important practical bearing-nei ber mologist ever relied on the wood, leaves, flowers

They would have rejected the idea of settling Miffer, Duhamel, and Kuight agree, that there and excellent. Knight says they are so difficult to distinguish, that much the greater number sold

Nothing can be more injurious to us (novices as as we are) than to rely on anything short of the

at the murseries in England are spurious.

Let me now say one word as to Mr Knight's fruit. I have more confidence in their correctness, than in any fruits ever imported, even from the London Horticultural Society itself. I have known mistakes from that source. The reasons of my confidence are,-

- 1. That Mr Knight, having been requested by me to name a nursery-man on whom I could rely, replied, that he feared there was too much confusion in all the large nurseries, owing to the number of laborers, but he would cheerfully send me fruits which he had raised, and tasted. That it would be to him a source of pride and pleasure to be the first to send these then new fruits to America.
- 2. Mr Knight described all the first fruit he seit as of his own knowledge; indeed it must have been so, as at that time no written or printed descriptions of them existed.
- 3. They were all labelled in his own hand wri-
- 4. Eight sorts have borne, and no one las differed from his description,

These facts furnish so strong a presumption in

I pledge myself, as a friend of Horticulture and correctness in the nomenclature of fruits, to make known to those who have taken the Knight fuits on my recommendation, as soon as I am satisfied of any error in Mr Knight's name. I hold miself freely open to conviction.

In pursuance of this resolution I must say that I am convinced from actual inspection of the fruit grown by Gorbam Parsons, Esq. that the Mela Carla apple sent by Mr Knight is not the true Mela Carla of Italy.

But this, so far from being any impeachment of -they will show the danger of trusting to de- Mr Knight's accuracy, affords a strong proof of his scription; and to the leaves, and wood, without scrupulous caution. It was the only fruit out of seeing the fruit. This case proves, that a 38 he has sent, which he explicitly disclaimed man may mistake one fruit for another to which any personal acquaintance with. His words were Prosecution of Trespassers of Orchards, &c. E. it hears no resemblance. There can never be a va budded tree which shot two branches the last | Hersy Derby, President; Daniel Sage, Vice Presistronger case than the present. Our Napoleon scason, of an apple, which came to the Horticultural

That he should have taken this precaution, and for deceived by trusting to figures, and the exam-that this alone out of all that have borne should be ination of leaves and wood, as to confound two wrong, is much in favor of his accuracy, and wa-

I have a high respect for Mr Prince, for his zeal, his acquisitions, his ambition to be useful; but a Duhamel, Miller, nor Knight, nor any other po- respect for evidence and correct principles is superior to the regard due to his abilities. The examand seeds for any other purpose but as aids and ple of naming a fruit without seeing it-of boldly assistances in discriminating fruits, which are very putting down 'Boston Napoleon' as a synonyme to the Passe Coltaar without ever seeing either fruit, is not to be praised, and may lead us into a confusion, if possible, worse confounded, than that from which we have been striving to emerge,

JOHN LOWELL,

P. S. I have thought this explanation (though myself that even the writer himself to whom I curate physiologist cannot possibly distinguish long) due to the thousand persons who have on Mr them, yet the fruit of one ripens in autumn, and is Knight's authority taken from me grafts of his

Roxbury, Aug. 27, 1830.

CONNECTICUT RIVER PLUMS.

Mr J. B Russell-

DEAR SIR-I take the liberty of sending you a few samples of Plums from various gardens in this town. They are not sent with the expectation of competing successfully with eminent horticulturists in the vicinity of Boston, but to endeavor to convince you, that although the science here is yet in its infancy, some little attention is paid to it. We think our soil and situation remarkably favorable for the production of fruits generally, and you need not be disappointed if in a few years you should see samples from the banks of the Connecticut that will be far from inferior.

The upper sample in the box which is not packed is from niv own gardens, and the others are from the gardens of HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., and other gentlemen, whose names are on the papers spread over them. These are not selected from the trees (which were very heavily laden with the fruit,) but were taken promiscously. The variagated Plum, from Maj, E. EDWARDS, was from a seed (or scion, I am not certain which) and was brought from the city of Amsterdam to Whitesborough in the state of New York a few years since; and I do not know the proper name for it. We call it the Lombard Plum, from the circumstance of Mr Lombard of this town having brought it from Whitesborough,

Yours very respectfully, Springfield, Aug. 26. CHARLES STEARNS.

P. S. I received the cherry and pear buds, that Gen. Dearborn was so kind as to forward through you, but the buds were so much wilted that I fear they will not live; they are however all inserted. The truth is, there cannot be any profitable communication between your city and the Connecticut River until the Rail Road is built which we all trust will take place sooner or later.

The box containing the above Plums reached us with the fruit generally in good order. The plums, which were of several of the finest varieties, exceeded anything of the sort we have seen in our market, this season. Some of them meastred 6 inches in circumference.

Officers of the Salem Society for the Detection and lent : Samuel Webb, Treasurer : Eben Hathorne, Itilip Chase, Directors.

^{*} These names are in full in the original letters.

From the Pawtucket Chromicie.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

Ma Painter—Having seen in one of the Boston papers an article headed poisoning with cheese, I send you the following:

That some cheese possesses emetic properties, was professionally called to a respectable farmer's amily in the county of Bristol; soon after my arival the gentleman informed me that he had sent theese to market which had made many persons omit, and as he was identified, public suspicion ather rested on him. This opinion I found was fixed,-that some unfriendly hand had conveyed Emetic Tartar to the milk prior to its being changed to curd. In a short time I called on him again, and at his request we walked to the cow-pasture, or the purpose of viewing the cows. As soon as entered the field, I saw Lobelia inflata, (Indian obacco) in great alumdance. I was very careful n my examination of it, the grass being very hick set and high, nearly equal to common mowng lands. I opened it in many places for the ourpose of detecting the lobelia, which I found in secluded situation among the grass. Where he cows had eaten the grass, the emetic weed ad been apparently avoided by them, but I oberved numerous plants partly bitten off, and othrs removed nearly to the ground. It appeared hat the cows must have eaten much of the laelia where the grass was thickest. After a careal investigation, I informed the gentleman, that ndian tobacco was the cause of the emetic effects f his cheese. I pointed out the plant, informed im that I prescribed it in asthma, and other disases; that it was a powerful agent, and that two r three of its capsules would vomit an adult. he farmer observed he was perfectly convinced f the cause, and should give himself no further onble about it, as he had other pasture lands there the emetic weed did not exist. Since that me no complaint of his cheese has come to my nowledge. In pastures where the grass is thin, ows can more easily avoid the lobelia than where

I found no hyoscyamus niger, phytolacca decanria, stramonium, or any other poisonous plant the enclosure.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—Take one gill f new rum—one gill of linseed oil—and one gill f Honey—mix them together—administer one ble spoonful every time the patient coughs.

A gentleman informs us that this prescription ill effect a cure in a few days. He has admintered it to his children, and known it used by thers with perfect success. It is not disagreeable to the taste.

A physician can be inquired of as to the safety f the ingredients and the combination, if desired. -Palladium.

The silk establishment begun by Mr d'Homerue, in Philadelphia, is said to be doing even beter than was anticipated. All that is wanting is lenty of cocoons. Reclers are learning the art accessfully, and a good deal of beautiful silk has een already manufactured. No doubt is enterined of the complete success of this important aterprise. The atmosphere and the waters of its vicinity appear to be admirably adapted for . The present season will prove by actual reducts, of which it is expected the public will be

That some cheesa possesses emetic properties, there is no doubt. More than twenty years ago I was professionally called to a respectable farmer's ation, prevent the fatal effect of corrosive sublimate taken into the stomach. It should be taken in as large quantities as the patient can drink, and some unfact which had made many persons some as may be. The recent melancholy death of Mr Keep at Baltimore, from drinking this poisable taken rested on him. This opinion I found was such accidents are happening but too often, the Emetic Tartar to the milk prior to its being change.

The Wm Byrnes has brought out the celebrated stud horse Leviathan. He belonged to the late King of England, from whom the animal was purchased by Lord Chesterfield. Leviathan is between 6 and 7 years old, about sixteen and a half hands high, is of chesnut or sorrel color, and is said to resemble in a great degree our celebrated horse Eclipse. He was purchased from Earl Chesterfield for James Jackson, Esq., of Alabama, and is under the charge of Mr George A. Wyllie, of Virginia. Leviathan is well known as a celebrated racer.—Mer. Adv.

From the New York Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

It is a rule among gardeners, that herbaceous plants may be successfully removed at any time during summer; but that trees or shrubs should only be transplanted in spring or autumn. By some writers indeed we are directed to suspend this operation on fruit trees, 'till the trees have shed their leaves.'

No doubt there is a great difference in the climate as well as in the soil of the middle and eastern States; and the best season for transplanting in one place will not be the best in another. But I am partial to antumnal planting, and in this oorthern part of the 43d degree of latitude never hesitate to remove our common fruit trees after the close of the 9th month (Septenber.) A more general rule might be given, which would serve for an extensive region, to wit: it is safe to transplant trees or shrubs as soon as the summer heat is over, and the fall rains have wet the ground.

To know what may be done in this line with a reasonable prospect of success, is important to borticulturists on their travels, where opportunities for procuring desirable plants may not recur. Permit me therefore to detail some of my own experience, and it will appear that the ordinary rules may be sometimes disregarded.

In the early part of the sixth month (June) 1827, I brought Juniperus prostrata 150 miles, planted it on the north side of a board fence with perfect success though the new leaves were expanded.

On the 4th of the ninth (Sept.) 1828, I was presented with a pear tree (a rare variety,) brought it 340 miles, and could not discover it injured by that untimely removal.

On the 20th of the eighth month (August) 1829, I procured ilex canadensis from a swamp at the distance of 20 miles. Bog moss was plentifully inlaid round the roots, when it was planted in my garden, and those shrubs are now growing.

On the 21st of the ninth month (Sept.) 1829, I removed two grafted Cherry trees in full leaf, and

their vegetation is now vigorous and rapid. At the same time, I transplanted three of the malvoise vine. A few weeks after, or taking up one of those for a friend, I found a new root $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Both are now growing well.

In the four last cases it should be remarked that the season was wet.

D. T.

Mulional Character.—A foreign author gives the following portrait of the American woman: She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in her mien, engaging in her conversation, delicate in her expressions, quick at blushing, chaste in her thoughts, innocent in her manners, improving on aequaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, sincerely religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious of her word, jealous of her honor, prudent in her conduct, circumspect, and—cannot keep a secret.

Charles Carroll, is the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who survives to the present time. James Malison, the only one of the Convention in 1789, which formed the Federal Constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first Senators of the United States, when the Federal Government was organized at New York, April 1789—and Eghert Benson, and Mr Madison, the only two Representatives in the first Congress, at the same period, who are living. Mr Madison was also a member of the old Congress in 1781.

General Putnam—After one of those skirmishes in which the Americans had been successful, an English officer was left dangeronsly wounded on the field of battle. Gen. Putnam, who had been bred a carpenter, threw off his regimentals, and constructed a cradle in which the wounded officer was conveyed with ease to the hospital. When Putnam heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he must have bled to death, he exclaimed, 'then I glory more in being bred a carpenter than if I had been born a prince.'

Carter and Hendee have now for sale a book recently published at N. York, called the Dysaperite's Montron. It contains explanations of the nature, causes, and cure of that troublesome disorder, under all its various forms. Doctor S. W. Avery, the author, states that he has himself suffered severely from dyspepsia; that a short readence in Europe cured him; and that on his return his old enemy revisited him. This convinced him that the sual American mode of living would in a short time place him where he was when he left the country. The object of this clever little book is similar to that of the Journal of Health. We look upon it as peculiarly magnanimous in physicians thus to enlighten the public at the expense of dimnishing their own practice.

We make the following extract, because we think the subject cannot be too much urged upon our counflywomen. 'A sort of in-door existence may unfortunately be said to be a national characteristic of our married ladies; the habit of going out daily for the sake of exercise alone, so universal in other civilized countries, is scarcely known among them. The consequence is, most of them are blanched by seclusion from the fresh air, nature segrent restorative; and very few have much of the rosy tint of health, or are entirely exempt from some of the symptoms of indigestion. The frame is delicate and feeble, the system irritable, and its functions easily deranged by trifling causes; and the mind, morbidly sensitive; not unfrequently impairing the health by its immoderate emotions. But the evil does not stop here; for the offemotions. But the evil does not stop here; for the off-spring will be certain to inherit more or less of the mother's constitution and proneness to particular diseases. We hear a great deal about hereditary gout, consumption, madness, &c., but there are undoubtedly many other diseases, though not at all suspected, that are quite as much so as they.

shire, Franklin, Hampden Agricultural Society. By FESTI'S FOSTER.

· The general principles, necessary to be observed by the agriculturist, are few and simple. It is an established law of nature that death sustains life. Some species of animals are supported by the death of others, and some by the destruction of vegetables. Animals, which have been found most useful to man, are wholly of the latter kind. The first attention of the farmer, therefore, must be directed to the production of such vegetables as contribute to the support of man and such animals as he has selected for his use. In the production of vegetables, the same law of nature prevails-death is necessary to life. You must, therefore, seek that dark, loamy soil, which has been formed by the decay of vegetables for a series of years, and as you exhaust it by repeated crops, add either animal or vegetable decomposition, and like the fabled Phenix, one crop will arise from the askes of another. Excepting a few tender and delicate plants, manures are most efficacious when applied in a state of fermentation. They communicate a slight degree of warmth and action to the adjacent soil, salutary and even necessary to vegetation. Any animal or vegetable substances, compacted in a mass and imbibing a moderate degree of moisture, will soon pass into a state of fermentation, by which they are decomposed, and fitted to produce another crop. Hence every farmer may manufacture composts to almost any extent. The value of manure is different on different soils. It is p.oductive on all, and on some indispensable. Land. once brought into a state of high cultivation, by returning the proceeds of its crops, will not degenerate. Sterile lands, and such as have been exhausted or neglected, may be made productive in a few years by compost and the plough.

'Where different and opposite soils lie contignous, much benefit may be derived by admixtion. A sandy or gravelly soil may be greatly improved by a covering of loam, mad, or clay. On the contrary, cold, wet, muddy land will be greatly meliorated by a coat of sand or gravel, A soil warm and dry, especially if sloping, may be made highly productive by irrigation. If accompanied by an occasional top dressing of barn manures, the farmer will be well repaid. In a mountainous region, like some parts of the territory within the limits of your society, where precipitous streams abound and whole farms lie on a declivity, I am persuaded great advantages might be derived from this use of water. A few days labor would add some tons of fine hay to your annual income, To the agriculturist this must be considered a staple article. It is the support of your animals, and the means of enriching your arable lands, and gathering from thence a golden harvest.

'Upon the culture of plants, I have time to say but a word, and that is, treat them not with neglect. They require your friendly visits, and the repeated application of the hoe. The garden will demand your daily attention. This may be a pleasant resort, when you have borne the heat interest, as well as the dictates of humanity, reand burden of the day, and the evening tide invites to meditation. There you may breathe the fragrant air, succor the young plants emerging with lenity and kindness. from the earth, and watch their progress through all their changing forms,

'The cultivation of trees is a subject to which, I

Extracts from an address delivered before the Hamp-farmer, an orchard of choice fruit, well fenced, arts and sciences, is progressive, and must never the forest.

> 'There is one species of trees entitled to your particular regard. It is the sugar maple. This, flourishing on almost any soil, yields to none in cleanliness and beauty, is excellent for fuel, and furnishes sugar little inferior to that of cane. One hundred of these extended on the margin of your fields, or set in the form of an orchard, would afford an ample supply of sugar and molasses for ball a century or more, and when they began to decay, reward you with fifty or an hundred cords of the best fire-wood. The expense of transplanting them will be but trifling, their injury to the land, if any, inconsiderable, and a few years will give to them great beauty and value.

'The value of the locust and of the mulberry deserve particular notice, but they are believed to be duly appreciated by your Society.

'In the management of your various animals, having selected the best bloods, you have only to provide for them warm, dry, and commodious shelters, and deal out to them sweet and wholesome fodder, and pure, clean water. Neatacss and cleanliness in this department will contribute much to the health, growth, and corpulency of your stock. A slattern in the house is not more disgusting and unprofitable, than a sloven is the barn. In the treatment of those patient and docile animals which perform your labor, let me erave your mercy. Neither suffer them to moan with hunger or thirst, nor to be loaded or driven beyond their strength. A mild and generous usage will secure their attachment, excite their courage and resolution, and dispose them to volunteer their most vigorous efforts in your service. Your quire that you abstain from all ernelty and abuse. and that your dominion over them be tempered

'To carry into effect the objects of your association, and give to your occupation all the imtention. Not only would I recommend to every much vigorous bodily effort. Agriculture, like all

and well pruned, but a thrifty wood lot, in which be suffered to rest, or retrograde. Your observano grazing animal should feed, and from which tions must be made with accuracy, and your refuel and timber should be cut with care. We searches pursued with ardor. Placed in a counought to live not only for ourselves, but for our try containing a great variety of soil, in a climate children, and for posterity. Situated in a region mild and healthful, under a government, which where much fuel is absolutely necessary to a com- can impose no burdens on you without your confortable existence, where coal mines are not to be sent, owners of the land you occupy, furnished found, and where the demand for lumber is in- with the most approved implements, and having creasing with the wealth and population of the for your guide the experience of former ages, and country, our forests already thinned or made bare, the means of making new experiments under the -there is great reason to apprehend that in the most favorable circumstances, it would be strange, next and succeeding generations, the scarcity of "passing strange," if you made no advances. I fuel and lumber will diminish your population- have said, that heretofore the sciences held no that the expenses will absorb a great portion of fellowship with agriculture. A better day has bethe income of your fertile and well cultivated gun to dawn upon that long neglected occupations. farms, and your splendid villages and temples fall Men of genius and learning have devoted their to decay. The time seems to have arrived when, talents to lighten the burdens of the laborer, and instead of cularging our fields, we must better give success to his efforts. As the powers of naimprove them; instead of making strip and waste ture begin to be developed, and its laws are better in our woodlands, we must cut sparingly; instead understood, difficulties diminish and experiments of feeding or cutting down the underwood and succeed. The sciences have already done much shoots, we must carefully preserve them. Great-to aid your cause, and may be expected to do still er economy must be adopted in cooking our food more. A new era has commenced, in no longer and warming our houses. The ail-devouring confining science to the cell of the monk, and the chimnies of our ancestors must give place to the chamber of the philosopher, but in communicastove and the furnace. Our houses must be made ting it to the world at large, and applying it to usea better defence against the cold, and their ma-|ful and practical purposes. The discoveries of terials must be taken from the earth rather than the geologist, and the experiments of the chemist are spread before you, through the agency of the press. Much mutual benefit may also be expected from your Society and similar associations. They emphatically mark the spirit of the age, as distinct from that of any former period. Other nations have had their festivals and their fairs. The Olympic games of Greece, and the gladiatorial exlabitions of Rome characterize the age and ruling passion of each of those great empires, which in succession gave law to the world. But when, or where has jublic attention been excited and directed to the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts? When have men of wealth, and science, and influence, taken such a deep interest in the welfare of the laboring part of the comminity? When was information upon these subjects so widely diffused and so eagerly sought? These signs of the times indicate that a better state of things is to be expected-that causes are in operation which, if continued, will effect a mighty revolution. The united efforts of the great mass of intelligence cannot be fruitless. By repeated experiments and careful observations, from year to year, something will be gained. Whatever discoveries or improvements are made by one, will become the property of all, and never: he lost.

Agriculture and manufactures are not insulated interests. They are intimately connected with other arts and occupations, with the sciences. and the laws and policy of our own country and of foreign nations. The prosperity of the agriculturist depends not prerely upon the quantity and quality of his produce, but upon the readiness, certainty, facility, and advantage with which he can vend the surplus, or exchange it for such articles as he may need. The same doctrine is true in its application to the manufacturer. It is in vain that he produces the best wares, unless they can find a market; and the easier and cheaper they can be conveyed, the greater will be his' profit. Whetever, therefore, tends to furnish a provements of which it is susceptible, will require sure and steady market, or to diminish the expenthink, I may with great propriety invite your at- the unremitted energies of your mind, as well as see and risk of transportation, or to reduce the price of articles to be received in exchange, is to

e farmer and manufacturer a direct and positive encfit. In this view the construction of rail eads and canals through an extensive inland ountry, and improving the navigation of rivers, pening a free trade with such nations as will puriase our produce and manufactures, or in exrange, supply us with such articles as we may ant, prohibiting or imposing duties on such imortations as come in direct competition with the roduce of our farms and the wares of our workops,-are subjects in which the interest of the rmer and the mechanic are deeply involved. A gard to your interest, therefore, requires that our views be extended beyond the cultivation of e soil and the increase of your flocks, Your ir state and national legislatures. The opinion sound, intelligent, and practical farmers, is enled to great consideration; and I am happy to y, that the time has come when gentlemen of cry profession are disposed to treat it with refar as legislative aid can advance your interests, ate execution.-Literary Gazette. ou may expect the co-operation of a wise and ttriotic legislature.

'In times like the present, of general depreson in every branch of industry, you must expect participate with your fellow-citizens, Econoy, at all times commendable, now becomes an perious duty. If the products of your labor n find no market abroad, let them, at least, supv your wants at home. To effect this, I place cat reliance on the industry and ingennity of ur virtuous wives and daughters. They will rtail your shop bills by furnishing many articles apparel of their own manufacture. Like the od wife described by Solomon, they "will seek ool and flax, and work willingly with their nds. They will lay their hands to the spindle, d their right bands hold of the distaff; their ndle goeth not out by night." Such merchanze is better than that brought from afar-such dustry is above rubies,

'You will not deem me to have surpassed the ovince assigned me, when I recommend to you e exercise of that influence and authority which e vested in an employer over those in his serce, in suppressing all lewdness, profanity, ininperance, lying, gaming, pilfering, and whater is opposed to good morals, and a decent d orderly behaviour. Your interest, your selfspect, and your duty to your domestics and to our country, demand this at your hands. When large portion of our population shall become

debased and degraded as the great mass of e people in the Eastern hemisphere, our elecons will be a farce, and our political edifice will Il and bury us in its ruins. He, therefore, who tempts to reclaim some who begin to go astray. prevent the fall of others, and to inspire all ith a due sense of the value of character, and elevate them to a decent standing in society, erforms the best of charities to the individuals, nd is a public benefactor.

While we regard the moral deportment and elfare of others, may we not neglect our own hile we till the ground from which we were ken, and of which we must return, let, our treases be deposited in that "better country," where ws "the river of life," where stands " the tree life," and where "the light of the sun and of e moon" will be extinguished in the brighter dender of Gop's eternal day.'

Improvement of the breed of Horses in France .- of some landable purpose or object, which keeps The Duke de Guiche has lately published a very awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiinteresting paper on the improvement of the breed ness consists in the pursuit, much more than in of horses, in which he proposes to confine them the attainment, of any temporal good. Rest is to two distinct classes; one, of light horses, to be agreeable; but it is only from preceding labors obtained by crossing with English horses and Ara-that rest acquires its true relish. When the mind bian mares, which class would include race-horses, cavalry-horses, coach-horses, and all those employed in post work and light agriculture. In but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from the second class be includes wagon-horses, horses for heavy agricultural work, and all horses for slow and heavy draught. He proposes to establish for each of the two classes a number of haras, (studs,) proportioned to the extent of the be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves in wealth, respective demand. The Duke advances many in activity and profound repose; where they exnice must be heard, and your influence felt in sensible arguments in favor of his plan, and pected to find an elysium they have found nothproves that, as the soil and climate of France ing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their are decidedly favorable to the breeding of horses days have dragged on with uniform languor: there is no reason why, with judicious crossing, they should not be quite as good as those of Great Britain. The plan has been taken up ect. By continuing to merit the esteem of your warmly by the French government, and it is exllow-citizens, you will not fail to receive it; and pected that it will be carried into almost immedi-

> states, in his history of North Carolina, that the planting of Rice was commenced in this country, in the year 1693, as follows: - A brig from Madagascar, on her way to England, came to anchor off Sullivan's Island .- Thomas Smith, going on board, received from the Captain a bag of seed Rice, with information of its culture in the East, its suitableness for food, and its incredible increase .- Smith divided the seed among his friends, and an experiment being made in different soils, the success surpassed the expectation the Captain had excited. Thus, from this small beginning, accidentally occurring, arose the staple commodity of Carolina, which soon became the chief support of the colony; and the great source of its opulence,-Ral. Reg.

New England .- The cry of decline is one of the causes of decline. Many hear this cry and hearing no answer to it, take it to be true. We, on the other hand, take the liberty to assert, that although nominal prices are not as great as they once were, and although there are more stores and houses than are wanted, the state of things in New England has at no time been sounder and healthier than it is at this day. What is the condition of our coasting trade ?- What is the condition of the manufactories that are managed with skill and economy ?--What is the condition of the agricultural interest of New England? what portion of the earth is one to go, to find more general comfort, and natural thrift, than in New England? but Commerce is depressed. Where, in the world, at this moment, is it not depressed, compared with what it has been, under different circumstances of the world .- Bost. Dai. Adv.

The following is extracted from the New Monthly and London Magazine of last July:

'Silk .- The cultivation of the Mulberry tree and the production of silk are increasing in North America, with great rapidity. A very interesting volume of essays on the subject, has recently been published in Philadelphia.

Long Life,-Ile who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution

is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickensrest, end in tediousness and insipidity. To this, let that miserable set of men bear witness, who after spending a great part of their life in active industry have retired to what they fancied was to with the melancholy remembrance, often returning, of the cheerful hours they passed, when they were engaged, in the honest business and labors of the world.

Stall Feeding .- One of the quickest and most certain methods of fattening eattle in the stall is Introduction of Rice into America .- Martin by feeding with bran and linsced oil mixed, the proportion two pecks of bran a day divided into three feeds; and half a pint of oil to each feed, mixed well for small cattle; the proportion to be increased for large, -Lambert's Treatise on Farming.

> Breeding Live Stock .- Avoid consanguinity and breeding from the same family, or what is commonly termed breeding in-and-in, as such will, if persevered in prove highly injurious; you must therefore procure your males from those having a similar breed but of different blood from your own. A skilful breeder will not use the tuns bred on his own farm, although superior to any he can procure; and those possessed of the best stock, both of the short and long horned cattle, keep two or three separate lines of blood to avoid consanguinity; but a crossing with different breeds will generally disappoint when prolonged in the line, each breed in its kind should be kept distinct. -- Ibid.

Water drinking among the Arabs .- Dr Madden, in his travels in Egypt, remarks that the Arabs in journeying over their deserts, beneath a burning sun, use but little water during the day, but take copious draughts at night fall. They state that drinking in the heat of the day creates thirst. while the more water they use at night, the less will be their desire for it on the morrow. The Arabs gave this caution to the traveller, he practised it, and experienced the benefit. Among the many preventives from the injurious effects of drinking cold water in the time of excessive heat, this Arabian custom is worth relating.

In France bread has been made of wheat straw chopped and ground. It is said to be found nutritions, and must be better than the bark bread of Sweden. It is, probably, a certain cure for the dyspepsia.

To preserve Cheese from Mites .- Red pepper so called is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese, so as to produce maggets. Take one and put it into a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine color to your cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will touch it .- Hass. Agr. Rep.

ven buggand by

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1830.

FINE GRAPES.

We have been much gratified by a view-of bowers of grape vines, skilfully cultivated by Mr DAVID FOSDICK of Charlestown, Mass. The vines are trained to espalier-rails, which are arched over head and the clusters of grapes, mostly suspended from the horizontal part of the railing, are among the finest we have ever observed. Mr Fosdick's modes of forming and manuring his soil and training and pruning his vines appear to us very judicious as well as successful, and might afford profitable subjects of contemplation to those who are about commencing the culture of this wholesome and delicious fruit.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

We learn that extensive arrangements are making for the approaching cattle show and exhibition of manufactures at Concord, Mass., by the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufactures : and we are happy to be able to state that the annual address will be delivered by ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. of Lexington, from whose practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the art and science of Agriculture, much may be anticipated, which will prove a valuable contribution to the best interests of New England Cultivators.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL

The New York Horticultural Society are making splendid preparations for their anniversary, which takes place on the 7th and 8th of September. The address, dinner, and great show of fruit and flowers will take place on the 7th-and in the evening of the 8th, they give a grand Ball at Niblo's Saloon and Gardens, which are to be splendidly illuminated.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Too the stalks upon your Indian corn close to the ears in due season, but care should be taken not to cut them too early. Dr Deane observed that 'Perhaps the best rule is to examine whether the ears are pretty generally filled out, and whether they are so firm as to resist a slight impression of the finger nail. In that case they may be cut without injury, but while in a growing state it is inexpedient to cut them.

We are certainly guilty of an error when we harvest this corn too early. The difference of early and late corn may be seen by the shrinking of corn to the former case. In drying, large spaces may be left betwen the kernels on the cobbut that which is well ripened on the stalk will show no such interstices. The corn will andoubtedly be growing better till the stalk below the ear is perfectly sapless, and the cob dry; receiving continual nourishment from the sap, until the frost or some accident should happen to prevent it. Squirrels and other animals drive people to early harvesting; but there is commonly more lost than saved by it. Where corn stands tolerably safe from the attacks of tame and wild animals, harvesting early is an unpardonable error. The sentiment of Dr Deane, on cutting the stalks of Indian corn too early are corroborated by Lorain, and other able writers, as well as by the experience of cultivators in this vicinity, [See New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 73, 74.]

to the ground, in fair weather, with a sharp knife vation, or sickle, and lay two rows into one, in small bundles, as when you top and secure your stalks; Royal George, (of Floy's Catalogue.) By MR same day in small stacks, either upon the borders of your field or upon an adjoining field; you flavor and good appearance. may then plough and sow as upon fallow grounds; secure your stacks by doubling down the tops, and Siberian Bitter Sweet. By Mr P. S. HASTINGS, of binding the heads with a pliable stalk; this will Lexington, a red striped apple of good appearance, exclude the rains, which otherwise would damage name unknown. By Mr _____, fruit from a your corn. This corn will be ripe at the usual tree brought from Europe 35 years since, by GEN. time, without the least diminution in its color E. H. Derby, of Salem, shape oblong, of a whitweight, or value : but in the opinion of some of ish yellow color, and very fair appearance. By the best farmers, (who are in the steady practice S. Downer, of Dorchester, an apple well known of this mode from choice,) with an increased value in the market for some years past under the name of the grain. The increased quantity and value of the Porter Apple,' (a Wilding.) The original of your stalk, will richly pay the expense; you tree of this variety, we learn from good authority, may in this way bring forward the sowing of your belonged to Rev. Samuel Porter, of Sherburne, at harvest repay the expense of cleaning your This fruit is deservedly a favorite as a summer corn-fields. If you house your corn stalks be- and early fall apple. The color is whitish yellow, fore you husk your corn, the pitching will be hea- with sometimes a little blush on the sunny side; vy, and your bundles often break, and your places for housing be difficult and inconvenient, and of- flavor sprightly and very pleasant; ripens in sucten exposed to your cattle; therefore busk your corn on the field, and empty your baskets into The tree grows upright and thrifty, and is a conyour cart as you busk, always remembering to leave the busk upon the stalk, by breaking the cob; these will again repay your expense in feewill soon remove this, and render them equal. It is of high importance for every farmer to know grape. every mode of culture that will afford him successful advantage in managing his farm, and in this point of view this does not rank as one of the least.'

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, August 28, 1830.

FRUITS.

Plums .- By GEN. DEARBORN, seven varieties, viz: Green Gage, Purple Gage, Yellow Gage, White and Yellow Magnum Bonums, Smith's Orleans, and Conetch; latter imported from France in 1823-4. By R. Manning, of Salem, Bolmar's Washington. By Messrs Winships', Imperial, St Catharine, Blue Gage, Knight's New Green, and a plam of good quality, name unknown. By DOCTOR WILLIAMS, of Cambridgeport, a fine Blue Plum of good flavor, name ucknown. By E. BARTLETT, of Roxbury, Queen Claude (of Prince) and fine Bolmar's Washington, By A. D. WIL-LIAMS, of Roxbury, Plums of fine appearance, name unknown. There were several other varieties of Plums exhibited by various persons, of handsome appearance,

Pears .- By A. BRIMMER, Esq. of Boston, fruit of two varieties from France, names unknownone of which was in good eating and a fine pear -the other of beautiful appearance, but not yet ripe; both represented as great bearers. By Ma R. Tooney, of Waltham, fruit of the Heathcot pear in a green state. By Mr Manning, fruit of the Peurre d'Aremberg, in a green state. By Mr. HURD, of Charlestown, fruit of the Summer Good Christian, or Sugar Pear, (Cox, No. 18.) By T. WHITMARSH, of Brookline, fruit of the Beurre d' Angleterre, (Cox, No. 18.) By Mr Joseph Moa-TON, of Milton, fruit of a Seedling pear tree,

The Farmer's Manual says, 'If your hay is short, 'This pear was of a sprightly, juicy and quite pleasor you wish to sow winter grain after your Indian ant flavor-size a little under medium; flesh corn, or secure your corn against the effects of whitish and melting; color green; said to be a early frosts, you may cut up your corn-hills close great and constant bearer, and is worthy of culti-

Peaches .- By Mr Manning, fruit of the early bind your hundles above the ears, and stack the Whitmarsh, a fine natural peach. By Mr E. D. RICHARDS, of Dedham, Seedling Peaches, of fine

Apples. - By Messrs Winships', fruit of Knight's winter grain, 2, 3, or 4 weeks, which will again Mass, which was blown down some years since. size, over medium, shape oblong, and very perfect; cession, commencing about the middle of August. stant and good bearer. It is already much cultivated in this vicinity.

Graves .- By Ma D. HAGGERSTON, fruit of Hending. The difference in the mode of husking, derson's Early Burgundy or Black Cluster Grape. will at first be considerable; but a little practice This fruit was raised in the open air. By H. NEWMAN, Esq. of Roxbury, fruit of a native For the Committee on Fruits,

VEGETABLES.

Capt. D. Chandler of Lexington, presented speeimens of the Tuscarora corn for boiling-and also of a superior variety of the Sweet Corn, the seed of which was received by him from Susquehanna county, Penn.

The following extract was presented by Capt. Smith, of Quincy, with a sample of the manure : Extract of a letter from Mr Samuel Sweetser, of Baltimore, received from Wm. F. Taylor, Esq. American consul at Arcquipa, Peru, relative to a kind of manure, called by the Spaniards, Guano. He directs it to be used by sprinkling (as much as you can hold between your fingers) around the plant twice a month, and drawing the soil over it. He observes that its action on their lands is very violent indeed, and by its use they have three crops a year, and without it their lands would very soon be exhausted. I have not had time to examine it particularly, though inclined to believe it a salt, as it readily dissolves in the mouth. This is obtained from an Island near the Iqueia on the southern coast of Peru.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on the 14th ult., a committee to make arrangements for the annual festival of the Society was chosen.

Mr EBENEZER BAILEY, Doct. GEORGE HAYWARD.

were admitted as Members of the Society.

At the adjourned meeting of the Society held on the 21st ult .-

ALLYN CHARLES EVANSON, Esq., Sec'y King's County Agricultural Society, St John, N. B. was admitted an Honorary Member.

EDWARD W. PAYNE, of Boston, a Subscripion Member.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday,

HORTICULTURAL CELEBRATION.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will celebrate neir annual festival on Friday the 10th day of September, y a public dinner and an address.

The address will be delivered by ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. iso, first Vice President of the Society, at the Lecture from of the Athenaum, precisely at cleven o'clock in the The room will be opened at ten o'clock. orenoon.

An exhibition of fruits and flowers will be submitted or the inspection of visiters, in the Hall of the Exchange offee House, immediately after the conclusion of the dress, and will close at 2 P. M.

The dinner will be provided by Mr Gallagher, at the xchange Coffee House, and the Company will sit down

the tables at 3 P. M.

The Committee on Fruits and Flowers, will be in atendance at the Coffee House, on Thursday afternoon and riday morning, to receive and register the several arties that may be sent in for exhibition, the decorations of ie Hall, and the fruits to compose the Dessert for the ble.

Contributors of fruit and flowers are respectfully reuested to accompany the same with a list of them so r as may be convenient, and more especially of those tended for exhibition and for premium.

It is desirable that all fruits and flowers should be deered at the Coffee House on Thursday afternoon, or at before eight o'clock on the morning of I'riday, to enle the committee to complete the arrangements and derations of the dining hall before eleven o'clock on that Per Order,
GEO. W. PRATT.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Tickets for members of the Society, and others, at 2.50 each, can be had of J. B. Russell, at the office the New England Farmer, and of JAMES BERGEN, at e office of Z. Cook, Jr, Congress-street, Boston; of TARLES LAWRENCE, Salem-A. & H. A. BREED, & . Lynn-John Lemist, Roxbury-T. J. Goodwin,

parlestown, and of either of the Committee of Arrange-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Fruits, &c. of the Massachusetts brticultural Society respectfully invite all members of Society, and others, who may wish to promote its ohts, to furnish for the approaching festival of the Society, ch fruits as may be deemed worthy the occasion; as tipes, plums, peaches, pears, apples, tuelons, &c.; esrially all such as may be considered new, or rare, or ricularly fine. This, besides adding to the interest and asures of the festival, may serve to make known new I valuable varieties of fruits, which often remain for my years entirely unknown, except in the immediate ighborhood where they are raised. They can be sent the Exchange Coffee House, on Thursday afternoon, before 8 o'clock on Friday morning, where some of the amittee will be in readiness for their reception and exination. Any fruits sent from New York, by the Steam at line, directed as above, would probably reach Boston good order, if properly packed. Gentlemen are re-Per Order,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Hortiltural Society, on ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, request that members of the Society, and others faably disposed, should forward to the Society's Hall, or the Exchange Coffee House, such ornamental plants, ange and lemon trees, bouquets of beautiful flowers. toons and wreaths, as will tend to the floral decoration the dining hall. Care will be taken of such plants as nay be desirable to have returned.

Per Order, R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 res—on the Craigic road, less than three miles from ston. With a good two story house and barn thereonpariving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. yne, No. 5 Court-street. eptoI Aug. 27.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—direct from the Brighton Nursery.

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Strawberry Plants - Keens' Seedling, &c. For sale at the Scel Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,
A superior collection of Strawberry Plants, from Mr

Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard, comprising the following sorts :- the Roseberry, Downton, Bath Scarlet, Pine Apple, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wilmot's Superb. and Keens' Seedling. For a particular notice of the last mignificent variety, we beg leave to refer to the Report of the Committee on Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horti-

eultural Society, June 19, 1830.
'The specimens of "Keens' Seedling," offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, exceeded anything of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skilful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character given of it, in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is described as being 'very large, very good, and very prolific.' Taking all the properties of this justly celebrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Some of the largest of those exhibited by Mr Haggerston, measured over 54 inches in circumference, and the average circumference of the sample, being about one quart, it is believed was over 4 inches. A few of them were of cocks-comb shape, but mostly round or ovate. The produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn. was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which, on counting, was found to consist of the astonishing number of 157 ripe and green berries. The size and strength of the fruit stalks, its broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the Society's premium for the best strawberries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5,00 for introducing this new and most valuable variety.

By order of the Committee, E. Phinney, Chairman. The first mentioned varieties, may be purchased at the rate of \$1 per hundred; Wilmot's Superb, at \$5 per hundred; Keens' Seedling, at \$15 per hundred. \$2,50 per dozen, or 25 cents per single plant. August 20.

For Sale.

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, conaccting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tens of hav; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

June 11.

Savon Sheep.

On Thursday the 2 d day of September, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Auction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon. Sheep, bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs, George & Thos. Searle in 1825 and 25; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lumbs, and 10 Ewe Lumbs.

Also, the we'l known full bended Durham Improved Short Also, In? we t known run o suggestionably the best Bull in Morned Bull Wye Comet, unquestionably the best Bull in W. WOOLBRIDGE, HENRY WATSON. August 50, 1330.

Wants a Place,

A middle aged man as a gardener. Inquire at the Farmer Sept. 2.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hods, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and imployements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP; ORCHARD GRASS:

TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER; RED CLOVER;

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also

WINTER WIIEAT, from Genesee,

BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivan which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No 1, dam Grey Brown, half Celebs and half Galloway. No 2. dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres 2, dain Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. 100.0, unin con-her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No 4, dam Beauty, half Colebs and half Galloway. Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geesc. Inquire of Benjamin Shurt-leff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

tf.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N.E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 399 of this week's New Engand Farmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, August 30. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 580 Beef Cattle, 553 Stores, 6520 Sheep, and 720 Swinc. From 100 to 150 Beef Cattle, a large proportion of Stores, from 1000 to 1500 Sheep, and about 200 Swine, remained unsold at the close of the

Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,50 a \$4,50; a few brought a title over \$4,50; and a considerable number of small thin Cattle were sold as low as \$3.

Sheep and Lambs .- From \$1,25 to \$1,871; we noticed one lot of about 300 taken for \$1,03 per head; one lot of Wethers wo e sold for \$3.

Swine .- Lots of about 50 were taken at about 4 a 41 cts.; at retail 4 a 5 cents.

MISCELLANIES.

At the conclusion of the exhibition of the Boston Public Schools, the Rev. Dr Homer, of Newton, rose and remarked that he came at the request of his school mate, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to express by proxy, his regret at being unable to attend the examination of this school, of which he was formerly a member; and that the Admiral desired him to say that he was often reminded of a few lines in his Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, which he used at school, and that he was remind-

ISAAC COFFIN, his Book: Gop give bim grace therein to look. Not only look, but understand That learning is better than house and fand. For when house, and land, and money is spent, Then LEARNING is most excellent.

The Admiral (continued the worthy Doctor) attributes his elevation in life to the observance of the precepts in these lines, joined with babits of industry and honesty, and recommended the same to the pupils; and I will add, says the Doctor, that honesty which is formed in strict piety and merality.

An avarieious person who kept a very seanty table, dining lately with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his car, ' Tom, you must eat for today and tomorrow,' 'O yes,' retorted the half-starved lad, 'but I han't eaten for vesterday and the day before, yet, father,'

'I cannot do it,' never accomplished anything -'I'll try,' has done wonders

Medicine for a cough .-- The following medicine for a cough has performed such extraordinary cures in private practice, that the possessor is induced to publish it for the benefit of society .-- Take six ounces of Italian liquorice (that stamped Solizzi is by far the best) cut into small pieces, and put into an earth en jar, with a quarter of a pint of the best white wine vinegar; simmer together until the liquorice is dissolved; then add two ounces of the oil of almonds, and half an onnce of the tracture of opium, stir the whole well together, and it is fit for use. in the day time.

Friday.—It has been a prevailing notion among sailors and some other classes of people that Friday is an unlucky day of the week, and few can be found willing to go to sea on that day. But in proof that Friday does not always introduce misfortunes, it may be observed that Christopher Columbus embarked on his voyage for the discovery of America on Friday, August 3, 1492, and landed on Friday, October the 12th, of the same

The absurd notion that Friday is an unlucky day to commence any operation affects landsmen as well as sailors. Did not God create Friday as well as other days of the week?-Penn. Agr. Almanac.

FROG MARKET AT BRUSSELS,-There is in Brussels a market for frogs, which are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The hind limbs, which are the only parts used, are cut from the body with scissors, by the woman who bring the animals for sale.

night in preference to the day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to remove everything which ing into Mercantile Business. may tend to disturb their rest, and not to attend to every call for taking them up and giving food at improper periods. Infants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a calm, long-continued rest, it is a favorable symptom. Until the third year, children generally require a little sleep in the middle of the day; for, till that age, half their time may safely be allotted to sleep. Every succeeding year, the time ought to be shortened one hour; so that a child seven years old may sleen ed every day more and more of their truth. They about ten hours. Children ought to rise at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter. It is extremly injudicious to awaken children with a noise, to carry them immediately from a dark room into the glaring light, or against a dazzling wall; the sudden impression of light may debilitate the organ of vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. Wet clothes or linen, should never he allowed to be bung to dry in the hed room, as an impure atmosphere is attended with various and often fatal consequences. Banish (says Professor Hufeland) feather beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating contrivances. The bedstead shall not be placed too low on the floor, and it is highly improper to suffer children to sleep on a couch which is made without a sufficient elevation from the ground .- Book of Health.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.

If you would avoid the diseases which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints,

Keep, if pessible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, fast, when he was a printer-pure water,

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snufling, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your Take two tea spoonfuls when going to bed, and the wife a frock, or get books for your children. You same quantity whenever the cough is troublesome also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bring on headache, gnawing at the stomach, its culture furnished gratis. low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times, sleeplessness.

> Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by egular washing of your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and of your whole body at least rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and with once a week; and by combing and brushing the Lair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is purest,

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in a being made in advance. large proportion, of milk and hread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day .- Journal of Health.

Persons into whose ears insects have crept, need Sleep of Children. Infants from the time of feel no alarm that they will find their way to the their birth, should be encouraged to sleep in the brain, as they cannot pass the drum of the car.

Directions from a Parent to his son, on his ente

1. You are to give your constant attendance at the Counting Room or store (business or n business) during office hours, except you are ser out by Mr -- or go by his permission.

2. When out on business, finish it with do spatch and return immediately.

3. Keep your store in the most regular an neatest order, especially your desk, books, an files of papers.

4. Whatever business you may have on hand execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style instantly without delay. Procrastination is the thick of time.

5. Whenever you deliver an article, see that be charged the very first thing you do. It wil require your utmost attention and consideration t enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly, especially full practice makes husiness

6. The last and most important; you are invio lably to keep your master's secrets, relate none o his business, not even to your most intimat friends. A breach of this injunction would be trea son on your part, and the reason will be obviou to you. Mr ---- will cheerfully grant you ever indulgence,-Should you want to be absent a hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favors when your presence is necessary in the store. Think i not derogatory to perform any work among the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health Be careful to improve your handwriting by copy ing in the best style, and when you write a letter you should do it as if it was to be inspected b Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt all your acquaintance, and you should never writ

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh vellow Locus Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg Pa. The excellence of this timber for posts, its use in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions for

Also, seed of the Gleditschia triacanthos, or Honey Locust—or three thorned Acacia,—for live fences This is the sort recommended by Judge Buel, (ir the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as the hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns

P Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment

Deing made in J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS. New York-G. THORBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street. Philadelphia - D. & C LANDRETH. 85 Chestnut-street. Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.

A/bann—Hon. Jesse Buel.

Fushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden

Haufford - Goodwin & Sons, Halifar, N. S.-P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. Montreal, L. C.-A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

No. 8.

COUMUNICA FIONS.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

Mr Fessenden-I enclose a letter from P. S. Du Ponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the culture of silk, which contains much important information and evinces such a liberal and patriotic spirit, hat it would be doing great injustice to the whole community, to withhold it from publication.

The life of that illustrious scholar and jurist has been marked by a zealous devotion to the best nterests of his country. He commenced his listinguished career as an officer of the Revoluion,-in literature and science he has attained an Kalted station in both hemispheres, and we now ehold him, in the fulness of years, prosecuting nvestigations, subservient to all the great branches f national industry, with the vigor and enthusi-

If we look back only a few years, and recollect what has been accomplished, it will not be diffiult to appreciate the immense value of the exeriments he is so generously making, and the onsequences which must result from their success.

In 1784 an American vessel was seized in Livpool for having on board ' eight bales' of cotton, it was considered impossible that they could the growth of this country; and in 1829, there ere imported into that city, from the United tates 640,998 bales.

But a few years since, there was not a cotton anufactory in the Union, and now, in the small ore than five times round the earth.

e commendable exertions of Mr Vernon of node-Island and of Mr Cobb of Dedham, to adnce the culture of silk, and ann happy to learn at they are as well known and as highly estisted at a distance, as at home, and to avail of s occasion, not only to bear testimony to their erits, but to aver that 'in their own country,' Il of the republic.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant, rinley Place, Roxbury, Sept. 2, 1830. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

PHILADRIPHIA, Aug. 29, 1830.

A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.-ROEBURY, MASS.

different parts of our Union; but no means grate.

appearing of making that culture profitable, there was danger of its being speedily abandoned, as it States, is to learn the art of reeling silk for manhas been repeatedly in this country and in differ- ufacturing those stuffs with which our females ent parts of Europe. As the cocoons cannot be exported in kind, nor can they be used in mannfactures without a certain preparation called try, as it has been ascertained that the cost of reeling, or spinning from the cocoons, unknown transporting cocoons from one part of the Union among us, the farmer or planter did not know to the other, would render them valueless to the what to do with those that his silk worms product grower, unless filatures were established in his imed, and they became a prey to rats or to devour- mediate neighborhood, or at some reasonable ing insects.

It is true that in Connecticut and in some other of the cocoons, which found a cash price in our commercial cities and could only be disposed of by way of barter. It is true also that by a similar process, some of the coarser stuffs, such as vestings, stockings, gloves, and perhaps even ribknown that all those articles in Europe are made is reserved for those delicate stuffs, for which we pay yearly so large a tribute to Europe, and particularly to France.

To reel or prepare the silk for making these finer stuffs, is an art known only in its perfection in the north of Italy and the south of France. Even in China, the native country of the silk wom, the material is not so well prepared as it of filatures in their respective neighborhoods, and is in those two countries. In the Turkish domin-employ women to perform the nucchanical work ions and in Bengal, the preparation is still inferior.

to the latter country, I beg leave to quote the llage of Lowell, which is a creation of vester- opinion of an English silk broker, communicated iy, a thread is daily spun, which would extend by the respectable house of Rathbone, Brothers, & Co., of Liverpool, to a gentleman of S. Carolina, in I sincerely regret, that I unintentionally ren- a letter received in the course of the present year. y venerable correspondent. I was aware of the proper selections and recling of them (the cocoons into the hanks,-although our importations from the East Indies are great, and this trade is of such vital importance to our successful competition with the Continent (of Europe), it is to be regretted that neither the East India Company, nor the private merchants, have hitherto employed any competent person to superintend the reeling of are ready to do them honor, and are proud to the silk. If that were done, I have not the slightin them as fellow-citizens, who have deserved est doubt but that silks of the Eastern production would render us altogether independent of either France or Italy; for it is an established fact, that silk of the best quality can be produced in the East Indies at a lower rate than in Europe.'

This speaks volumes-It is evident that if competent persons to superintend the reeling of silk could be easily procured from Italy or France. Great Britian, situated in the vicinity of those DEAR SIR-I have received the 4th No. of vol. countries, and having such a high interest to proof the New England Farmer, which you have mote, would have obtained them. The reason icle written by yourself, in which you are Europe, the mechanical process of reeling is perased to ascribe much more merit to my weak formed by women, under the directions of overorts for promoting the culture of silk in this seers. The women are ignorant, being taken intry than they are in strict justice entitled to, from the very lowest class of the people; no conside first impulse to this important branch of ag-ulture, was given by the House of Representa-is of the United States, in the year 1826. are few, and generally men of an advanced age ce which time Mulberry trees have been plant- and have families. They are well compensated

The great desideratum, therefore, in the United are almost universally clothed, and not only to learn it, but to disseminate it through the whole coundistance,

A fortunate chance in the course of last sumparts, a kind of inferior sewing silk was made out mer, brought Mr D'Homergue to this country, a young man 25 years of age [now 26] well skilled in the art of reeling silk from the cocoons and in other branches of the silk manufacture. His work, which no doubt you have seen entitled ' Essays on American Silk,' made him generally bons, might have been made; but it is now well known, and Congress took so much notice of it, as to refer it to their committees on agriculture. of floss or refusee silk, and that the finer material | The committee of the House of Representatives, perceiving the importance of keeping this young man in the country, reported a bill to the House the object of which was to employ him in teaching the art of reeling silk to 60 young men, to be selected from the different States of the Union in certain proportions, who, when sufficiently instructed, might establish themselves as directors under their discretion. Thus the art of preparing silk would be introduced in its perfections, equally and uniformly torough our extensive country, and the results might be easily anticipated.

This bill, however, in consequence of the pressure of other business, could not be taken up at ared myself obnoxious to the gentle rebuke of 'Everything,' says the silk broker, 'depends on the last session, and lies over till the next, when the fortunes of this country, as far as they depend upon silk, will either be effectually secured or put back for a period, the duration of which cannot be foreseen.

Determined, however, as far as depended upon me, to keep Mr D'Homergue in this country, at least until the next session of the national legislature, I have resolved to employ him during the present season in making experiments on American silk, whereby the nation might be still more fully convinced of the importance of the art he professes. For this purpose I have purchased cocoons, and established an experimental filature in this city, in which ten reels are at work. My object is to test the price which our raw silks will produce in the markets of England, France, and Mexico, into which countries large quantities of the article are annually imported, as they have, silk manufactures and do not raise silk worms, but import that material from abroad at a consid-I the goodness to send to me, containing an why it cannot be done is this. In the filatures of erable expense. I expect no profit from this undertaking; as far as I can judge, on the contrary, there will be a not inconsiderable loss; but it is not profit that I have in view. Experience in everything must be purchased. I have fixed a sum, which I am willing to lose, and which I shall not regret, if the country is to be benefited by it. The silk that my filature has hitherto produced, is of the most beautiful kind, and is and silk worms raised in various quantities in for their labor, and have no temptations to emilat least equal, if not superior to any in the world. I would wish to try the quality of the silk cocoons raised by silk worms on the leaves of the as to give them the required size and strength, a extent I had at first contemplated. But this difficulty will vanish in the course of another year. mer than will be wanted for any object that this country will be able to compass.

In the recess of my filatures, occasioned by a temporary deficiency of coccons, desirous of doing everything m my power to show what might be done with American silk, I have prevailed on Mr D'Homergue, out of the silk that he has reeled and prepared, to weave the flag of the can silk, I have been not a little astonished that United States, and he is now engaged in the work, which is expected to be finished in about a fortnight. The warp is already fixed upon the loom, the silk is dyed, and next week the weaving of your own state. I hope the proverb does not hold acres of good corn growing, and promising as the webb will begin. The flag will be twelve, feet long by six feet wide, and so fine will be the texture of the stuff, that it is expected that it will not weigh more than twenty ounces. This flag is intended to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, as a beautiful specimen of the first result of real value, which the impulse which they have given has produced. It will show that the finest of silk stuffs may be made in this country,

It has not been an easy task to produce this result. Everything, even the loom, has had to be made new and for that only purpose. The machine, too, occasioned much difficulty-there are implements necessary for weaving silk, different from those employed in weaving other substances. Despairing of obtaining them in this country, I had written to France for them, and they are not yet arrived. When I least expected it, fortune threw in my way a young emigrant from Europe, who has made these tools in the highest perfection. The dying also embarrassed me. It was generally understood that the beautiful colors of the French silks could not be imitated here. What was my delight when I discovered two other emigrants, a Frenchman and German, just set up in the dying business, and who have dyed our silk with the most brilliant red and blue, (the celors of our flag) so that nothing can surpass that beautiful coloring!

I have also discovered that we have in this country, from England, France, Germany and other places, manufacturers of silk of almost every description. We have silk throwsters, silk dvers, silk weavers, silk manufacturers, all but good reelers, without which the labor of the others must be at a stand. These then are all waiting for employment, some of them being in very poor circumstances. All we want is the art of recling, and everything else will follow. As to mulberry trees and silk worms, let but a good price be given for the eccoons, and they will be produced in quantities as if by magic, Everything, as the silk broker says, depends upon good reeling.

Having spoken of silk throwsters, I ought to say that the operation of throwsting will be the only one that our flag will not receive. Throwst- hives were weighty. Here was little expense and ing consists in uniting and twisting together by a good encouragement to farmers, thought I, as I means of machinery, several threads of silk, so passed along.

wild or red American mulberry, but I have not throwsing mill, as it is called, is a very costly been able to procure a sufficient quantity for that article, and cannot be had in this city. - Mr D'Hopurpose. In general, I have found it difficult to mergue asserts that no other but American silk obtain cocoons; because their value is not yet (such is its nerve and strength) could be wove withfixed, and the profit to be made by the sale of out undergoing that operation. What succedaneum and but little attendance. I was shown a vast them not sufficiently ascertained. Therefore I be will employ for it I do not know; but I think many occoons of the last year, and some easy shall not be able to carry my experiments to the I may safely say, that the flag will be as beautiful a web of silk as can be produced anywhere. As I have thought, Sir, that it would be agreeable A great impulse has been given, and I have no to you to know the progress that we are making doubt that more ecocons will be raised next sum- in this City in the important business of Ameri- again there was but little expense and good en can silk, I have taken the liberty of extending this letter to its present enormous length, for which I shall make only the common apology, that But as your paper is valuable, I shall defer other 'I could not make it shorter.'

As in your article in the New England Farmer, you have noticed citizens of different states who have exerted themselves in the cause of Ameriyou have left out the men of New England, and particularly William H. Vernon, Esq. of Newport, R. I. and Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedhau, in with you, that, no man is a prophet in bis own abundant harvest to its enterprising cultivators country;' at any rate, it will not be unbecoming in a Pennsylvanian to give due credit to the mentorious efforts of those two sons of the renowned acres growing on this bog, which, until recently pilgrims.

I am with great respect, dear sir, Your most ob't, humble servant, PETER S. DU PONCEAU.

PROFITABLENESS OF BEES.

Mr Fessenden-Noticing the account in the last New England Farmer of the produce of Mr D'Wolf's Bees in Bristol, (R. I.) I am inducel to offer you the following statement of the produce of three hives, on the farm of Mr Parker at Charlestown Neck,-the Bees were under my care a part of the summer.

The three hives of Bees in question produced six swarms, from two of which, placed in Beard's Patent Hives, was produced 40 lbs, of pure honey, besides leaving enough in those hives for wintering the Bees-the 40 lbs. of honey were sold at wholesale at 25 cts per lb. producing \$10,00-and leaving the whole stock of nine swarms on hand; (seven of which, unfortunately are in the common old fashioned hives which can give no return of honey this year, excepting the usual supply for breeders another season.) The above nine swarms will now sell readily at an average of \$8,00 each, producing \$72,00, which, with \$10,00 for the honey, is equal to \$82,00-the produce of the three original hives of Bees, in one season.

EBENEZER BEARD.

Charlestown, Mass, Sept. 7, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HONEY AND SILK.

Mr Fessenden-Having little to do, I wander for my amusement on foot or otherwise, as occasion or circumstances happen.

In August, being on an excursion, I stopped at the house of a farmer, and entered into conversation with him.

He took me to his Bees. He had in the spring, he said, one hive only. There were now five! This diligent swarm had sent out four colonies. The season, he said, had been favorable, and the

I entered into conversation with the next I met and was invited to walk in and look at his silk worms; (for our country folk are a social people) I found the worms were winding themselves in (or spinning.) There were many of them at work many cocoons of the last year, and some easy modes of management, such as placing the legof the table in vessels of water to prevent the ants troubling them, &c.

As I left my very observing friend, I thought couragement to the farmer.'

The hand of industry, thought I, maketh rich incidents of my excursion and wait to see how our country folk look in print.

A WANDERER. Yours, &c,

THE GREAT CORNFIELD.

MR PRINTER-Having heard a great deal said concerning the great cornfield on Turkey Bog, 1 resolved to visit it in person. I there found 20 This bog is extensive, and we may expect to see in a few years, instead of twenty, hundreds o has yielded nothing but alders. But few meadows can compare with this in richness of soil or extent of territory. I hope this experiment wil serve to turn the attention of our farmers to thei bogs and meadows, as I believe they may be made the most productive parts of a farm when they exist,-If our farmers would make a practi cal use of the hint contained in the toast of Hon Roger Vose, delivered at a celebration of the Cheshire Agricultural Society, a few years since viz, ' May there be more draining of swamps, an less draining of the bottle,' we should hear ver little about hard times and a scarcity of money tpay taxes, or to pay for the newspaper.

Concord, Aug. 27, 1830.

Progress of the Silk Culture,-An incident oc cured in our office a day or two since, which we wish all the people of the United States could have witnessed. It was the exhibition of a speci men of American silk. Mr Rapp, the respectable head of the society at Economy, in Pennsylvania paid us a visit, wearing a most beautiful figurer black silk vest, and black silk handkerehief, the material of which was made, from the worm to the loom, by his society. In a conversation with him he remarked, (what he had stated before in a letter to the Editor, published in a late numbe of the Farmer,) that they found no difficulty it any branch of the silk culture; that it was no more difficult than raising wheat, and much less laborious; and that he had little doubt that we should export silk in ten years. We feel assured that no person who saw the vest and handkerchiel and heard Mr Rapp's remarks upon the subject could have harbored a doubt for another momen of the practicability of cultivating silk, as a staple in the United States. We shall, probably, shortly have a specimen of this silk in the office, and shall gratify our own feelings by exhibiting it to all who may find it convenient to call .- . American

One of a quantity of apples lately sold in Portland, by Capt. J. Hutchings, of Pownal, meas ured 131 inches round.

CULTURE OF SILK.

worm's eggs, as well of the silk cocoons. The process of reeling was performed on a machine improved by Mr Cobb, in a satisfactory manner.

We advise our agriculturists to call on Mr Cobb. nd obtain the information to enable them to comnence the culture of silk, which we believe is lestined ere long to become an important branch of New-England husbandry. The first thing to be done is to plant the white Mulberry trees, in ufficient numbers to supply food for the silk vorms. After this has been done the rest of the process is easy and within the means of every amily. The work can all be done by females, ld men and children, who are unfit for the severe abors of husbandry. Considerable attention is ow given to this subject in New-Hampshire and the vicinity of Philadelphia. One town in onnecticut produces, annually, silk to the amount f \$25,000. The climate of the United States peculiarly adapted to its culture, so much so, as give superiority to the American unmanufacired article. It is not rash therefore to predict, iat the production of silk may yet become one f the great employments of American industry nd a new source of national wealth. It is well orth the attention of every intelligent agriculrist .- Boston Patriot.

Bog Meadow .- Ilon, James Fowler of Westeld, in the spring of 1828, covered over 108 rods Bog Meadow land with loam from adjoining land. The loam was spread about 6 inches ep. The land was then sowed with herds ass seed, and the first year produced little but eeds .- This year, bowever, it produced at the te of 5 tons 780lbs. of best hay per aere, and fore the putting on the loam the yield was not ore than a ton per aere, and that of an inferior rality. The expense of covering the land was out 20 dollars per acre.

Horticultural.—We have this year cultivated a w kind of bean, the seed of which we procurat Nantucket, which, for cooking pods, is eernly the ne plus ultra of excellence. We do call it a string bean, because the pod is cnnot run very high, and are quite prolifie. We for our family, and shall have some seed to the effort to remedy the evil. are, which we intend shall be judiciously disbuted .- Mass, Spy.

a handsome purse.

A visit vesterday, to J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Ded. at \$16 a gallon in 1816, and has had the effect of contrary, sallow bues of complexion will not ham, afforded us much pleasure, as it enabled us compelling the consumer to pay \$1.25 a gallon. bear these colors near them, and imperatively rewitness the progress he had made in the cul- This is one article of hundreds operated upon in qu're dark quiet colors to give them beauty: ture of silk and in the nice process of reeling it, the same manner. The domestic article being yellow is the most trying and dangerous of all, He has on hand a large quantity of the Silk fresh and of a better quality. - Warrenton, V.C. Gaz. and can only be worn by the rich-toned healthy

> A convention of delegates from the volunteers and militia of New Jersey, was proposed to be held in Trenton or New Brunswick, in the month of August, for the purpose of devising a more efficient military system.

> Doctor Absalom Thomson, of Talbot co. Md. has communicated to the Easton papers, the ease of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious and died in convulsions from eating watermelon seed.

American oaks and birch, particularly some species, are represented as succeeding in France better than those indigenous to that country.

There is a second severe drought near Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH RAWSON, of Victor, N. Y. recently exhiweighed 1700 lbs.

The Quarterly Review says that the people of England have, in the last year, consumed one half more of candles, soap, starch, bricks, sugar, brandy, and one third more of tea, than they did only twelve years ago.

Capt, Coffin has given us the memorandum of an extraordinary production raised on the Rock carefully protected than other parts of the body, Farm, this year, viz. a drumhead Cabbage weighing 181 lbs., and measuring, after the outside leaves were removed, 43 inches in circumference! [This must have been of the bass-drum species.] —Newburyport Herald.

Essex Agricultural Society .- The annual Exhibition of the Society will be at Andover, (North Parish,) on Thursday, 30th Sept. inst., at which time the annual Address will be delivered by Col. James Duncan, of Haverhill. Much may reasonably be anticipated from this gentleman.

Observation and experience daily confirm the truth of Dr Johnson's remark: 'You cannot teach a woman too much Arithmetic,' and yet there is no ely stringless, even when the beans are full branch of female education so much neglected .own, and are so tender that they require but You can scarcely find one in a hundred, if she out half as much boiling as the common string should be left a widow, who conceives herself eaan. For richness they as much exceed other pable, and who is actually capable, of superining beans as the Lima bean does the ordinary tending the settlement of her husband's affairs, and sof shell beans. We consider them a valu- and especially if he were largely engaged in busile acquisition. They are an early pole bean, ness. A more helpless object cannot well be conceived, than an amiable female suddenly placed inted twentyfive beans of this kind, from the in this situation; and although such objects are oduct of which we have had several good mcs- daily presented to our view there has been but lit-

The greatest beauty in female dress is that which is the most simple, and at the same time Premium Children.—At an exhibition a year or gracefully adapted to exhibit the natural beauty of Britain, more than one half are paupers, and will o since under the direction of the Agricultural the female form. This simplicity should be observciety at Schoharie, N. Y. a woman presented ed, even in color; a profusion of tawdry and glarree infant daughters that she had at one birth, ing colors bespeaks a tasteless and vulgar mind, ere was no premium established, but a number even if the wearer were a Dutchess. Color bachelors presented her with \$5 each, making should always be adapted to complexion. Ladies have near 1,000,000 inhabitants by the new cenwith delicate rosy complexions, bear white and sus.

The abominable Tariff found Castor Oil selling light blue better than dark colors, while on the looking brunctte. - Dublin Literary Gaz.

How to avoid Dysentery .- Rules which the celebrated Dr Rush recommends for the prevention of this disease: He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own country, should be taken with our daily food. Mr Dewer, a British surgeon, informs us, that the French, while in Egypt, frequently escaped the diseases of the country by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purging physic should also occasionally be taken, as any medicine of a laxative nature by preventing costiveness, will act as a preservative from this disease. A militia Captain in the year 1778, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from the dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from bited a bull in Canandaigua of two years old, which the same disease, by distributing among them a few pounds of purging salts. This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Bordentown, N. J. by giving molasses very plentifully to all the scholars; which had the effect of keeping their bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more The Egyptians, Mr Dewer, tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect. These directions emanate from a high source, and deserve serious consideration. The facts adduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease .- N. Y. Obs.

Iron Pumps,-Agreeably to a resolution submitted in the Common Council by Mr Engs, an iron pump has been put down at the corner of William and Cedar streets, which is believed to have many advantages over the common wooden pump. It takes much less room, is of greater strength, and will endure for ages. Mr Thomas Brownwell, the maker, states that it will greatly improve the water, and will be much less liable to get out of order. The expense is only 25 cents a foot more than the wooden pump. - N. Y. Daily Adv.

Remedy for Poisoned Animals .- Raw eggs given to sheep and eattle, which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep 4 eggs for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

It is said that of the 17,000 passengers who have arrived in Canada this season, from Great find their way immediately into the United States.

Census .- Thirteen towns in Ohio give an in-

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

THE VINE.

The Peach and the vine being natural productions of the same region of the East, the opinion has been uniformly adopted, that a climate favorable to the one could not fail to be suitable to the other. And where, let me ask, does the former thrive to a greater degree than in many sections of our country? From the shores of Long Islan I, and even much farther north, to the most southern limits of the union, the peach flourishes and produces fruit of the highest quality. In the south of France and Italy, the culture of the more choice and delicious varieties had given to those climes a fame, to cope with which required the possession by other countries of such as combined equal natural merits. The choicest they could boast have been latterly introduced among us, and we have also originated many most luseious seminal varieties; and those who possess them know from their own experience, and from the opinions of others who are familiar with the produce of the countries referred to, that in this fruit we have no longer a rival in Europe. Hence we may deduce the most sure prospects of an equal success for the Vine, whose culture when compared with that of the Peach, is yet in its infancy.

The power, wealth, and happiness of France, are principally attributable to the foresight she has evinced in the introduction to her soil of the most valnable natural productions of other countries. It has been remarked that perhaps no enterprise in rural economy devised by the genius of a single man, has carried with it more important results than the first plantation of the Mulberry in the garden of the Tuilleries, formed at the commencement of the seventeenth century, by the command of Henry IV. At this moment, though but little more than a century has elapsed, during only the latter part of which suitable attention has been paid to the culture of silk, the value of the raw material amounts to \$4,700,000, and that of its fabrication to above \$16,000,000. making a total of about \$21,000,000. The Olive, the Almond, and the Fig, were in like manner adopted in the agriculture of France, together with numerous other fruits of miner importance. The vines indigenous to her soil were absolutely worthless, and those originally brought from other countries were not superior in quality to many of the native kinds found in our forests; and the number of esteemed French varieties, even as late as the year 1720, was far less than we are already able to enumerate as the natural products of our woods and prairies, the spontaneous gifts of nature, unaided by the hand of man. Yet, at the present period, that adopted country of the vine, has nearly 4,000,000 of acres devoted to its culture, which yield an annual product of one thousand millions of gallons, of the average value of more than \$150,000,000.

And what country ever presented a more eligible theatre for agricultural pursuits than the United States? The land proprietors are not oppressed by feudal tenures, exorbitant taxes, vexatious tithes, or exhausting poor rates. The land is both fertile and cheap, and the great diversity of soil and climate seem to invite the introduction of the varied products of other climes. The country penetrated in every direction, even to its remotest bounds, by navigable rivers, and intersected by canals and artificial roads, offers every advantage for speedy transmissson of its productions.

at no distant day!

The Sugar Cane, for which France and the residue of Europe are dependent on the Indies, already forms a most important item among our productions, and promises ere long to be ranked among our exports.

The product of the vine in like manner will be ours, with all its attendant advantages and blessings. The elive culture is already extending in the south; and the almord, the fig, the date, the orange, lemon, lime, citron, filbert, maron, pomegranate, guava, stone pine, and almost every other production which has been heretofore enumerated among our importations, are destined hereafter to become the abundant products of our own fields, and articles of supply to other nations. Such are the happy coincidences of country, of climate, and of government, that all which is required of us is but to exercise our judgment and our skill in perfecting the advantages which nature has so liberally tendered; by the exercise of which, the balance of trade, of wealth, and of power, cannot fail to be for ever secured to us.

The present extent of American vineyards, and the rapid advances now making in their formation, do not properly constitute part of the present volume; but on that subject the most ample and detailed information will be given in the ensuing one. I will here therefore only give some cursory remarks on that head from the pen of an intelligent writer of Pennsylvania.

'The vine culture seems to have become a favorite pursuit with the agriculturists of the present day, and forms an object of great promise in York eounty, Pa. Experiments have already shown that the vine will not only flourish in the poorer soils of that county, but that excellent wine can be made there, and that vineyards will become as profitable as any other agricultural pursuit. A portion of the lands in York county is poor and thin, commonly called barrens, and it has been proved that the vine succeeds well on it, and twenty acres of it, which can now be bought at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, when planted with vines, and at maturity, will be more productive to the owner than two hundred acres of the best land in the county, devoted to other culture. There are perhaps not less than thirty or forty vineyards within twenty miles of the borough of York, and nearly all commenced within three years. Should this disposition increase, and as a consequence the wine-press be made to take the place of the distillery, it will benefit the morals of the community. Among what are called civilized nations, the vice of drunkenness has always been found to prevail most extensively where the vine is not cultivated; while on the other hand, where that culture is widely extended, the temperance of the people is proverbial.

Similar sentiments and like prospects of success seem to pervade all parts of our country where the culture of the vine has received merited attention; and the daily increasing devotion to the subject in the formation of additional vineyards, will ere long cause each section of our republic to respond to the efforts of the others.

The information which I have elicited on this head from every part of the union, and which will evinces, when concentrated, advances so much sugar.

What a revolution has not the introduction of greater than could well have been anticipated at cotton already effected! What results does not this early stage of our progress, that I doubt not is the silk culture already promise us as our reward will strike with amazement even the most sanguine friends of the vine. Suffice it here to say, that a degree of perseverance and enthusiasm seems to pervade all the votaries of this delightful pursuit. and a warm and friendly interchange of views and sentiments exists among them, which has been comparatively unknown in other species of culture; and although the operators, from being disseminated over so great an extent of territory, are consequently more widely separated from each other, still the existence of a connecting link, by friendly co-operation in one common cause, may justly and appropriately assimilate their united exertions to that joyous period in the history of France, when, during the reign of Probus, thousands of all ages and sexes united in one spontaneous and enthusiastic effort for the restoration of their vineyards. Nor indeed when the far greater limits of our territory are considered, can the combined efforts of our fellow-countrymen fail to produce effects even more important, from the greater extent of their

The opinions of some political writers, that we should continue to import adulterated wines and spirits of all kinds, in order to afford the government the means of thence deriving a revenue of a per centage on their value, even at the sacrifice of the morals of the nation, and the diminution of its wealth, by a course seemingly less objectionable, because less direct; but which is not less fatal in exhausting our resources: seem fast merging to that oblivion, where the desire and the pride of. a truly national independence should consign them: and we may hope that the day is not far distant, when America will fully establish and claim a rivalry with the most favored lands of the vine and the olive, and proudly disclaim being tributary to any foreign clime.

NEGLECT OF ADVANTAGES.

We do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the laburnum tree, which the French sometimes call the green ebony of the Alps, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is seldom or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved in many parts of France, that the walnut tree, if grafted, produces tenfold; vet I believe that walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

Mr Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with black paint would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that charcoal is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings exected in moist places, is as old as Theodorus, who according to Diegenes Lacrtius, proposed the forming the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that no water could penetrate it. This, I say, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that charcoal has ever been used in this country, for the purpose above referred to .- London Mag.

Preserving Seeds. If seeds are intended to be sent a great distance, or it is wished to preserve them a long time, they should be wrapped in form part of the matter of the ensuing volume, absorbent paper, and surrounded by moist brown

Salmon Fishery.—A correspondent of the Wisasset Citizen gives the following account of this shery in the Kennebec.

The Salmon is a river fish. All the theories especting its wintering at sea, &c, are unfoundd. Several facts are well known that make it vident this fish remains in the deep holes of all ur fresh rivers the greater part of the year, When Col. Wm Lithgow commanded at fort Ialifax, he discovered Salmon in the month of anuary on Tyconuk falls. Salmon have also een taken from Peirpoles hole in the Sandy river, the town of Strong, in the winter season. A entleman informed me, when first acquainted ith that fishery, that Salmon were never taken entifully, until after the spring freshet; and I and that to be the case every year. And they bounded according to that occurrence invariably hile I owned Salmon privileges at the mouth of e Kennebec. The first that are taken on the ennebec in the spring, are at Jones' Eddy, Parer's Flatts, and Back river. The conclusion I aw from this is, that the fish drop down with e current in search of salt water; and meeting ith it in those large eddies, leave the channel id play in shore. But by far the greater part what are called school Salmon, go directly to a and follow the current until it is lost in the ean to the westward of Seguin. They then rike in shore and follow the shore into the river, stinctively steming the current to the source of e river or rivers, to which they belong. The feale Salmon are about three in five of the whole imber. There is no external difference between e sexes. Those who have split thousands of em, are not sensible of the marked difference tween the spawn, and a substance lying in the me place and order in their bodies resembling e white of a duck's egg, inclosed by a flesh cored case, of the same form as that in the female ntaining the spawn. The Salmon deposit their awn thus: The female in the month of August akes a little incision in the sand in clear water ith her fin, and drops a quantity of spawn, each out the bulk of a middling sized pea-she then rts forward seeking a place for another deposit the male follows her, and impregnates it, and en moves himself forward with a dexterous toke of the tail, stirring spawn and sand togeth-They make this deposit in clear water, here the current is moderate, and the bottom vel, and so shallow that the back of the Salmon e out of water.

But few men now on the stage, appear to have lowledge of the superabundance of these fish as r back as the period before the Revolution. If

y memory does not misgive me, a Mr Rogers d his company, seven in all, in the year 1784 or at Hunnewell's point, exclusive of Fox island, ok in set nets between eight and nine thousand ilmon. The average weight of each was 20 ounds of the first shoal, and the last eighteen unds. When I owned the same fisheries, the dinon were two or three pounds lighter. Where ogers caught a thousand, my fishermen had ed be industrious to get one hundred. In the ar 1813, I kept an account of the number and eight of Salmon caught. In five nets, were ught that year, 1143 Salmon. The last run ere usually smoked for the New York market, to in number weighing 2564, and 1765 when loked fit for market, sold at 14 cents the pound

to know the amount of Salmon caught on the Kennebee below Fiddler's reach. Fox Islands caught 1000-all the births at Cape Small Point. 500-Hunnewell's point 1143-Stago Island and all on the east side below the Fort 1500. All the above was one eighth of the quantity below Bath on the Kennebec, of Salmon only making 33,000. You perceive that the small schools, from the above would average about \$1 to the Salmon. Those sold fresh in Boston, before the middle of May did average 121 cents net profit, and 18 to 20 and 22 lbs. each, so that in a lot of 13, weighing 270 lbs. sold May 1st, of that year I received \$33 76. From which data, the conclusion may be drawn that every Salmon caught, was at that time worth a dollar. The Salmon fishery alone then on the Kennebec, below Fiddler's reach, was worth to the State \$33,000. And it is a fair estimate to value the Shad and Alewive fishery within the same compass at one half of the Salmon, making a total of \$49,500 to the Kennebec, below Fiddler's reach in the year 1813. This appears large, but by the manner the trade was carried on, the fact can be demonstrated with tolerable certainty. One third at least of the Salmon were sold fresh in the markets of New York, Newport and all the seaports between that and Portland, There were three regular trading sloops with a capital of about 3,000 dollars each, who purchased Salmon only, and generally exchanged the whole of their produce readily for that article, making up 9,000 dollars value. And II,000 for the consumption of the inhabitants was but a reasonable proportion in all the other methods of saving and cooking that fish. If therefore the Salmon, Shad and Alewive Fishery, even in that part of the Kennebec could be restored, it would give a source of wealth to the State about equal to the amount of the State tax.

Some facts illustrative of the tardiness with which mankind adopt improvements.

Canal Locks were invented in 1581 by engineers of Viterbe, in Italy. They were nearly a hundred years in getting fairly into use in France, and about one hundred and fifty in crossing the British Channel,

At this time it was made felony in several European States to ride in wheel carriages.

The Steam Engine was invented, or rather the principle of it discovered, by the Marquis of Worcester, as early as 1660. Few encouraged and none understood him. He died in great mortification. The honor was

afterwards engrossed by Savary. In 1765 the Earl of Stanhope applied the steam engine to propelling a vessel. A steam boat was run 20 miles on the Sankey Canal, Liverpool, in 1797, and another on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in 1801. Mr Niles, of the Register, says that he made a trip on the Delaware in a steam boat as early as 1791. In 1807, when Fulton was fitting up his first steam boat at New York, respectable, and sensible, and grey-headed men, said he was a fool. Now there is scarcely an interest in the community that does not depend, more to illustrate the case; which must be my apology or less, on steamboats.

OLIVER EVANS went before committees of Legislatures, first in Pennsylvania and then in Maryland, with a project of a steam carriage as early as 1804. He asked a little aid to defray the expense. They could hardly be prevented from reporting in favor, not of steam engines for carriages, but of a straight jacket for himself. Now we seem to hear the huzzas of a transatlantic nation, who have had the sagacity and ingenuity to seize and utilize the precious idea.

When Peter the Great, in 1700, or thereabouts, commenced a canal between the Wolga and the Don, the Governors and Boyards of the country opposed it earnestly, thinking it impiety to turn rivers out of the channels which Heaven had assigned them.

Manzenares navigable to the Tagus, and that to Lisbon, the Council said, if it had been the will of God that the the smoke house. I took some care that year the Council said, it it had been the will of God that the may be in some cases of imperfect organization,

When BRINLEY, the great Engineer, told a committee of Parliament, to whom Bridgewater's petition was referred, that canals were better than rivers, and would supersede them for the purposes of navigation, the committee were shocked, and asked him, 'And pray, Sir, what were rivers made for.' 'To feed canals,' the answer.

Dr FRANKLIN surveyed the route of the Delaware and C' e-apeake Canal, at his own expense, in 1757.

Baron NAPIER surveyed the route of the Forth and Clyde Canal, at his own expense, in 1761. Both have been accomplished, but after great delay.

Dr ZABDIEL BOYLSTON introduced inoculation for the small pox in Boston in 1721, and tried it first on his son Thomas, and other members of his family. But such was the force of prejudice and unbelief, that the other physicians gave a unanimous opinion against it, and the populace would have torn him to pieces if he had not retired from the city.-Centinel.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

FREE MARTIN

Is a term signifying a barren heifer, which is a twin with a bull-calf, and partakes in some degree of the nature of a male as well as a female. Many scientific persons have doubted the existence of an animal of this description, but it is now as well established that they are and what they are, as any other fact in animal economy.

' The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,' for May last, contains an article on this subject, from which we make the following extracts.

'Free Martins. We have been favored with the following account, which will not be found uninteresting to the anatomist, by a gentleman of this city, who is highly distinguished for the intelligence and success with which he has pursued the science of Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

'DEAR SIR-I some years ago had a valuable cow of the English breed, which brought twins, a bull and a heifer calf. As I had heard much of the character of these animals, commonly ealled "Free Martins," and knew that some investigations by ingenious anatomists were taking place in Europe, as to their peculiar construction, I decided at once to raise them for the purpose of minute observation, and ultimately for dissection, if it should be thought advisable.

'At about four years of age, the heifer was slaughtered. Dr Harris, of Milton, being desirous, with some friends, of remarking on any peculiarity of organization in the case, was present, and the result of his particular observations I send you. It was the opinion of the Doctor, that it would be well to give a description of the form, appearance, and habits of the animal, as tending for this intrusion.

'The male took a premium at Brighton, and was, it is believed, as perfectly formed an animal as has been raised in the State. There is much of his stock in very valuable descendants,

'The heifer was of a delicate form and slender figure; decr-like in the neck and limbs. Her habits were rather shy and solitary, though well tempered. No disposition for the male ever appeared. This is the more to be noted, as our farmers have, as to this particular, an opposite idea. They are besides, said, on the same author-When some Dutchmen proposed to make the river ity, to resemble so exactly, that they may well be yoked and worked together. However true this

it must be here observed, that, though similar in liquor generally. The Taunton Squash pear crees and Ordinances of the government afmarks and color, the difference of form was most I am respectfully yours, strongly marked.

JOHN WELLES.

In answer to this, Dr T. WM. HARRIS, gives a scientific description of the several peculiarities of the animal; and observes that Mr John Hunter (Observations on Animal Economy) says it appears almost an established principle, that when a cow brings forth twins, the one a bull and the other a heifer, the latter is unfit for propagation, and appears on dissection, to be an hermaphrodite.' * * *

'As far as I could determine, this heifer had the external organs very small; teats and udder distinet; the former like those of an ox. The external characters appeared to be those of a fine well formed heifer. She was very fat, the intestines loaded with it.'

Dr Hunter, in the treatise referred to above by Dr Harris, gives scientific descriptions, illustrated by cuts, of the appearances on dissection, of several individuals of this kind of animal anomaly; and observes, that 'It is known that they do not breed; they do not show the least inclination for the male, nor does he take the least notice of them. They very much resemble the ox or spayed heifer. From the singularity of the animal, and the account of its production, I was almost tempted to suppose the whole a vulgar error. Yet by the universality of the testimony in its favor, it appearing to have some foundation, I eagerly sought for an opportunity to see and examine them. I have succeeded in this inquiry and have found Onions are sowed to the best advantage in the fall, several.'

Although this production of nature, like other monsters, is of rare occurrence, yet to the student of nature's laws, the anomalies as well as the general rules which govern the operations of Omnipotent Power, are interesting. Moreover, a knowledge of facts of this kind, may lead to results of practical utility, and enable us to direct the tendency of animals and vegetables to increase and multiply, into those channels which promise the greatest benefit to mankind.

Not only Dr Hunter, but others, have been excited to inquiries on this subject; and in the remarks made in this case, it seems Dr Mitchill has described in some journal a like peculiarity. We think that those who are desirous of further information on this subject, may consult this well conducted journal of medical science to advantage. The experiment is an expensive one, and our farmers will not rear an animal which can be of but little value, unless they wish to produce another case for anatomical examination.

There was a want of general knowledge on this subject in our country, and many mistaken notions were entertained. A recurrence to the Medical Journal may furnish whatever is still wanting to elucidate this subject, so far as it is connected with the pursuits of the practical cultivator.

PERRY.

This is a pleasant liquor, and is made from pears, in the same manner that eider is from apples. The pears should, in general, be ripe before they are ground. The pulp or pomace should not remain long after grinding, but should be immediately put into the press. The most crabbed and worst cating pears are said to make the best perry. The fruit may be either large or small.

(cultivated in Massachusetts) produces fruit that is feeting the freedom of the Press, and anticipated held in the highest estimation in England for per- and commenced attacks on the offices of certain ry. It is an early pear, remarkable for the tenderness of its flesh; if it drops ripe from the tree, it bursts from the fall; whence probably its name. The liquor made from it is pale, sweet, remarkably clear, and of strong body, which produces a price in Europe fourfold of common perry. After perry is made, it should be managed in all respects like cider; it must be racked off when moderately clear; and must, if necessary be fined by isinglass. Boiling is said by some to have a good effect on perry, changing it from a white to a flame colored liquor, which grows better by long keeping and bottling. Good perry can scarcely be distinguished from champaign wine; is much lighter, very tri-colored flag. The defeated party retreated to sparkling, lively, has a pleasanter taste; and is evextensive manufacture than it at present receives in New England.

The Baltimore American Farmer, which has been conducted for nearly twelve years with distinguished reputation and success by John S. Skinner, Esq., has been transferred to Messrs I. Irvine Hitchcock and Co., who have engaged Mr Gideon B. Smith as its Editor, a gentleman eminently well qualified to maintain its former reputaion and usefulness.

FALL SOWING OF SEEDS.

Cabbages, Parsnips, Carrots, Spinach, and when it is desirable to get them early the next season, Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says, 'to cultivate parsnips, sow the seeds in autumn, soon after they are ripe; by which means the seed will come early the following spring, and let the plants get strong before the weeds will grow so as to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season.'

FARMER'S ALMANAC.

by Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New published by J. B. Russell, 52 North Market-street, and Carter & Hendee, corner of School and Washington-streets, in the course of next week, This Almanac, it is thought, will be found to be essentially improved in its usefulness and appearance; being printed in a very neat manner on new type, at the office of I. R. Butts. The astronomical department has undergone a complete revision, by Robert Treat Paine, Esq, the Editor of the astronomical part of the American Almanac. The tides are noticed with great precision-a large drawing, containing two views of the great eclipse of the sun, February 12, 1831-a very full list of national, and of state officers, in New England, and of the provincial government in New Brunswick, Canada, and Nova Scotia, is added: with a memorandum of the most prominent events of the past year-besides the usual agricultural matter for farmers, calendar of courts, miscellaneous matter, &c, &c, by the Editor of the New England Farmer.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FRANCE.

Paris Journals to the last of August have been received in this country, and contain details of proceedings of unparalleled interest, which cannot fail to exite and agitate fall people and all Gov-

opposition newspapers, the citizens of Paris assembled in great numbers on the morning of the 27th of July. Collisions took place between the troops of the police aided by gens d'armes and the Parisians, and the former gave orders to fire on the people. The population, headed by scholars of the military schools, attacked the Royal Guards and the troops of the police, and after a protracted and sanguinary contest, obtained a complete victory. The city hall, several military posts, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and other places, feebly defended by the Swiss and other guards, and troops of the lines were captured and surmounted by the St Cloud, where the King and Royal family had ery way worthy of more attention, and of a more retired. Some accounts state that the streets were deluged with blood for many hours on two days in succession, and that the killed amounted to some thousands.

While these events were occurring, at a 'meeting of Free Frenchmen,' it was decreed that in consequence of alleged violations of the prerogatives of the people, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois has ceased of right to be King of France, &c. The Duke of Orleans is Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and La Payette commander of the National Guards.

These events are of deep, thrilling, and universal interest; and we are happy to perceive in the elevation of La Fayette, and other moderate and judicious measures, that we are justified in the auticipation of the most auspicious results from the preliminary movements in the progress of rational freedom in France.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, September 4, 1830.

Apples .- Summer Russet, by Mr E. M. Rich-ARDS. Porter Apples and Grand Sachem, by Mr WINSHIP, of Brighton, Cream Apples-Lady The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831, Haley's Nonsuch, and Sweet Red Crab, from seed of the Siberian Crab, by Mr Manning, of Salem, England Farmer, is now in press, and will be Large Red Apples, very fine, no name, and Siberian Crab Apples, from Mr R. Howe. Large Green Apples, called in Hingham, 'King Apples, by Henry Cushing, Esq. of Hingham. English Codlin and Paris Pippin, by Mr JAMES READ. Kenrick Apples, a seedling from the farm of J. KENRICK.

> Pears .- Andrews Pears from Mr R. Howe. A French Pear, (name unknown,) by Mr R. Man-NING. White Dovenne, or Cox's Julianne, by Mr B. Weld, of Roxbury. Chelmsford, Tyngsboro, or Summer Mogul, of great size, but otherwise of ordinary quality, by Mr E. T. Andrews.

> Peaches .- A fine Seedling Peach, from Z. Cook, Jr. Jaques Peach, Noblesse, and two varieties of seedlings, all very fine, from Mr James Read-Fine specimens of this fruit from Mr Winship, of Brighton. A rich Seedling Peach, of handsome appearance, by Dr S. A. Shurtleff. Monsieur Jean, (Cox, No. 3) an excellent peach from Mr R. Manning, of Salem. Two seedling varieties of good quality, from Mr E. M. RICHARDS. Glosse Mignome, of uncommonly fine appearance and rich flavor, by Mr ELIJAH VOSE.

Plums .- By Mr R. Manning, of Salem, 4 sorts, not named. Canada Plums, the American Red or American Yellow, of Prince's Catalogue, Early The more austere the pears, the better will be the ernments.' In consequence of some Royal De-Coral or Golden Drop, of Bloodgood's Catalogue, and the German Prune. This latter variety is a aluable plum, possessing much of the appearance and many of the qualities of the French Prune. ine Plants and Nectarines, by Mr Hovey, of Weston, of large size and very fine flavor and ap- dish-all warranted of the first quality.

A specimen of large native Grapes, (white) by E. PHINNEY.

On Saturday evening, after the exhibition, a ine box of Plums was received from E. EDWARDS, Eso, of Springfield, Mass, They were taken rom a seedling tree, which was planted about 20 cars since in the garden of Judge Platt, in Vhitesboro, N. V. The stone was brought from msterdam, in Holland. Mr Edwards describes as a great and constant bearer, very hardy, and ot subject to blight. He states that he had on ne end of a very small limb of a tree, that was lanted out a year ago last spring, in the space of 2 inches, 35 full grown, ripe plums. Some of iese trees in Springfield, have produced this year, vo bushels each.

As DANIEL LOMBARD, Esq. of Springfield, was e first person who introduced the tree into that larter from Whitesboro, N. Y., it has been approiately called the Lombard Plum. It will, from s external showy appearance, make an excellent arket fruit; but it is deficient in flavor, comparwith our fine Plums. It can of course be exnded by suckers from the roots, or by planting e stones without grafting. Mr Edwards has ry generously offered to distribute the grafts id suckers to any gentlemen in the proper season r removing them. Some of them would be ry acceptable in this quarter.

A gentleman who had left Westchester, Pa, his tive village when 30 years of age, and had ever revisited it, lately returned unexpectedly, at age of 82, and was recognized by two old ladies different places, who had not seen him since departure. Perhaps when young he had made impression on their hearts which 52 years ild not efface.—Patriot

Hops .- The Concord Gazette states that the p-growers are the greatest sufferers by the gale 26th ult. Hops nearly ready to pick were nich heaten and torn. In Littleton, Boxboro', I Wilmington, great damage has been sustained. fore the gale the growers expected large crops first quality hops, but these are so much injured, t they will hardly now pass for second quality. The stone fruit, apples, corn, &c. were much naged.

In Charlestown, Va. an innumerable swarm of s ascertained that a merchant had a tierce coning 30 or 40 gallons of West India honey in cellar. In three days they carried off the

Bees for Sale.

'ersons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's ent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of arlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with ard's Patent Ilives, gratis, for their own family use The prices of swarms vary, according to their aght and quality. November and December is control to best time for removing the December is control to best time for removing the December is control to the december in the December in the December is control to the December in the December in the December is control to the December in the December is control to the December in the December in the December is control to the December in the December in the December in the December is control to the December in red the best time for removing the Bees; they can be aged, however, at any time previous. All orders, ser for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with 3. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Marketet, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

Sept. 10.

Seeds for Full sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth Cambridge, and Phuns from Isvac Fiske, Esq. of of 1830.) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Ra-Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Poncean -Price 622 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Premotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Precoded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on hielt these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

Suxon Sheep.

On Thursday the 234 day of Sentember, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Anction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon. Sheep, bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs George & Thos Searle in 1825 and '26; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lambs, and 10 Ewe Lambs.

Also, the well known full blooded Durham Improved Short Horned Bull Wyr Comer, unquestionably the best Bull in W. WOODBRIDGE, August 30, 1330. HENRY WATSON.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP:

ORCHARD GRASS; TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;

FOWL MEADOW GRASS:

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER:

RED CLOVER;

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER: also

WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee, BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE. nd 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

For Sale.

A valuable Form at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres-on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereona thriving young orchard and other fruit trees

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. epto1 Aug. 27.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar.

which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Co lebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Colebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. 4, dam Beauty, half Colebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurt-3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Bonyaman leff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

4f July 9.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-direct from the Brighton Nursery,

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c., at \$1 per hundred. Also Wilmot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

Wants a Place,

A middle aged man as a gardener. Inquire at the Farmer Sept. 2.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	1	FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	115 00	120 to
Pearl, first sort,	- 44	133 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	bashel.		90
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	14	8 50	9.00
Cargo, No. 2,	66	6.50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	1 "	6	7
Skimmed milk,	- 11	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, -	barrel.	5 50	5 87
Genesee,	- 11	5 25	5 62
Rye, best.	- 11	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	58	68
Rve,	- 14	65	67
Bailey,	11	60	65
Oats,	- 44	32	35
HAY,	ewt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	ewt.	11.50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality.	11	14 00	15 00
time.	cask.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at .	ton.	3 50	3 50
PORK, elear,	barrel	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	44	12 25	12.50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel		2 00
Orchard Grass,	44	i	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- "	- 1	4 00
Red Top (northern.) -	14	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	10
White Honeysuckle Clover,	poure.	00	38
Red Clover, (northern)	44	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, -	1 11	50	62
Merino, full blood, unwashed.	44	30	35
Merine, mixed with Saxony,		60	65
Merino, three tourths washed,	1 11	47	55
Merino, half blood, -	" "	45	50
Meriao, quarter -	44	37	42
Native, washed, -	1 11	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	52	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"		
		42	47
Pulled, " spinning, first ser	L ₂ 1 ** '		42

PROVISION MARKET.

i	CORRECTED EVEL	RV V	VEEK	BY	MRI HAY	WARD,	
	(Clerk of	Fan	euil-l	all A	larket.)		
	BEEF, best pieces, -	-	-		pound.	8]	10
	PORK, fresh, best piece	8,	-		- 44	8	10
	whole hogs,	-	_	-	111	5	6
	VEAL.		-		- 11	4	8
	MUTTON	-	-	-	1 11	4	12
	POULTRY,	•	-	-	16	10	14
l	BUTTER, keg and tub,	•	-	-	14	11	10
ı	Lump, best,				16	13	20
	EGGS,			-	dozen.	11	15
ı	MEAL, Rye, retail,	-		-	bushel.		85
ı	Indian, retail,	-			1 "		75
	POTATOS, new	-	-	-	44	20	30
	CIDER, [according to qu	alit	y,]	-	barrel.	3 50	4 00

Brighton Market-Monday, Sept. 6,

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 611 Beef Cattle, 953 Stores, 5214 Sheep, and 1002 Swine. The Market was much 'glutted' today; more than 100 Beef Cattle, more than one half the Stores, about 1000 Sheep, and about 2 or 300 Swine, re-

Prices-Beef Cattle-We shall quote the price the same as last week, from \$3.50 a \$4.50, although we think the Market something lower; we noticed some decent Cattle sold for a trifle over \$3.

Stores-Sales dull, too many at market for the season, although there were many buyers who probably intend purchasing tomorrow.

Sheep and Lambs.—From $\$1,12\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1,75; we noticed one lot of 200 for \$1,25, one lot of 80 for \$1,17, one lot for \$1, several lots for \$1,33, and several for \$1,50; also lots at \$1,621 and \$1,71.

Swine .- One lot of 400, mostly old, were taken at 41 a 412; at retail 4 a 5 cents.

MISCELLANIES.

the town.' 'Bless me,' said the inquirer, 'and it is supplied by principles dictated by conscience, he seems just ready to be delivered of another and accompanied by an earnest effort after such

It is stated that 15,000,000 feet of lumber is annually brought from Brunswick and Topsham to Bath, and thence shipped to the South. A large portion of it goes to the West Indies.

McBane was instantly killed by lightning in the one is quicker than a child, to understand a rule vicinity of Fort Covington, N. Y. while sitting wherein itself is concerned, and to notice, too, near a window with one of his children in his the least deviation from it. These occasional arms.

the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, as is sometimes the ease, generally follows some conducting substance, such as smoke, the steam from a mow of new made hay, metals, trees, &c. It is therefore prudent during a thunder shower to keep away from fire places, stove pipes, trees, the walls of buildings, and the like. The best remedy for a person struck senseless by lightning is, to dash the body plentifully with cold water. Many lives have been saved by this remedy, and it should be remembered and applied immediately .- Vermont Telegraph.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

'JUST THIS ONCE,' OR, THE RULE BROKEN.

'Just this once,' says the fond mother to herself, as she allows the cake or sweet-meat to slip into the mouth of her darling, in despite of her rules for preserving health. It is but a crumb, and how unkind to refuse the friend that so tenderly offers it; and then, just for once, it can do no harm. 'I must pacify my child this time, at any rate,' says the mother, pressed with the hurry of business, 'I may grant an unhallowed indulgence, in such a case as this, and just for once,' says she to herself. In the confusion, sometimes, occasioned by company, where the mistress does not preserve her calmness and self-possession, her disturbed manner necessarily propagating itself in any other way, never stop to reflect, lest the temthrough the family, down to the youngest child .then, is an urgent case; and the child must be kept quiet, at any price, 'just this once,' says the ence upon the faculties. vielding mother.

A little child is learning to go to bed alone; the point is nearly gained, but something occurs to disturb its habits, and raise a spirit of rebellion. The mother perhaps is called away in the midst, and she directs that it be rocked to sleep this once; and so the whole work is undone; aye more than

The child throws down its hat or gloves; the mother finds them, and does not exert herself to enforce the rule that should send them to their place; 'it is no matter just this once; another time I will talk loud and long.' Sometimes the child (and happy it is, if it is never a young lady) is suddenly called to go abroad; and then the agitation, hurry, and confusion, because the hat, cloak, or gloves, are misplaced! They did not happen to be put in place, 'just this once.'

Rules had better not be made, if there is not firmness enough in the mind that makes them, to resist the least temptation. In none of the ways

of private life, do we more see the want of steady principle, than in the management of little chil-In Berkshire county, lately, a gentleman ob- dren, from the first breath they draw. In some served a very corpulent man passing, and inquired happy exceptions, there is a native firmness of who it was: 'Why, that is Mr _____, father of temper in the parent; or where this is wanting have,' said the quick sighted doctor; 'but has thee ever and accompanied by an earnest effort after such a steady adherence to their principles, as will 'Certainly I do. Now thee 'lisee if thy blister don't do yield to no earthly feeling or solicitation,

There is a way of denying the wishes, and yet of leaving the mind of the child in a pleasant state; and it may be learned and practised by all parents. This firmness of principle does not involve a constant series of denials towards the DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- On the 18th July a Mr | child-for it soon learns what to expect; and no compliances lead to the destruction of all princi-Caution.—The electric fluid in passing from ple; the effect on the parent is enfectling to his own character, and on the child, to foster an uneasy and a disobedient temper, to subject it to the dominion of passion, and to lead on to evil consequences, more numerous than the power of human intellect can compute. LA JEUNE MERE.

Vermont Chronicle.

Management of Children .- In reflecting on the subject, I have been impressed with the idea, that there is room for improvement in the government and management of children. To assist parents in this desirable object, a friend thread. to good and wholesome government would wish a space of the Record, sufficiently large to give a few simple rules, which, if followed, cannot fail to have the effect suggested.

If one parent has refused a child a plaything, sugar plum, or anything else, let the other be sure to interfere, and say, ' poor thing it wants it and ought to be gratified.

It a child be stubborn and wilful, and need chastisement, and one parent attempt to inflict it, let the other by all means interfere, with, 'Poor thing, it sha'nt be banged to death.' In short, let parents never agree in what is best to be done, and the child will soon know what is what, and be fitted for many things.

If a child offend, either by breaking a plate or per should cool; box its ears with a smart blow; a powerful thump on the head has a wonderful influ-

If a child beg for a thing which has been two or three times refused, and at length sets to crying. relent, and let it have the thing cried for, by all and Farmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions. means, it will learn him perseverance.

As your daughters grow up, let them run from home in the evening, without knowing with whom or where, for why should parents be too particular! This indulgence will fit them for several things,

A good deal of whipping is by all means recommended; it makes children hardy, and a little shameless, and generally compels them to lie: but this will fit them for the buffetings of life,

Follow these rules, and my word for it, children will never break their parent's hearts; for parents who have hearts to be broken will never follow

Anecdote.-A physician not far from Albany, had an old superstitious lady for a patient. He applied a blistering plaster on the back of her neck, for a disorder in the head. After taking off the dressings from the blister, he threw them earelessly into the fire. 'Why, la, doctor,

why did thee throw them dressings into the fire? thee not know that it would eause my blister to dry up and make it very sore and painful? I always knew that it would ever since I was a child six years old, and have seen it tried fifty times or more.' 'No doubt you seen it have this effect since the large eclipse of the sun just as well as if I had not put the dressings in the fire. Well, I declare, said the lady, 'I am glad the dark day has done some good, for sure I never heard before that the dark day ever had done any good whatever. The blister did well, and the lady thought the doctor truly a learned man, and master of his profession .- N. Y. Medical Inq.

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Potato Cheese.-Select good white potatos, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce them to a pulp with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, add pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheeses in small baskets, where they will part with their superfluous moisture; dry them in the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or kegs, where they may remain a fortnight.

Age improves their quality, and they possess the property of never engendering worms. If kept in a dry, well closed vessel, they may be preserved for many years.

When a decanter stopper becomes tight, a cloth wet with hot water applied to the neck, will cause the glass to expand, so that the stopper may be easily removed.

Glass vessels may be cut in two, by tying around them at the place you wish to divide, a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and then setting fire to the

It is unnecessary to tell any who have had experience of the evil, that red ants are like the plagues of Egypt. The following method of destreying them seems to be too simple to be very effective; but I have known it succeed, when a house had been infested with them for years.

These insects are extravagantly fond of shag-barks, or American walnuts: fill a large dish with these nuts, cracked, and they will quit every thing else, to cluster upon it. When the dish is well covered, remove it carefully, and brush them all into the fire; at the same time have a little corrosive sublimate in a cup, to sweep in such as happen to stray from the dish; and touch all the cracks and crevices, from which you have seen them come with a feather, dipped in the same poison. In one week if this be repeated they will all be gone. means leave the cup, or poisoned feather about for an instant.

Chloride of Sada.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N.E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Eng-

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered by sending them to this office.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1830.

No. 9.

From the Elgin Courier, published in Scotland.

BSERVATIONS ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASK-ING OF BUTTER.

A number of copies of the subjoined having been tely printed in another form at the Courier office rone of our country gentlemen, we think we canot do a more acceptable service to our agricultural ends than to insert it in this place. It was drawn by order of the Agricultural Association, as the sult of inquiries into the practice adopted in Ircnd in the making of butter, and of the experience some extensive curers in the county of Aber-

1st. The milk house or dairy should have no ternal communication with any other building. must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and no tatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or anything likely to ipart a strong or had smell, should be kept therein. short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which mest kept sweet and clean.

2d. The milk when brought in from the covs sould be strained through a fine hair sieve or straier, and, when cool, put into sweet well seasoned cken cogs, kellers, or milk-pans-the latter to be referred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the st for taking off the cream, which should aways be churned while the cream is fresh.

3d. The churns whether pump or barrel, should made of the best well scasoned white oakal, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great tention should be paid to the washing, drying rl airing of the churns immediately after use, otherse they are sure to contract a sour and unwholeare smell, which must injure the quality of the

Ith. The Butter immediately after being churned, luld be thrown into fresh spring water where it luld remain for one hour at least, that it may w firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth shing, some fine salt should be put into the er, which will raise the color of the butter, and ige away any milk that remains among it. Besalting it is very essential that no milk or wabe left, otherwise a strong smell and unpleasant e will be the certain consequence.

th. The Butter thus prepared should be immeely salted. The proportions of salt may be from and one fourth to one and one half ounce of tch Salt for the pound of Butter-or, for the stoved Rock or Bay Salt one ounce for the ind. But when Butter is not intended to be t through the winter and spring, or for any long od, the quantities of Salt above recommended be somewhat reduced, the curer exercising own judgment in doing so.

. B. In Ireland, the use of salt and saltpetre is mmended, in proportions of one ounce of ed Rock or Bay Salt, and one fifth of an onnce altpetre to the Aberdeen pound.

th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a ing of Butter uncured to the next churning, he purpose of mixing the two together. This e invariably injures the flavor of the whole, renders it of too soft a quality ever aftewards et firm.-This applies to curers who are the are. ducers of the Butter-but as the greatest quanof hutter in this country is collected and cured

the practice of throwing the fresh Batter together, or less prevail in the making of Butter throughout and retaining it in that state for days until they have the country-but as a perseverance in such praccollected what they consider a sufficient quantity tices must ultimately have the effect of entirely to commence curing—the Butter treated in that destroying this profitable branch of agricultural manner is invariably found inferior to what is salt- industry, it is hoped the makers of Butter will see ed after churning. be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a Butter of the best quality, and that these mal-pracpackage when cured, the quality of the butter may tices, which are perfectly known, will be disconin great measure be preserved by giving it a partial salting and covering it over with a clean linen eloth lipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country Dealers who are in the habit of sending earts through the Districts where they reside, to collect the Butter should endeavor to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the Butter, that it is churned upon the day it is called for.

7th. When the butter is cured, it should be tramped firm into the firkin with a round, wooden tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the crose, and then covered over with a little of the purest saltsufficient room merely left for the head of the cask, and must be well secured, to exclude air, and to prevent the pickle from getting out.

Sth. The Liverpool stoved Salt, or Portugal St Ubes, or Bay Salt, is from strength and quality, always to be preferred. All Salt must be kept quite dry, and at a distance from fire, to prevent pense of money and time comparatively small, he first imbibing the smell of the smoke. If kept in a cask, a little unslacked lime placed under it will prevent it from drawing moisture from the ground.

9th. The mixing of the salt with the Butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely expelled, and no time should then be lost in tramping it into the firkin the mechanic, who risks all on a single project, which wll make it draw even and firm.

10. The milk of new calved cows should never be set for Butter until at least 4 days after calving, as a small quantity of beast-milk Butter will injure a whole firkin. The practice of scalding cream in cold weather should also be avoided, as cream thus treated will never make good Butter.

11. Great care should be taken not to steep the firkin in boggy or unwholesome water. Nothing but the purest spring or clear running water should be used for that purpose - and the firkins should be rendered perfectly dry inside after being steeped, either by long dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel. Old Butter should never be mixed with new-and the lining of the casks with "inferior sorts, or Grease Butter, is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

cak or ash, (the former to be preferred,) and the their industry, in the first instance to fifty acres of brgest size should not exceed 84 lbs. gross, that land, exclusive of the necessary proportion of being the size used in Ireland, and most conven- woodland. The result would prove so decisively ent and saleable in the London market. The the superior advantages of small farms, as more casks should be tight and well hooped. Beech, than probably to induce the farmer to continue plane, ash, &c, should never be used, as that qual- his industry on a scale, which would yield so much iy of wood is more apt to absorb the pickle, and, in point of crops, save so much labor, render a isdependent of the injury thereby occasioned to frequent view of the entire farm, and the collectne butter, it will often lead to dispute about the ing of the produce to the barn so convenient,

· To render these observations more complete, it dren, 'fifty acres will not suffice to support my night be thought necessary to point out the in- family. It may be replied, and with more truth, perchants they are particularly cautioned against [urious, and even nefarious practices, which more 'no, nor one hundred acres,' because of the un-

Should, however, there not it to be their own interest to produce nothing but tinued. The dealers in the country have it in their power to put a check to them-and it is expected they will do so, by refusing to purchase from those who adopt any artificial means to hasten the making of the butter, or to increase the quantity, while the quality is thereby deteriorated.

SMALL FARMS-COLLECTING MANURES.

The great principles of agriculture may be reduced to these two points: keep small farms and manage them well. What constitutes a small farm, or in what consists good management, are subjects deeply affecting the best interests of society, and have engaged volumes of the most philanthropic writings. The pages of a work, limited in size and devoted to various purposes, can afford but a short review of a subject so comprehensively useful, yet, by entering directly into real matter and avoiding the prolixity of books, much instruction and benefit may be obtained at an ex-

An anxiety to grow rich has done more injury and produced more disappointment to farmers than to any other class of fortune hunters: the merchant, who not only risks his entire capital, but also his utmost credit on a single voyage, may succeed even beyond his calculation, and may, at once, increase his fortune and enlarge his credit: may succeed to riches and its comforts; but the farmer, who enlarges his fields beyond his actual means of cultivating them never succeeds in high design.

Land badly tilled and badly fenced, produces a small crop, which not unfrequently becomes a prey to the inroads of cattle, or suffers for want of hands to secure it in harvest; yet such must be the fate of large farms, that is, farms exceeding the disposable means of the proprietor. No general rule can be laid down to determine the proper size of a farm, as it must be regulated by a whole view of the farmer's means, family, &c. ; but in choosing a farm, it would be a prudent maxim to prefer one even apparently too small, to one that might prove too large; and perhaps the generality of farmers, who look merely to the 12. The casks ought to be made of the best support of a family, might do well to confine But,' says the farmer, who has six or eight childeniable fact, that one hundred acres badly tilled will produce less than fifty acres well managed, and that the labor necessary to the good tillage and management of the small farm, will not be sufficient even for the slovenly management of the large one.

It is unnecessary to describe, how a large farm may be ruined, in the case of a proprietor whose capital is small; every practical farmer can explain, and the most superficial view of hundreds of such farms, to be seen in all directions, will at once convince the doubtful. It only remains to see how the farmer and his family can be supported on a farm of fifty acres.

The skilful farmer will keep his lands in a state of constant productiveness; the most injudicious management or the most apparent neglect can alone cause land to remain for years or even for a season without contributing to the farmer's sustenance; this state, however, seldom fails to attend rooms of the Institute, by Doct. T. Romeyn Beck, large farms. A rotation of crops and a supply a copy of which we have received, and shall ere of manure will secure this constant state of productiveness. Every farmer is a sufficient judge of the managing a rotation of crops, and, in some measure, acts on that principle; but the mind and labor are so divided in the care of large farms, that neither can be brought to act with sufficient judgment or effect. A proper disposition of cattle, added to a judicious collecting of manure, will always produce the means of enriching and invigorating the soil, nor can there ever appear any want of a sufficient supply of manure for every purpose of the farm.

The collecting of compost, or manure, being indispensable to the farmer, it shall be here first attended to. Compost is to be considered, both as to its quantity and its quality. The quantity may be increased by mixing clay, or other unfermented matter with the manure; the entire mass will partake of the salts, and all ferment together. The quality, which seems of more importance than the quantity, may be improved by choosing a proper site for the manure heap. It should not be made in a hole, because the rain water will soon fill the hole and chill the manure; which should, in order to fermentation, preserve a considerable heat: it should not be made on a hill because its juices will run from it: it should not be exposed to rain, because the water passing through it will carry away its most valuable part; nor should it be entirely excluded from the air which is essentially useful to it. With these general observations in view, the farmer will easily contrive a proper plan for collecting a sufficiency of rich compost for all the uses of his farm, which, thus plentifully supplied, will never degenerate into a barren waste. The manure heap should be placed near the farm yard, so that the rotten straw, hedding of the cattle, &c, may be easily removed to it; a sewer or gutter should also be contrived to carry off the urine from the cattle's stalls to a reservoir near the manure; and finally, it should be collected on a flat spot of ground, so hard as to be, if possible, impervious to the juices, which would otherwise sink into the earth and be totally lost .- N. Y. Farmer.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ERRATA.

the following corrections in my communication two pots with vines growing in each, and each the day, and the following gentlemen choses

In 2d column, 32d line, for '1820' read 1829. 42d line, for 'your' read our.

gaged, I did not fully peruse Mr Lowell's letter of August 27, until this day: 1 am consequently unable to reply thereto in time for your next paper, but shall in the one next after.

Very respectfully,

WM ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1830.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The second anniversary of the Albany Mortieultural Society was held at Albany, on Tuesday the 7th inst, in the spacious hall and ante rooms of the Acadamy and Institute. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, it was in all respects an elegant and rational festival. The annual address was delivered at 12 in one of the long present to the readers of the New England Farmer. The following account of the exhibition, &c, we have abstracted from the Albany Argus.

The decorations of the hall were chaste and splendid. This room is 80 feet long, 40 broad, and 20 high, and ornamented by twenty Corinthian columns, four upon each angle, exclusive of four at the corners. The whole room was encircled with appropriate festoons, fastened at the top of each shaft, and decorated at these points with twenty large honquets of the richest flowers, two and three feet in height, and partially concealing the capitals. Brilliant bunches of flowers were also displayed over the different entrances, and upon the mantles. A large and beautiful star, composed of the double helianthus, dinmishing to points from a six inch centre, and the ntervals filled with paintings of fruits, was conspicuous opposite the principal door. The upper end of the hall exhibited a bosquet of uncommon size and and produce an hundred fold. singular beauty, eight feet high and six feet broad. in the form of a heart, and surmounted by a splendid floral eagle, peering amid the draper; of the festoons; the whole displaying some thousands of flowers, and of almost every hue and colorthat is pencilled by the prolific hand of nature, studding and encircling clusters of grapes passing in a continuous vine through the centre and in parallel tural and agricultural knowledge. shoots from each side. A large sheet of paintings of fruit, in colors, by a youth, appeared as a pedestal. Above, and near the ceiling, were the initials of the society, in large letters composed of the richest flowers, surrounded by an oval of evergreen, interwoven with roses, &c .- Such were among the floral decorations of the hall, which, were arranged under the general superintendence of Mr Wilson, of the Albany Nursery, assisted by other professional gardeners. The large bouquet phy, gardener to E. C. Delavan, Esq.

Nor were the contributions of Pomona less his fame, splendid and interesting than those of her fair sister. The centre table, extending through the chusetts Horticultural Society. hall, was appropriated to these, and exhibited a were regaled with these rich delicacies of the elevated patriotism of its citizens. MR FESSENDEN-I must beg of you to make garden. In the centre of the fruit tables were The annual election was held in the course of

water grape, and four pots with branches of the peach, plum, apple and quince, literally loaded Having been absent from home and much en, with their natural fruit, and decorated with roses and other flowers by the hands of two fair visiters. The plums, particularly, excited admiration. They comprised about thirty varieties, all of great excellence, many of which are natives of, and almost peculiar to, our city and neighborhood; and others of them seem to have found with us their favorite home. Among the former, we enumerate the prune and Bleecker's gage, two seedlings grown from seeds which came from Germany, the Schuyler gage, Chancellor gage, and the Jefferson and Eleanor plums, the two latter known to be seedlings; beside a large seedling blue gage. We also noticed a dish of green gages, every one of which grew double, labelled with the name of D. B. Slingerland,

We have not room for an enumeration of the different sorts and baskets of fruit. There appears to have been no differing. A branch of filberts was exhibited from the garden of Charles E. Dudley. The nuts when perfectly ripe, are very fine, superior to the imported, and the trees can be easily propagated. They are ornamental and appropriate for hedges.

At half past 3 P. M. about one hundred gentlemen sat down at Cruttendin's. Jesse Buel, Esq. presided, assisted by three Vice Presidents and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangemonts. Gov. Throop, and several gentlemen, were among the guests. After the cloth was removed, several toasts were drank; we have room but for few of them.

By J. Buel, Esq. President. The Garden-Created for the felicity of man: a Paradise still to those who know how to estimate its treasures and appreciate its charms,

By E. C. Delavan, Esq. 2d Vice President, Horticulture-May a taste for its pursuits extend, until all our waste places shall bud and blossom,

By Isaac Denniston, Esq. 3d Vice President. The memory of De Witt Clinton-The friend of Horticultural institutions-his genius shed a lustre over our pursuits.

By Dr P. Wendell. James Mease-Distinguished as well for his literature and science, as for his ardent zeal in the promotion of horticul-

By John T. Norton, Esq. The Garden-An apt emblem of the heart of man; if neglected, it runs to waste and ruin; but if well cultivated and improved, its usefulness is unbounded, its sources of delight inexhaustible.

By Rev D. Brown. Our lengthened catalogus of blessings - Comfort me with apples,' said an ancient Sage. We have many more delicious fruits.

By Mr James Wilson. Thomas Andrew Knight, was designed and executed by Mr Matthew Mur- President of the London H. S .- The rude northern blasts have not withered a fair leaf of

Sent by Gen. Dearborn, President of the Massa-

The State of New York .- Distinguished for its rich display of peaches, plums, pears, grapes, ap- rapid advancement in commerce, manufactures, ples, melons, &c, while at the lower end of the rural economy, and internal improvements, as for hall, some hundreds of ladies and other visiters the intellectual attainments, enterprising spirit and

inserted in your paper of 3d inst. In first column, bearing from eight to ten branches of the sweet officers of the society for the ensuing year:

JESSE BUEL, President. ALERED CONKLING, 1st Vice President, EDWARD C. DELAVAN, 2d Vice President. ISAAC DENNISTON, 3d Vice President. DOUW B. SLINGERLAND, Treasurer. JAMES G. TRACY, Cor. Sec'v. R. M. Meigs, Recording Sec'y.

All the proceedings were gratifying in a high degree. The festival and its results-the rich and various fruits and vegetables-the spirit of emulation and improvement among us-and particularly the series of eloquent and interesting annual addresses-are renewed proofs of the utility of the society. Surely our citizens will feel a direct interest in the encouragement of what contributes so amply to the necessaries and delicacies of their tables, and to the advancement of one of the noblest employments of mankind.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

PACKING FRUIT TREES FOR EXPORTA-TION.

SIR-The following is the plan adopted by Mr Prince of New York, in packing fruit trees, and which I can recommend, from experience, to your eaders:-As soon as the tree is taken out of the ground, the roots are dipped in a thick mixture oundles, and dipped in all at once, and a mat is apped over them, to keep the earth round them ogether. They are afterwards placed in a box, and a piece of wood is fixed across the box, over he top part of the roots, to prevent them from noving, as the branches are not lapped up at all. I have had trees packed in this manner, which tave remained in the above condition four months; and, when unpacked, the roots were throwing out new fibres. This occurred last spring; and, although the season was so unfavorable, the trees nade exceedingly fine strong shoots. The plan dopted by Messrs Buel & Wilson, of the Alpany nursery, in packing their fruit trees, is as ollows :- They dip the roots well in a mixture of earth and water; but instead of lapping the oots in a mat, they lay them in the end of the box, and fill in between them with wet moss; so that he lid of the box presses against the moss, and hus prevents the roots from being shaken. 1, lowever, consider the plan of lapping the roots n a mat superior to that of filling in with wet noss, because a dampness proceeds from the moss, which produces a mildew on the branches of the rees so packed. This has been the case with rees that I have received packed in this way; out, after they had been unpacked for a short ime, the mildew disappeared. The trees which I eceived this season, from Messrs Buel & Wilon, are :-

[Here follows the list of the trees. Mr Saul peaks under another date, of these trees, as havver known imported. Editor N. York Farmer. M. SAUL. Lancaster, June 15, 1830.

Fruit Trees (Pears and Apples) were taken out o Madras, in 1793, by Mr Main, in a box of damp noss; the moss was damp when the trees were acked, not touched by the way, and, after a oyage of three months, was found dry, but the rees alive. Some gooseberries and currants, which were packed with them, were dead. The essel sailed from London on Jan. 1, and arrived he beginning of April. The trees came from Mesers Loddiges.

From the New York Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from Henry Perrine, Esq. Consul, &c. dated San Juan Hatista de Tabasco, Mexico, formerly Villa Hermosa, July 29, 1830, to Sammel L. Mitchell.

stingless bees, of which you may dispose as you may think proper.

'As fibrous plants are my favorites, my principal motive for coming from Campeachy to Tabaseo, was to obtain intelligence concerning that variety of the Agave Americana, which produces the very long fibres called Pita. Other plants of this district, such as Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, and others, will engage my attention. Among other specimens sent from Campeachy to New Orleans, is the Dolichos Pruriens or Cow-itch.

The Bees have arrived in a lively condition, and although they were received only yesterday afternoon, (Sept. 1st.) are now making their exvivacity. Their dwelling place is a hollow log, from 1 to 121-2 cts. per piece. Muskmelons, part of a naturally excavated tree, in which from 1 to 8 cts. per piece .- N. Y. Farmer. these little creatures delight to live. The little swarm, after having been released from its imprisonment, came forth, and the members visited the flowers of the contiguous garden .- It was observed, as proof of their neat economy, that of earth and water. The roots are then tied in after having been immured during the voyage. the notable insects came forth loaded with the remains of their deceased associates, or with some excrementitous or foul matter. They thus seemed intent on cleaning their house.

> A hole in the side of the log, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, answers the purpose of the entrance as a common hive,

They are not so large as the common honey bee; but they have a neat aspect for an insect. As they are such harmless little creatures, it would please me very much to get a swarm of them. But I fear the number is so reduced that it will require an apiary-man of more skill than I possess, to take the best care and make the most of them. I wish such a person would present himself, and take the colony under his protection. Something novel and curious, at any rate-perhaps something useful, might arise from it.

An entomological description is desirable, but this must be postponed, on account of its nicety and difficulty, until a future day.

TEMPORAL INSTRUCTION BY CLERGY-MEN.

If Clergymen, in addition to their spiritual duties, would attend a little more to the things of the body, and instruct their hearers in matters of natural science and political economy, as Dr Chalmers does and proposes to others, they would do them much real service. By having their attention exclusively directed to a world to come, they are diverted from their temporal miseries here, and ng arrived in better order than any he had taught to linger on in suffering, as if it were a condition of their existence, and a sort of penance to insure future happiness, instead of exerting themselves to improve their worldly circumstances.

[We fully agree with Mr Loudon, that the usefulness of Clergymen might be greatly extended by considering the works of nature as well as the Bible, to be a revelation.]-N. Y. Farmer.

Average Price of Vegetables sold at Washington Market, New York, for August, 1830. Potatees, from 25 to 44 cts. per bushel. Bush Beans, from 371 to 75 cts. per bushel.

Beans, from 75 ets to 1,00. Sweet Polatoes, 1,00. Cubbages, from 37½ to 75 ets. per doz. Beets, from 2 to 4 cts. per bunch. Carrots, from 2 to 3 cts, per bunch of 7. Parsnips, 4 cts, per bunch Bees without Stings .- 1 send you by Capt. of 6. Turnips, 371 cts. per bushel. Lecks, 6 Powers, of the schooner Washington, a hive of cts. per bunch of 12. Celery, from 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers, from 124 to 374 cts. per hundred. Lettuce, from 151 to 183 cts. per doz. Succory, from 121 to 184 cts. per doz. Tomatocs, from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per half peck. Egg Plant, from 2 to 4 cts. per piece. Corn, 25 for 121 cts. Okra, 121 to 25 ets. per hundred. Sorrel, 61 ets per half peck. Water-cress, 123 cts. per half peck. Salsify, from 6 to 8 cts per bunch of 12. Onions, from 50 to 621 cts. bushel. Peppers, from 121 to 25 cts per hundred, Parsley, 3 cts, per bunch. Herbs, of all kinds, from 12 to 18 bunches for 12 1-2 cts. Apples, from 25 to 1,00 per bushel. Pears, from 37 1-2 to 75. Peaches, from 50 cts. to 3,00, Plums, from 50 cts. to 3,00. Grapes, cursions to and from their habitation with great from 8 to 12 1-2 cts. per half peck. Halermelons,

Expense of Ardent Spirits .- A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing, from his thirty years' labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows :- 'During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store, and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire.' On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars .- N. Y. Far.

THE HAIR.

In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance-and should not from any light consideration be neglected. Their health, and we conceive in some respect their beauty also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children by peleness of complexion, weak eyes, and frequent complaints of headache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled ' Advice to young mothers-by a grandmother'we recommend their attentive perusal to every

'The hair on children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years old-as the shorter the hair can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body, especially water on the brain .- Besides, there is good reason for believing, that children who have a great quantity of hair, are most liable to eruptions, as scald head, &c ; it is at least certain, that in them eruptions are very difficult to remove. The trouble, also, of keeping long hair sufficiently clean, and the length of time necessary for this purpose, is often a cause of much ill humor and many cross words, between children and their attendants, which it would be better to avoid.

'Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, lest repeated cutting the hair for so many years should make it coarse, may be assured they have no cause for this apprehension, provided the hair be kept constantly brushed. I have never seen softer, finer hair, than on girls who have had it kept short-like that of school boys-until they were Lima in their tenth year.'-Journal of Health.

FANCY WOODS.

Even at a comparatively early stage of the arts, mankind appear to have made use of the bright or variegated colors of wood, to give beauty both to their dwellings and their furniture. The temple built by King Solomon was overlaid on the inside with boards of cedar:—'all was cedar; there was no stone seen,' and among the most ancient specimens of ornamental furniture that are to be met with, we find that attempts have been made to heighten the effect by the contrast of various kinds of wood. Although, both in the materials and the designs, these are inferior to the productions of modern art, many of the cabinets which are still preserved have much higher claims to notice than their mere antiquity.

In all these works a vencer or thin plate of the fancy wood is laid down in glue, upon a surface of a plainer description. This process is of course cheaper than if the whole work were made of the solid fancy wood. The beauty of fancy wood arises in many sorts from its being crossgrained, or from its presenting the fibres endways or obliquely to the strace. These diferent positions of the fibres, as well as their different colors in grained woods, give a clouded and mottled variety to the surface; and when some of the parts are partially transparent, as is the case with fine mahogany, the surface gives out a play of different tints, as the observer shifts his place, or the light falls upon them, and consequently is reflected at different angles.

In the earlier stages of the art of cabinet making, and before the forests of the tropical regions had been explored for those beautiful woods which have since added so much to the elegance of modern furniture, the veneering and ornamenting were in woods of native growth. None of these have the deep and warm tints of the finest of the foreign, but the figures with which they are marked are often very beautiful. The yew, which, with its other tints, blends a certain trace of pink or rose-color, and when it is gnarled or knotty, has a very rich appearance, was the wood used for the finest and most costly works. The common veneering timber was walnut; but as that has but few of those variegations, which are technically termed curls, the works ornamented with it were rather deficient in beauty. The knotty parts of 'pollard' oaks, and 'pollard' elms, are much better adapted for the purpose of ornament; but as the grain of both is open, and as it is apt to rise, and as the earlier cabinet-makers were not so well acquainted with the art of varnishing, as those of modern times, the beauties of these woods were not turned to the proper account.

Comparative durability of Oak and Chesnut -- In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that posts of oak and others of chesnut were planted in Somersetshire-when they had to undergo repair in 18 years, which is longer than oak posts would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable and the chesnut very little worr. The oak posts were renewed, the chesnut remained, and in twentyfive years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of oak posts and rails, and partly of chesnut posts and rails-the trees made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years, the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to

need to be strengthened by spurs, while the chesnut required no such support. A gate post of chesnut, on which the gate had swung for fifty years, was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed in chesnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1782. It should seem therefore, that young chesnut is superior to young.oak, for al! manner of wood work that has to be partly in the ground.

THE INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Hufeland, in his celebrated work on the means of preserving health, presents the following beau ideal of a frame destined to longevity.

Let me now be permitted to delineate the portrait of an individual destined to long life. He has a well-proportioned stature, without however being too tall; but rather of the middle size, and tolerably thick set, his complexion is not too florid: too much ruddiness, at least in youth, is seldom a sign of longevity. His bair appreaches more to the fair than to the black; his skin is strong but not coarse. His head is not too large -he has prominent veins on the limbs, and his shoulders are rather round than flat. His neck is neither very long nor shorthis stomach does not project-and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long, and his inferior limbs are firm and round. He has a broad arched chest, a strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a considerable time without inconvenience or difficulty, In general, there is a complete harmony of proportion among all parts of the body. His senses are good, but not too delicate-his pulse is slow and regular.

His stomach is excellent—hisappetite good, and digestion easy. The joys of the table, in moderation, are to him of importance—they increase the vigor of his system, and tune his mind to screnity, while his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not, however, eat merely for the sake of eating—but each meal is an hour of daily festivity—a kind of delight, attended with this advantage, among others, that it rather increases than diminishes his riches. He eats slowly, and has not too much thirst. An instituble thirst is always a sign of rapid self-consumption.

In general he is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love, and hope,—but insensible to the impressions of hatred, anger, and avarice. His passions never become too violent. He is fond of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculations—is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity—has no unbounded thirst after the honors or riches of the world—and hanishes all unnecessary thought of to morrow.

DIGESTION.

'It is a common enough belief,' says an European medical writer, 'that a dram after meals promotes digestion. But there cannot be a more erroncous opinion. Those, indeed, who have acquired this pernicious habit, may find, that without their usual stimulus, digestion goes tardily on. But this only bespeaks the infirm and diseased state to which the stomach has been reduced. For the digestion of the healthy and unaccustomed, is sure to be interrupted and retarded by a dram. Common observation might satisfy us of this. But the question has been submitted to direct experiment by Dr Beddoes; and he found that the animals to whom spirits had been given along with their food, had digested nearly one half less, than other similar animals from whom this stimulus had been withheld.'-Prof. Hitchcock.

new england parmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1830.

SWINE

Should not be kept in close and filthy pens. Although they are supposed to be naturally filthy animals, they thrive better and enjoy better health when allowed clean and airy lodgings. The late Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, in an article entitled ' Notices for a Young Farmer,' &c, observed that, 'There is no greater mistake than that of gorging swine, when first penned for fattening. They should, on the contrary, be moderately and frequently led; so that they be kept full, but do not loathe or reject their food; and in the end contract fevers and dangerous maladies, originating in a hot and corrupted mass of blood. In airy and roomy, yet moderately warm pens, paved or boarded, and often cleansed, they are healthy and thriving. They show a disposition to be cleanly, however otherwise it is supposed, and always leave their excrementitious matter in a part of the pen different from that in which they lie down. No animal will thrive unless it be kent

The same writer asserts that fatting hogs should always be supplied with dry rotten wood, which should be kept in their pen, for the animals to eat as their appetites or instincts may direct. It has been supposed, likewise, that swine thrive better when they can obtain fresh earth, which they are often observed to swallow with greediness. Charcoal, it is said by some, will answer as good if not a more valuable purpose; and that if swine can obtain charcoal, they will not only greedily devour a portion of that substance, but will be but little inclined to rooting, and remain much more quiet in their pens than under ordinary treatment.

The modes in which swine are fattened in some of the western parts of the State of New York. are stated to be these. 'About the first of September, begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins. mashed together with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into the mixture after it cools. From two to four weeks before killing time, the food should be dry Indian corn and clean cold water. Mr Yonghans fattens his hogs in a large yard or field, with a shelter in it to which they may retire to sleep. But Elder Turner says hogs should never knew what liberty is; but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of food.'*

Rubbing and currying the hides of hogs while fattening, is said to be of great advantage to them. It is not only very gratifying to the animals, but conducive to their health. It will be well, likewise, in every stye to place a strong post for them to rub against. During the time of their fattening they should have plenty of litter, which will be a double advantage, providing for their comfort, and increasing the quantity of manure.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming, or baking, all sorts of food given to swine. The last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, informs that a 'Mr Timothy Kirk, of Yorktown, Penn. fed one pig with boiled potatees, and Indian corn, and another with the same arti-

^{*} Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vo'. ii. pp. 39, 40.

s unboiled. The two animals were weighed ery week, and the difference between them was 6 to 9. The experiment was continued severweeks, and the animals alternately fed on boiled sing from boiled food,"

Steaming will answer as good a purpose as ling, and with a proper apparatus is more easily

d cheaply effected.

Carrots, according to Arthur Young are better d for swine than potatocs, and some other iters assure us that parsnips are better than her for feeding them. An English writer says, ey fatten all their pork in the island of Jersey, th parsaips. They are more saccharine than rots, and it is well known that nothing fattens gs faster, or makes finer pork than the sugar ne.' Mr Young also asserts that 'the most ofitable method of converting corn of any kind o food for swine, is to grind it into meal, and x this with water in cisterns, in the proportions five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of ter, stirring it well several times a day, for three eks, in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer son, by which time it will have fermented well become acid, till which it is not ready to give. mixture should always be stirred immediately ore feeding, and two or three cisterns should cept fermenting in succession, that no necessity occur of giving it not duly prepared. The Judge Peters, also asserted that 'sour food is t grateful and alimentary to swine. One galof sour wash goes farther than two of sweet." e sentiments, however, which are at least apntly in opposition to the opinion of the above prated agriculturists have been advanced by r writers. An English work, entitled 'Farm-Calendar,' (authors name not given) declares much has been said, and little understood t purposely souring food for hogs. It is not acidity can possibly tend to making fat, but found that pigs will readily fatten upon soil ther acescent food, a sweetish taste and gluas quality succeeding fermentation; and that will do so still more readily upon such as reached the acid state, I know, and have in hundreds of instances.' In order to reele these writers it will only be necessary to it to the different stages of ordinary fermen-, and the products of each stage. The first of fermentation produces sugar, and is called accharine fermentation. The second stage opes alcohol, [spirit of wine] and is called inous fermentation. The third produces ear, and is called the acid fermentation; and mirth and last stage converts the matter ferng into a substance, which is not only offenbut poisonous, and is called the putrid fertion. Thus if you soak wheat or other farias substance in water, of a proper temperawill first become sweet, and begin to sprout etate; it will next afford spirit or alcohol; ue the process the wash turns sour, at first gly, and then more strongly acid; and at last hole becomes putrid. It prohably contains nourishment when it is sweetest, but is valudell very sour, when it is worth little or nothand when the putrid fermentation has comd it is worse than nothing, as food for any s. The wash, then, should be given to the while it is yet sweet, or but beginning to be used for kindling it.

IMPROVED COOKING GRATE.

We have received a pamphlet, lately printed in Philadelphia, entitled ' Specification of a Patent for an Improved Cooking Grate, intended chiefly I unboiled food, with a uniformity of result, for cooking by Means of Inthracite Coal. Granted ich sufficiently showed the very great profit to Thomas Vinton, of Philadelphia, October 31, 1829. With Remarks by the Editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institution.'

After giving a description and drawing of this apparatus, the pamphlet proceeds with the following remarks by the Editor of the Journal,

Experience, the best test of the worth of either persons or things, has so far as it has come to our knowledge, been altogether in favor of the apparatus above described. An intimate friend in Philadelphia, whose family is large, and in whose word and judgment we have entire confidence, has had Mr Vinton's grate in use for some time, and is too well pleased with it to be willing to return to the wood fire for the purpose of cooking, or indeed, to any other mode with which he is acquaintcd. At a very early period this grate achieved a

signal triumph in his family; it not only silenced the opposition made to the trial of it by the occupants of the kitchen, but has converted them into zealous advocates, as they find it answers the purposes intended in a very perfect manner, while it possesses that valuable attribute of an anthracite coal fire, the requiring so little attention to keep it

'Meat baked in the oven, we are assured, cannot be distinguished, by the epicures, from that roasted before the fire; the surface is well browned, and the gravy unburned. Bread, and the various articles of pastry, are baked as well as in a brick oven, the heated air communicating a much more equable temperature to the plates of the oven than a direct fire. We have not, ourselves, seen the grate in operation, or tasted of the savory viands which it sends forth, we should not therefore, have ventured a decided opinion in its favor, had not its character been furnished by those who have no personal interest in bringing it into notice.

'Those grates which have hitherto been put up, have not been furnished with boilers. With the appendages such as bars of wrought iron to place kettles &c. above the fire; a trivet or shelf, in front of the grate, and the fire brick; the cost of them is thirty five dollars. When a boiler is added, this of course will increase the price in proportion to its size, and the material of which it is made, as of tinned copper, or iron. The cost of a sliding blower, and the work in fixing it is not included as not being essential to the use of the grate. The quantity of coal used is said to he about the same as that for an ordinary parlor

The following extracts from Mr Vinton's ' Directions for making a coal Fire, and for using the Cooking Apparatus,' will be serviceable as well for those who do not as those who do use such apparatus, if they have occasion to burn anthraeite coal.

' Anthracite coal, when broken into pieces from the size of a hen's egg to that of a common sized tea-cup, and free from dust, will burn freely, without the aid of a blower, if left to kindle and but a small quantity of coal is added at a time. The fire also, will, in this case be much clearer and stronger. - Dry wood, or charcoal, should be

'The blower will facilitate the kindling of the fruit trees is also extending.

fire in the morning, and at other times when it is low, but it should be used sparingly; for when used but a short time, the heat becomes so intense as to melt the ashes and stony substances found in the coal and form a cement, which prevents the free circulation of the air, and the fire soon becomes dull and sluggish. Whenever this is the ease the whole mass should be broken up, by putting the poker under the basket part of the grate, between the bars, and lifting the coal; or by passing it between the front bars and prying the coal up. The first method is best; as it not only lightens the coal, but frees the grate from ashes. The lower the coal lies in the grate, the brisker will be the fire.

'Should the fire become dull, after the coal is ignited it is a sure indication that it is clogged, with the cement before mentioned, with ashes, or coal dust, or that there is too great a quantity in the grate; in either case instead of running down the blower, which will only increase the difficulty, free the grate in the manner directed in the foregoing section.

'For roasting or baking it is necessary that a large proportion of the heat should be in the basket, or lower part of the grate; keep that part, therefore, free from slaty and stony substances, and from the remains of melted cement, or these will, in a short time, when the coal is very impure, occupy the space which should be filled with pure coal and active heat. The pieces of slate, stone or cement, which are too large to fall through the grate, should be taken out with tongs.

Permitting water to boil over, or to be spilled on the fire bricks will cause them to crumble, and should it reach the cast iron pipe between them, in the back part of the fire place, or the small grate at its end may cause them to warp. Exposing them when heated to the action of cold air, will also have the same effect, and it is therefore necessary that the fire go out gradually, and never be taken all out at once.

'For all the purposes of a common family, it is not necessary to have more coal in the grate than will come to a level with the second bar from the top. A larger quantity is a useless and injurious weight, which presses that below it so closely together, as to prevent a free circulation of air. Putting cooking utensils or other weight on the fire, will also deaden it.

' A small quantity of coal, in pieces about the size of a walnut, put on the top of the fire while baking, will be useful to keep the heat from ascending.

Sprinkling a small quantity of coal dust or ashes, on the fire at night will preserve it until the next morning, when there will be sufficient heat to kindle fresh coal or wood.

'Scrape out the ashes from the ash pit every morning.

One of Mr Vinton's Improved Cooking Grates is in use in this city, and we are informed that it fully answers the purposes for which it was intended.

Grapes.-Considerable attention is now bestowed on the culture, of this wholesome fruit in Nantucket. A correspondent writes us that one gentleman has now a number of bushels of Isabella Grapes on his vines. Three or four years ago not a vine was raised there. The culture of HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on Friday the 10th inst. at the Exchange Coffee House in a very splendid manner, notwithstanding the nupropitious state of the weather for several days previous, which, it was feared would prevent so handsome a display of fruits as was made last year. The Dining Hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons and vases of flowers, and the table loaded with numerous baskets of beautiful peaches, grapes, pears, melons, apples, &c, arranged in a very chaste and appropriate manner. Much eredit is due to the public spirit of E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, Ms. a member of the Society, who, in addition to the pleasure his own company gave at the dinner table, enriched it with ten baskets of beautiful peaches, plums, and pears, the produce of his own and his neighbors' gardens. The trellis of grapes, raised in the peaches, including the state of tention. with visiters from 12 to 2.

The Society was favored with an eloquent and interesting Address by Z. Cook, Jr, Esq. of Dorchester, at the Lecture Room at the Atheneum, at II o'clock A. M. which we presume will be published for members of the Society, Among the fruits presented, were baskets of very fine

Esperione and Black Hamburg Grapes, from Wen. Dean, of Salem; from J. W. Treadwell, Salem, Pears, Johonnot; from T. H. Perkins, Grapes, St Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, white Frontignac, black do.; black llamburg, flame colored Tokay, Chasselas or Sweet Water; Peaches and Nectarines, branches of Irish lvy, from plants raised by Col. P. from cuttings taken by himself from Carrisbrook and Warwick castles, England, a beautiful vine and perfectly hardy; from John Lowell, (frapes, black Hamburg, (1 bunch weighing 32 ounces), and white Tokay; Peaches; a plant in flower, of musca Coocinea, has nover been flowered before in this councilia. try; from Rufus F. Phipps, Charlestown, Nectarines, and Andrews Pears; from Dr Webster, Cambridge, flowers, dahlias, &e; from Dr Adams, Boston, magnum bonum Plums; from Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline, Peaches; from John Heard, Jr, Watertown, Bartiett Pears; Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, St Michael's and Broca's Bergamot Pears, White Muscadine Grapes, open ground; from N. Clapp, Dorchester, Peaches, natural of the 5th and 6th generation, has never deteriorated from the parent fruit; from J. B. Richardson, Boston, Peaches: from E. M. Richards, Dedham, Summer Russet, Red Juneating, and Benoni (a native) Apples, and uncommonly fine natural Peaches; from David Fosdick. Charlestown, White Muscadine Grapes, tastefully arranged upon a trellis; from David Haggerston, Charlestown, black Hamburg Grapes and Flowers; from Elisha Edwards, Springfield, Peaches, natural, very large and beautiful, also large and beautiful Pears and Plums; from John A. W. Lamb, Boston, Peaches; from Nathaniel Seaver, Roxbury, Bartlett Pears and Peaches; from J. & F. Winship, Brighton, flowers; from Messrs Kenrick, Newton, flowers; from Ebenezer Breed, Charles town, Grapes, five clusters black Hamburg, (2 weighing 21 lbs. each, 1 weighing 2 lbs.) white Chasselss and Mus cat, also flowers; from S. Downer, Bartlett Pears, Porter and Ribstone Pippin Apples, Morris' White Peaches, 4 pots Balsamine, and 2 pots Snowberry; from Ezra Dyer, Boston, Plums and Peaches; from John Prince, Roxbu-The state of the s chester, Bartlett Pears, and flowers; from Hector Coffin, Newburyport, bon Cretien Pears; from Enoch Bartlett, Jornels of Peaches, and Bartlett Pears; from Encel Bartlett, Johnson, Charlestown, White Gage and Bolmar's Washington Plums; from R. Toohey, Waltham, by E. W. Payne, Black Hamburg Grapes, Pears, Peaches, and Melons; from Win. Stone, city farm, South Boston, a muskmelon, weighing 19th lbs.; from E. G. Austin, Boston, magning 103 ins. Hom 20 Mushall Boston, magnin bonum white Plains; from Edward Sharp, Dorchester, very fine red roman Nectarines; from Richard Sullivan, Brookhine, Black Hamburg Grapss; from Andrew Brimmer, Boston, White Gage, or Prince's fine white and Hill's native Plums, and a branch of Swan Pears, and a basket of Pears; from H. Draine of Swan rears, and a basset of rears, from G. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury, great mogil Plnms; from G. W. Pratt, Waltham, large Bouquets of flowers; from Wm. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, natural Peaches, very large and beautiful, and flowers; from Elias Phinney, native Grapes, and Nectarines; from Chever Newhall, Dorchester, fine natural Peaches; from Nehemiah D. Williams, Roxbury, Porter and other Apples; from O. Pettee, Newton, Caroline Cling Stone Peaches; from S. G. Perkins, a dressed basket of Fruit, Parkss—Charles X. and his 'travelling Cabinet'—the

consisting of black Hamburg, black Cape, and Muscat, of Alexandria Grapes; and the Alberge Admirable, Great Montagne Admirable, Morris White or Pine, and Landreth's Cling Stone Peaches; from E. Vose, of Dorchester, beautiful Grosse Mignonne Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Persian and Pine Apple Melons, and large Watermelons; from Heary A. Breed, of Lynn, Watermelons; from Peter C. Brooks, of Medford, by George Thompson, gardener, large clusters of Black Hamburg Grapes, and fine Spice Apples.

REGULAR TOASTS.

New England-The hills that gave shelter to Liberty are now crowned with the blessings of Ceres.

The Constitution of the U. S -The vigor of the stock will soon correct the saplings that may be engrafted on it.

Liberty-Ilaving completed her Temple-we would entwine the stately columns with the peaceful vine.

Our Scenator in Congress-Himself invulnerable; he furnishes arms for the security of States.

Our Controversies with the parent country-Let them be manly struggles for a more honorable union on reciprocal principles.

Massachusetts Caltivators-May our efforts and success be in an inverse ratio to our climate and soil.

Golden Apples and Golden Fleeces-May they cease to be emblems of discord and disunion.

Nullification-A mode of re-dressing-highly destructive of the black and white sorts. Horticulture and Floriculture-By which all climates

and all soils may be compelled to concentrate their uses and beauties at the pleasure of man.

The practical and scientific Cultivator-A man who makes experiments in farming and in gardening for the benefit of his neighbor.

Diffusion of kinds and of kinduess-Our grapes can never be sour, for they will be within the reach of everybody.

Woman-The industry, science, and taste of man, is improving the soil for a more extended dominion of Flora.

The fruits of the Patriots of France-We would return them renovated and more grateful to the world by American adoption.

The monarchies of Europe-Vicious stocks must go to the wall for improved cultivation.

Cultivation in its two great branches, mental and manual-The latter without the former is an eddy in a stream -always moving, never advancing.

Novelties in cultivation-Nevers adopted without cantion nor rejected without trial-for although everything which is new may not be useful, yet everything useful was once new.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, General Dearborn: LAFAYETTE—Without fear and without reproach;' the illustrious Champion of liberty in three Revolutions.

By His Excellency Gov. Lincoln: The Vine, under the shadow of which Freemen dwell securely-May its new growth be protected in that country, where it requires rather training than heading.

By His Honor the Mayor : New England-May every farm become a garden, every garden be adorned with vines—and may it be the boast of our posterity, that their Fathers did not eat sour grapes.

By the Chief Justice : Education-The culture of the mind, which always requites the faithful laborer with the sweetest flowers and the richest fruit.

By Hon. B. W. Crowninshield: The Apple and Plum -May we never eat of the apple of discord, and have plums enough to make smooth the way of life.

By the Rev. Mr Pierpont: A Garden-the primitive and perpetual seene of all that makes man great-labor and serious thought; in which having seen the smile of Gop in the heat, he may hear his voice 'in the cool of the day.

By Judge Chipman, of New Brunswick: The city of Bostan-May it preserve its high character and its public spirit.

Communicated by the Hon. John Lowell :- The Massachusetts Horticultural Society - May liberality, without a tineture of jealousy, and eautious and scientific scrutiny, be its distinguished characteristic.

best modern commentary upon its power and influence when exerted in the cause of civil liberty and the rights

of man By the Hon. Edward D. Bangs, Secretary of the Commonwealth : Agriculture and Horticulture-Purauit in which competition excites no jealousy, and where ambition is always crowned with success.

By John C. Gray, Esq.: The memory of Stephen El liott, of South Carolina—The death of an accomplished botanist is the loss of the whole world.

By E. Phinney, Esq. Vice President, Rural Employ ment—It gives purity and freshness to the opening but of youth—beauty and fregrance to the flower of man hood—and a wholesome soundness to the fruits of ole

By Dr Thacher, of Plymouth: The noble achieve ments of Horticulture-Peaches and Pears big as pump kins, and Grapes in clusters like that borne on a staff b two men from the valley of Grapes in the wilderness o

By Gen. Summer: The Nullificators-South Carolin Borers-as nebody cares about them out of their own State, they ought to be dug out there.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff: Gen. Lafayette-The Hero of three Revolutions. Communicated by Judge Story, who was prevente

by illness from attending the meeting: The pleasures a the Day—The fruits of good taste, and the taste of goo fruits. The soil of Algiers under French culture-Let ther

plant the tree of Knowledge, and that of Liberty, wi spring up of itself.

By J. C. Gray, Esq.: The Republics of South Americal Thrifty plants which have withstood fire and steel by dint of vigorous shooting-may they never be injure ly any injudicious attempt at Crown Grafting.

By S Downer, Esq.: The Second Anniversory of our Society—It brings with it the strengthened assurance of its great success, in promoting the elegant, useful, an interesting science, which it has for its object.

The Recipes of our English 'Kitchener,' may suit foreign taste-We prefer the prescriptions of a yanke Cook.

The Garden Festival-

4 Blussoms and fruits, and flowers together rise, And the whole year in wild profusiun lies.

After the Governor had retired-

Gov. Lincoln-Fearless, independent, and patrioti -May he who never forgets his country, be alway supported by his countrymen.

Communicated by Jacob Lorrillard, Esq. President of the New York Horticultural Society: The Massach setts Horticultural Society-Her blossoms insure a fruit ful harvest.

Communicated by Judge Buel, President of the Albray Horticultural Society: Old Massachusetts—A nur sery of Industry, Enterprise, Talent, and Patriotism-Her plants have been widely disseminated, and are found to flourish and fruit well, in every climate, and in ever

Sent by Wm. R. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. Y. The Star of Promise—The Ancients watched its glor in the East-We hail its bright ascension in the West. By Dr Storer, of Boston: Our Society-in these he

days of successful operation, may she gratefully reme ber the vehicle which has borne her on to popularity usefulness-a Dearborn.

Sent by Alfred S. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. Yon Boston-Nature's favored spot, where the flowers rhetoric commingle with those which spring from the domain of Flora.

On motion of Mr Z. Cook, Jr, the Hon. Ward Chip man, of New Brunswick, was elected an honorary mes ber of the Society.

When Judge Chipman retired-

Judge Chieman—aur new member, and the agent the British Government for establishing our Easter boundary-We should be pleased to have such an or fixed as would bring him within ogr limits.

By Mr Edwards, of Springfield: The Massachuse Horticultural Society—Success and prosperity to all be experiments.

After the President had retired, Mr Cook gave-HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Massee setts Horticultural Society—Under his assiduous, skille and energetic administration, this institution cannot f to realize the hopes and anticipations of its founders.

By H. J. Finn, Esq.: LAFAVETTE-The tri colored wer of France-that unfolded its blossoms in bright ss when the tree of American Liberty was a weeping tlove—that retained its budding honors among the mmon deadly nettles in the Reign of Terror—that ver bowed before the red crown Imperial-that has thered Royalty's proud lity-and like our own aloe, ves promise that its greatest glory will burst forth in hundredth year.

On motion of John C. Gray, Esq. it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Orator for his address this day delivered, and that he be quested to furnish a copy for publication.

An original song by Mr Fessenden (see our last page) s sung by Mr Newell of Charlestown; and several comic ngs were also sung by Messrs Finn and Andrews of the emont Theatre, and others.

SHARPENING SCYTHES, &c.

Mr Fessenden-An improved kind of Rifle setting the edge of the scythe has been introced among the farmers in the country; the provement consists of a water proof glue or cent, on which is spread a coat of fine emery bevery superior to the coat of sand heretofore d. The common glue is not water proof. It lesirable that you should ascertain and publish best mode of making the cement that will be of against damp or rainy weather. In doing ch you will oblige a subscriber, and confer a

or on the mowers who like a keen edge. oudon, N. H. Sept. 13, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor .- We have collected from eral authors the following recipes for water of cements. Perhaps some of them may anr the purpose wished for by our corresponct. We have not however, made trial of any frem and of course cannot youch for their effi-

cement that resists moisture. Melt without er common glue with half its weight of resin, to th add some red othre. This is said to be sul for cementing hones to their frames .- Wils Domestic Encyclopedia,

ement that hardens under water. Mix clay and ales (oxydes) of iron plentifully with oil, the us will harden under water. Mr Gad, Stock-

he following is given as a cement that wil al the action of boiling water or steam.

ake 2 ounces of sal-ammoniac, 1 ounce of er of sulphur, and 16 ounces of cast iron is or borings. Mix all well together by rubthem in a mortar, and keep the powder dry. Then the cement is wanted for use, take one of the above powder and twenty parts of iron borings or filings, and blend them inely by grinding them in a mortar. Wet the bound with water, and when brought to a enient consistence, apply it to the joint with oden or blunt iron spatula.

other cement of the same kind. Take two of flower of sulphur, and one part of saloniac, and mix them together with a little

r into a stiff paste.

peculiar kind of cement is prepared at Mawith which most of the buildings erected in Indian capital are comented. It consists of and lime, with the addition only of a small Lity of water, in which a proportion of coarse has been dissolved. The quick setting of mortar, and the great hardness it acquires as Dr James Anderson has observed, [Reons in Agriculture, volume 1, only be atded to one of these two causes, namely, either gar added, or the quality of the lime-stone Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

Juae 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

.1 cement that resists the action of fire and water. Take half a pint of milk and mix it with an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk. Separate the curd from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after beating them well up. The mixture of these two substances being complete, add quick lime to them, which has passed through a sieve, and make the whole into a thick paste of the consistency of putty. If this mixture is carefully applied to broken bodies, or to fissures of any kind, and dried properly, it is said to resist water and fire,

We are obliged to defer this week the Report of the Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the account of the New York Festival, as well as several communications.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A good assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, in fine order -a more particular enumeration next week.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cul-

tivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;

ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER; RED CLOVER:

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also

WINTER WHEAT, from Genesee, BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the enstomary market prices.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing postilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Engand Farmer .- Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide nill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (princi-pally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has ent each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major Andrew Pierce, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, of

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-direct from the Brighton Nursery,

A large variety of Strawberry Vines, comprising the Pine Apple, Roseberry, Bath Scarlet, Royal Scarlet, Mulberry, Wood, Chili, &c, at \$t per hundred. Also Wit-mot's Superb, Keens' Imperial, and Keens' Seedling, at a reasonable rate.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES, new, ASILES, pot, first sort, Pearl, first sort, Pearl, first sort, BEANS, white, BEEF, mess, Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 1, Chiebse, new milk, FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, Genesee, Ryc, best, GRAIN, Cora, Ryc, Barley, Cora, Co
ASTIES, pot, first sort, potential from the first sort, potent
Pearl, first sort,
BEANS, white, bushed,
BEEF, mess,
Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No. 2, BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, count, CliEESE, new milk, FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, Genesse, Ryc, best, GRAIN, Cora, Ryc, Cora, Ryc, Cora, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No.
Cargo, No. 2
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, CliESSE, new milk, " 6 5 7 8 5 8 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
CliEESE, new milk, "" 6 3 3 5 5 5 6 5 6 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Skimmed milk,
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, Genesee, 4 5 25 5 25 6 27 6 27 6 27 6 27 6 27 6 27
Genesee, 4 5 25 5 62 Ryc, best, - 4 3 50 3 75 GRAIN, Corn, - bussle, 55 68 Ryc, - 4 65 67
Ryc, best, 4 3 50 3 75 GRAIN, Corn, - bushet 53 68 Ryc, - 4 65 67
GRAIN, Cora, Rye, - bushet 53 68
Rye, - " 65 67
Oals, " 32 35
11AY, cwt. 60 70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, cwt. 11 50 12 60
HOPS, 1st quality " 14 00 15 00
LIME, cask. 70 75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at ton. 3 50 3 50
PORK, clear, barrel 19 00 20 00 12 25 12 50
in a rop (northern,)
White Horovspelle Clause 44. 33
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed - " 50 62
Till Till Till Till Till Till Till Till
Pulled, " spinning, first sort, " 42

PROVISION MARKET. CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Cterk of Fanenil-hall Market.) BEEF, best pieces, -PORK, fresh, best pieces, whole hogs, 10 8 12 14 10 20 15 85 VEAL, " MUTTON POLLTRY, BUTTER, keg and tub, " Lump, best, " dozen MEAL, Rye, retail, Indian, retail, bushel. 75 POTATOS, new " CIDER, [according to quality,] barrel. 3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Sept. 13. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 737 Beef Cettle, 670 Stores, 5187 Sheep, and 388 Swine .- Unsold at the close of the day about 75 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 900 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

Nearly 100 head of Beef Cattle were taken today by Mr Winchester, probably for barrelling, the first we have noticed this season. Prices as near as we could ascertain, as follows-for mess, \$3,50 a 3,67, for No. 1, \$3,00 a

Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,00 to 4,50, those which brought 4,50 were extra Cattle, and were not many in

Stores-About 3 or 400 were sold at quite low prices. Sheep and Lambs .- We noticed one lot, more than half old ones taken at 2,08, prices generally from 1,17 to 1,75. We noticed several lots taken at about \$1,00. Swine .- One lot of 98 were taken at 4c; several small

lots at 4 a 44-at retail 4 a 5c. ERRATUM .- The lot of 400 Swine were taken last week at 4c instead of 41 as published.

MISCELLANIES.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE. BY T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SUNG ON FRIDAY LAST, AT THE SECOND ANNIVERSA-RY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SO-CIETY, TO THE TUNE- AULD LANG SYNE."

Survey the world, through every zone, From Lima to Japan, In lineaments of light 't is shown That CULTURE makes the man. By manual culture one attains What Industry may claim, Another's mental toil and pains Attenuate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil, Some cultivate the arts; And some devote a life of toil To tilling heads and hearts. Some train the adolescent mind, While buds of promise blow, And see each pascent twig inclined The way the tree should grow.

The first man, and the first of men, Were tillers of the soil; And that was Mercy's mandate then, Which destined man to moil. Indulgence preludes fell attacks Of merciless disease, And Sloth extends on fiery racks Her listless devotees.

Hail, HORTICULTURE! Heaven-ordained, Of every art the source, Which man has polished, life sustained,

Since Time commenced his course. Where waves thy wonder-working wand What splendid scenes disclose! The blasted heath, the arid strand,

Out-bloom the gorgeous rose!

Even in the SERAPH-SEX is thy Munificence descried: And Milton says in lady's eye Is Heaven identified. A seedling, sprung from Adam's side, A most celestial shoot!

Became of Paradise the pride, And bore a world of fruit.

The Lily, Rose, Carnation, blent By Flora's magic power, And Tulip, feebly represent So elegant a flower.

Then surely, Bachelors, ye ought, In season to transfer

Some sprig of this swect 'TOUCH-ME-NOT,' To grace your own parterre;

And every Gardener should be proud, With tenderness and skill, If haply he may be allowed This precious plaut to till. All that man has, had, hopes, can have, Past, promised, or possessed, Are fruits which CULTURE gives or gave At INDUSTRY's behest.

BEAUTY.

What is the blooming tincture of the skin To peace of mind, to harmony within?

What the bright sparkling of the finest eye To the soft soothing of a calm reply? Can comeliness of form, or shape, or air, With comeliness of words or deeds compare? No those at first the unwary heart may gain, But these, these only can the heart retain. Rowe's Art of Charming.

DEATH BY HYDROPHORIA.

We copy the subjoined account of a death from this dreadful disease, from the last Char-

lottesville (Va.) Advocate:

Died, at his residence, about 8 miles from this place, on Wednesday last, Mr Wm. C. Wren, of Hydropholia We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars relative to this terrible disease :- Mr Wren was bitten in two places on the foot, by a strange dog, on the 7th of June last. Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons on the upper surface of the foot to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly, and in a short time. were perfectly well. On the 15th inst., more than two months after the wounds were received, he felt some uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms, which continued with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to Rheumatism, or cold brought on by recent exposure to a shower of rain. By family prescription he was bled and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains, and he supposed himself nearly well, until on the evening of the 17th inst., while attempting to swallow some water he was immediately seized with spasms. He then for the first time became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medical aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly, and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to the bed side, or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms, and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties, until within an hour of his dissolution.

He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was in full possession of his senses, and felt no disposition to do injury to any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence 21 hours, when death relieved him from the most awful sufferings we have ever witnessed.

The recent events in France have revived the recollection of the dreadful use made of the lantern posts during the old Revolution. If a man were but suspected of heing a royalist, the mob shouted 'a la lanterne,' 'a la lanterne; and the unfortunate victim was hung across the first lautern-rod that presented itself. There was a strange levity mixed with the cruelties of that period. We recollect more than one instance where a witty expression saved a man's life;—as if a pun were an equiva-leut for human existence! The Abbe Maury had fallen in'o the hands of the enraged populace, and as usual, the cry was 'a la lanterne!' Arrived at a convenient place, they made their brief preparations for immediate execution; the Abbe turning round with a smile, said, ' Gentlemen, I am convinced you won't see any better for hanging me there.' The joke was received with acclamations; his lile was saved; and he is now a Cardinal.

Journal and Tribune.

For Sale.

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 aeres-on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereona thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. eptoÍ Aug. 27.

Saxon Sheep.

On Thursday the 23d day of September, at Hartford, (to close a concern) will be sold by Public Auction, an entire flock of superior full blooded Saxon Sheep, bred with care from the best stock imported by Messrs George & Thos, Searle, in 1825 and '26; consisting of 14 Rams, 30 Ewes, 11 Ram Lambs, and 10 Ewe Lambs.

Also the well known full blooded Durham Improved Short Horned Bull WYE COMET, unquestionably the best Bull in America. W. WOODBRIDGE, America.

August 30, 1930.

HENRY WATSON.

Seeds for Fall sowing. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830.) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Ra dish-all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By Joha D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Poaceau -Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Marketstreet, Bostou, will be faithfully executed. Sept. 10.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies el ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the anmal functions in health, and showing the principles which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Memb of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1820.

NO. 10.

COUMALICT TIOUS'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenber-1 transmit you some further escriptions of valuable and interesting varieties pears, and I have to announce that I am in ossession of information which will solve all oubts and clearly elucidate the facts in relation the Ambrette pear, which will be made the subct of a future communication.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,

Sieulle, Bon. Jard .- Pr. Cat.

nce stocks.

Black seeded Benrré, Pr. Cat. Beurré noire graine, Lond. Hort. Cat. Novi grain, Bon. Jard.

Black seeded, Pr. Cat. 25 Ed. his valuable variety we imported some years i e, but its value being little known, it has been partially disseminated. European authors te that the fruit is of medium size, and that i ery highly esteemed in Flanders; the tree is eptember.

POLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS.

MAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ .-

EAR SIR-1 presume my last communication been amply satisfactory and conclusive in ving the strong grounds I had for my asserin regard thereto; but Mr Lowell having ished three communications before he had seen cply to one, there are some remarks in the wo rom him dated the 21st and 27th Aug. which to call upon me for a passing notice by way omment and explanation, as well as for a ection of the errors therein contained. The onsness of my reply will render it necessary our convenience in the insertion, to divide it two parts, and I shall consequently adop; that se. On this occasion therefore in pursuance at plan, I will commence by replying to that advanced by Mr Lowell, in which he so gly deprecates and condemns the course of out seeing the fruit' and where he postively s 'neither Duhamel, Miller, nor Knight nor other pomologist ever relied on the wood, at are very similar.' It will be at once per- which exist on the petioles of most peach trees ever relied on these points but 'as aids' being an

is one on the relative importance of which pro or presence and form have been adopted by some con I am not aware of having ever written a line | French writers as precise guides in sectional divisin my life and one which was not originally con- lions, and it is stated in the New Duhamel, that the templated in the present discussion, but I have Transparent Ronde Peach, and the Grosse Migthought it as well, in consequence of Mr Lowell's nenne, differ so little in the fruit, that the glands very confident assertion,' to show that even this form the especial distinction. I might even turn to position of his is not fully tenable, and that his as- tropical climates, and enumerate two species of sertions to prove that the fruit is always indispensa- | Passiflora, whose edible fruits are an article of the in forming correct conclusions are greatly de- daily consumption; the plants of which can only ficient in the point of general application.

the wood, folioge, and flowers. I might also refer pears the most unlike possible. to the Ambrette and L'Echasserie pears, whose Allowing, therefore, that I had adopted the scribes the Mouthwater pear, under separate heads tion, that have caused the mass of confusion exand titles, see No. 30 and 36. Forsyth and oth- isting in Europe.

ceived that this is agitating a new question, and it are always constant in the same variety, and their be distinguished by a plurality of glands on the I shall first refer to the Pomological Magazine, leaf, and so might go on almost ad infinitum. But, whose authority I presume Mr L. will be the last Sir, does even the untaught wood cutter who winds to dispute. In No. 33, p. 131, of that work, when his way through our winter forests to select and speaking of the Beurré Diel pear, it is declared by fell particular timber, await the return of spring This new pear was raised at Praslin, at the seat the authors, that they 'thought it right to give a to discern its fruits or view its foliage, and is he the Duke of Choiseul, by a person whose name figure from a standard in addition to that from a wall, not in the simplicity of nature able to decide by bears. Its first introduction to notice was in for they are so extremely different in appearance as the bark alone? Why, Sir, I could refer to a late 15. The fruit of medium size, similar in form to render it impossible that the identity of the two intelligent Pomologist, remarkable for his exactithe Crassanne, but more swollen towards the would be discovered without being thus pointed out,' tude, who selected a large proportion of the pear se; the stem is long and inserted in a cavity, and although two figures are given of the fruit, and other trees from his nursery rows, by the aprounded by several small lobes; the eye is they give but one description of the wood, leaves, pearance of the bark and buds, although he kept ghtly depressed, skin delicate, of a lemon color and flowers, which proves that these latter points a record in his pocket; and who affirmed that he rtially washed with red next the sun; flesh hall were relied on as certain and unchangeable. In could distinguish 70 varieties of pears by the winlling, the juice sweet, rich, profuse, and agree-the same work it is stated that two varieties of the ter bark and buds alone. If then the bark and e. The fruit ripens in October and November | Chasselas grape, undistinguishable by the fruit, are | buds so far suffice, how much more fully may we If the tree is handsome, vigorous, and produce distinguishable by the foliage, and the variation de- rely on the wood, growth, foliage, and flowers. s, and may be propagated on both the pear and signated. And again, in speaking of Knight's Will Mr L., then, say that we are not to trust Early Black Cherry, the undistinguishable similar- our senses to distinguish the very peculiar Passe ity of its fruit with that of the Black Tartarian, is Colmar, from the widely different Napoleon, a particularly dwelt on. But as a climax to the in- yellow bark from green, broad leaves from narrow, stabilit reliance on the fruit, I will refer to the and large flowers from small, when these present Brown Beurré pear, which is declared by De la jour peats or checks to enable us to decide with Quintinge, Rozier, and Duhamel, followed by precision, and the fruit offers but one? With Miller and the Pomological Magazine, to present equal force might it be argued that we are not to such variations in the fruit, that those guided know an apple tree from a pear tree, without first thereby had given it several distinct titles, and viewing the fruit, as that we should not distinguish Forsyth, relying on the fruits, has described it un- two varieties of either, possessing such strongly der four distinct heads, and a correct decision could marked distinctions as the Napoleon and Passe redingly productive, and the fruit is at maturity therefore only be obtained by the unvariableness of Colmar, which Mr L. himself agrees are two

fruits have been often confused, and in regard to course of testing accuracies by the wood, growth, which authors agree that the main points of dis- foliage, and flowers, (which, however, I shall herehing the Napoleon and Passe Colmar pears tinction are the indenture of the leaf and the after show is not the fact) it behoved Mr L. to length of the thorns. I could further proceed to first point out some case of evident and acknowquote the Doyenné gris, and Doyenné roux pears, ledged error arising from my having pursued it, and the Alberge Janne, and Rossanne peaches, before he condemned its application; for in my where even Duhamel himself was deceived by re-view it matters not by what course we arrive at lying on the fruit, and where the wood, foliage, and correct conclusions, provided the means are adeflowers alone, caused the error to be corrected. Mil- quate to the ends. Some people do things by intiler himself falls into similar errors and describes ition. But the facts of the case are, that it is the Little Musk pear under two heads, see his this confident reliance on the fruit, subject as it is Gard. Dic. No. 1, and 5, he also describes the to such inconstancy and variation from the cir-Orange Musk pear as two distinct fruits, see No. cumstances of culture, (which Mr L. not only ad-9 and 18; he confuses the Muscat Robert, and vocates, but declares indispensable) and the gross Robine pears, see No. 14 and 20, and he also de-inattention evinced to the other points of distinc-

ers, state that the Red Roman and Newington | The statements which I have quoted from the Nectarines, are most essentially distinguished by Pomological Magazine, Duhamel, Forsyth, and ng to description and to the leaves and wood the smooth leaf of the one and the jagged leaf of other authors, where it is asserted that the fruit the other. He also states that the Peach Apricot, formed no guide, prove conclusively that in these and the Moorpark, are generally thought in Eng- cases they did rely on the wood, leaves, flowers, &c. as land to be the same, and that a minute examina- principals, and that the fruits did not always serve s, flowers, or seeds, for any other purpose but tion of their leaves alone, proves their distinction. even the humble purpose of aids in the discrimination. ds and assistances in discriminating fruits The New Duhamel asserts that even the glands Mr L.'s remarks, therefore, that no Pomologist absolute and unqualified one, is amply controverted by the exceptions here deduced. In concluding this portion of my remarks, I have to thank Mr L. for his compliment to my 'zeal, acquisitions, and ambition to be useful,' but over all these my and clean during the summer. pride for accuracy predominates, which carries with it its own commendation; and great as is his superiority over me in age, talents, and general intelligence, and feeling most sensibly as I do the wide disparity in contending with the 'Duhamel' of our day, I shall still strive not to be surpassed Very respectfully, in that respect.

WM. R. PRINCE.

Linnaan Botanic Garden, } September 18, 1830.

MR FESSENDEN-

DEAR SIR-I shall not continue the FRUITLESS discussion of Mr Prince's error, under any circumstances. When he shall produce to the New York, and Massachusetts Horticultural Societies, ripened specimens of Knight's Napoleon, and the true Passe Colmar, and they shall pronounce them the same fruit, although Mr Prince's precipitancy will still remain proved, yet all will admit, that he made a very lucky conjecture. I fear that a long period will clapse, before he has even this consolation. We hope that our Society, which has the earliest means of examining these fruits, will do it carefully and thoroughly. The New England maxim is by their fruits ye shall know JOHN LOWELL. them.

Roxbury, Sept, 17, 1830.

Mr Fessenden-1 wish through the medium of your paper to make known to all who are interested in the subject, that being engaged in the publication of two works intended to comprise descriptions of every variety of fruit known in our country, I solicit from those possessing varieties of Grapes, Pears, Apples, or any other fruits, which they deem new or peculiar, to transmit me accurate descriptions of them, accompanied by suitable remarks on the growth of the vines, trees, &c, which descriptions will be inserted in the works referred to with due credit to the contributors. Seed of any peculiar native grapes would be very acceptable and particularly of the Vitis riparia, or sweet scented grape of Ohio, and of the Tennessee varieties and those of the other Western and extreme Southern States.

Very respectfully, WM. PRINCE.

Liu. Bot. Garden, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1830.

From the New York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODU-CING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING

By Michael Floy, Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society. Mr Editor-A correspondent in your last number, page 150, under the signature of Phlox, requesting a selection of flowering plants and shrubs to ornament a cottage, and flowering from spring to autumn, observes that he has searched in vain for information in many gardening books -As this gentleman, with many others, may not know what things to plant out for ornamenting their places, I subjoin a list of trees and shrubs necessary for his purpose, all of which may be obtained of the nurserymen here at reasonable ratesthat is, good large flowering trees and shurbs, at from 50 cents to I dollar each, or it may be, by the hundred, at less prices. The mode of culture is

from October to December, or early in March to the middle of April, no danger may be apprehended of their success. They should be kept heed destroy the rest.

Lawns, Climps, or Avenues, are all hardy and beautifully in the spring and during the summer.

cheap, at the rates above stated.

Alianthus gtandulosa, Chinese Heaven tree, a very swift growing tree, remarkable for its long pinnated leaves, and is altogether a straight beautifol and majestic tree, very hardy, although not long known, it is getting to be a favorite, and will probably be universally planted,

.Esculus, or Horse Chesnut. The common European Horse Chesnut is a beautiful tree, particularly when in full bloom; it is, however, best calculated for open places, where it shows itself to the best advantage; there are, bowever, some very handsome species, native of this country, the most remarkable and beautiful of which is the Dwarf long spiked , Esculus macrostachya, The tree seldem exceeds 6 feet in height, and may more properly be termed a shrub; the spikes of flowers are commonly eighteen inches long, white, and very handsome.

Acer, or Maple. The sugar maple is a very clean growing tree, the foliage light, and very handsome-from this tree, quantities of maple sugar is made in the country; the scarlet flowering maple is also very beautiful, and the flowers appear very early.

Acer psuedo platanus, or Sycamore tree, is also a very handsome Enropean tree, the leaves are larger every way than the sagar maple,

Broussenettia or Paper mulberry, makes a good shade; is very hardy, and easily cultivated

Bulsam tree, Balsam Poplar, or Tacmahac, is a remarkably fast growing tree, gives a fine shade, and yields a rich balsamie fragrance, particularly after a shower of rain; the balsam which proceeds from the buds is of a healing nature for cuts or wounds.

Catalna suringæfolia tree, has very large leaves, and is well calculated for a shade, and the large bunches of flowers which it produces, gives it a most splendid appearance.

Cerasus, or double flowering cherry, of which there are two varieties; one is called the French, and the other the English double flowering cherry; some, and when in flower, the honey bees are the English comes into flowering nearly a month | much attracted to its sweet, honey-like perfume after the former kind-when in full flower, makes a very splendid appearance, not unlike large clusters of White Roses. They produce no fruit, culiar mode of growth, very desirable. It makes but the tree is very handsome.

Cuppressus disticha, or Deciduous Cypress, and the C. thyoides the former a native of the Southern States, the latter of the middle States, both, however, are quite hardy, and make a handsome appearance.

Fagus, or Beech: - A few of these in particular situations, have a good effect.

Fraxinus, or Ash. One European and two or three American kinds mixed in, to diversify the scene and give effect, with trees of a different habit and foiliage, is very pleasing.

Gleditschia triacanthos,-Honey locust, or three thorn Acacia. It makes a handsome stately tree, the foliage is handsome, but the dreadful long tripple thorns with which the tree is armed, give it a forbidding aspect. Trees of this kind are often used for hedges, and if planted thick, they soon

some rotten manure, and if planted out at any time beast, but must be kept cut down to 4 or 5 feet every season, or the hedge would soon be spoiled. Some of them would take the lead, and entirely

Larix, or Larch, is a beautiful tree of the Pinus The following trees for outside plantings for kind, yet drops its leaves in winter-they look

Liviodendron, Tulip tree, White wood, by some called Poplar, is a noble and majestic tree, the flowers which it produces in June are much of a nagnolia appearance, to which it seems nearly related. The leaves are very singular as if cut off at the end. The tree is very symmetrical.

Magnolia tripetala, or Umbrella tree, is very majestic, the leaves very large, giving a fine shade, the flowers are also large and white. It should be planted in clumps, or for the back ground of shrubbery.

Magnolia acuminata, or Cucumber tree, has blue flowers, the tree is large, and has much the habit of the liriodendron,

Magnolia glauca, a small sweet scented magnolia, is best calculated for the centre row of the shrabbery, or for clumps. This is a native of our country, from Jersey and Carolina, and is perhaps the prefiest shrub in the world, all things considered. It ought to be planted in every garden and shrubbery. It yields it fragrant blossoms from May to September.

Platanus occidentalis, Button-ball, by some caled Sycamore, is a large and majestic tree, calcuated for avenues or large lawns, or for ornamental plantations. It is, however, too stiff and rigid, saving a degree of formality, and spreads its pranches too much for street planting.

Robinia pseudo acacia, or Locust tree :- The bliage is light, feathery, and of a fine green; the racines of flowers are white, and is one of our most beautiful as well as most useful trees. Unfortunately it is in most places attacked by a borer or worm, which causes the branches to break off. Where it is free from this enemy, it is a most desirable ornamental tree.

Umlas, or Elm, three kinds, the European Elm, the American White Elm, and the American Slippery Elm, are all desirable to form a good landscape for lawns or avenues, &c.

Tilia Americana, the American Lindin, and the Tilia Europea, are both beautiful trees, well calculated for streets or lawns-the trees grow hand-

Salyx Babylonica, or weeping willow, in proper situations, is a most beautiful tree, and from its pe a fine screen shade.

To be continued.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HIVE BEE.

As the wax-workers secrete only a limited quantity of wax, it is indispensably requisite the as little as possible of it should be consumed, and that none of it should be wasted. Bees, there fore, as M. Reammur well remarks, have to solve this difficult geometrical problem :- A quantity wax being given, to form of it similar and equa cells of a determinate capacity, of but the largest size a proportion to the quantity of matter employed, and in such a manner as to occupy the least possible space in the hive. This problem is solved by bees in all its conditions. The cylindrical form would seem to be best adapted to the shapt of the insect; but had the cells been cylinvery simple, the ground should be well dug with make an impenetrable fence against man and dr.ca, they could not have been applied to care pace between every three contiguous cells. Had ar, they might have been constructed without uninsuitable to the shape of a bee's body. The sixided form of the cells obviates erery objection; and while it fulfils the conditions of the problem, t is equally adapted with a cylinder to the shape of the bec.

M. Reaumur further remarks, that the base of ach cell, instead of forming a plane, is usually omposed of three pieces in the shape of the dianonds on playing cards, and placed in such a nanner as to form a hollow pyramid. This strucure, it may be observed, imparts a greater degree f strength, and, still keeping the solution of the roblem in view, gives a great capacity with the mallest expenditure of material. This has actully, indeed, been ascertained by mathematical easurement and calculation. Maraldi, the invenor of glass hives, determined, by minutely meairing these angles, that the greater were 1090 S', and the smaller, 70° 32'; and M. Reaumur, eing desirous to know why these particular angs are selected, requested M. Konig, a skilful athematician, (without informing him of his degn, or telling him of Maraldi's researches,) to dermine, by calculation, what ought to be the angle a six-sided cell, with a concave pyramidal base, rmed of three similar and equal rhomboid plates, that the least possible matter should enter into construction. By employing what geometrians denominate the infinitesimal calculus, M. Kog found that the angles should be 1090 26' for e greater, and 70° 34' for the smaller, or about o sixtieths of a degree, more or less, than the acal angles made choice of by bees. The equality inclination in the angles has also been said to cilitate the construction of the cells.

M, Huber adds to these remarks, that the cells the first row, by which the whole comb is atched to the roof of a hive, are not like the rest; instead of six sides they have only five, of nich the roof forms one. The base, also, is in ese different, consisting of three pieces on the e of the comb, and on the other side of two: e of these only is diamond shaped, while the ner two are of an irregular four-sided figure.is arrangement, by bringing the greatest numr of points in contact with the interior surface, sures the stability of the comb .- Library of Entaining Knowledge.

Local Attachments.—The 35th number of Silliin's Journal of Science, in an article under the ad of Architecture of the United States,' has following just remarks:

Place in a village a handsome public monument, pillar, or church, and I do not hesitate to say, at all other things beings equal, those villagers Il be bound more to one another, and to their lage, than those of another. Place by another at they will be wiser; that their taverns will be Mag. of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

other without leaving a vacant and superfluous less frequented, and that every good feeling will more prevail among them, than would have been burry, N. J. has one hundred and fifty acres of he cells, on the other hand, been square or triangu- the case without. Place in a town or city, a spot ground entirely in peach trees. His fruit is daily with pleasant trees, and pleasant walks between, necessary vacancies; but these forms would a spot which would serve as an agreeable promehave both required more material and been very nade, and the feelings of that people will flow in a kinder and smoother channel; there will be more happiness than there would have been otherwise, It is a delightful amusement to saunter along the French promenades about sunset, and observe the happy groups of all ages that throng them; to watch the rapid sale of bouquets, at the platforms which line the sides; (flowers are only admitted there.) As an American looks at the cheerful scene. he must think with pain of his own cities, where everything seems calculated for dull labor, or lynx-eyed gain. It is doubtless owing, in some degree, to the provision of such places in foreign countries, that their natives resort less to taverns for amusement than with us; and that intoxication consequently is less frequently seen,

'The French have their Boulevards; the Spaniards their Prado ; the Italian their Corso ; all of these have their public gardens; and we-we have our tippling shops, the bane and disgrace of our land, and shall have them, I fear, till we provide more innocent places of resort. All attempts to check this current of feeling are vain; the stream must flow; and if we give it a channel, will refresh and beautify the land it would otherwise have desolated and destroyed.'

Unhealthy Vegetables .- A writer in the Albany Argus, after speaking of the unhealthiness of salads and fruits brought from a distance, and kept on hand some time by the market people, has the following remarks:

And what is the remedy for the evil? In the first place, let us be guided by the law of nature, which teaches, that every district, under suitable culture, will produce the food best adapted to the wants of its population, and that the climate will bring it to maturity at the period when it is best adapted to promote human health and comfort. In the second place, those who are able should cultivate fruits and vegetables for their own tables. In the third place, enable your horticultural society, by a general and liberal patronage to extend the sphere of its usefulness; require them to award premiums to market gardeners, for the best productions of their labor; buy of those who gather their vegetables in the morning of the day in which they are to be consumed, and let these not be sold in the streets after eight o'clock; and finally, let a competent person be authorised to inspect the fruit and vegetable stalls, and to condemn and destroy all which is in an unsound and unhealthy state.'

The effects of Moonlight on the Eyes-The effect of moonlight on the eyes, particularly in warm climates, is extremely injurious, and oftentimes fatal to the sight. Carnes, in his letters from the east, says that he came near losing his sight from neglecting the advice of the natives, to cover his group of trees, with a fountain playing in their eyes when he slept exposed to the moonbeams; dst; have beneath them tasteful seats, and make and a case came within our observation, where a a place to which experienced age and prattling child lost his sight by sleeping exposed to the ancy will go for company or amusement; a spot moon. The other senses of this child became, ere the villagers will assemble in the evening however, as is generally the case with those who cheerful conversation, and I venture to say lose one, extremely acute, insomuch that he could at these people will love their homes more, and at any time distinguish a person who had once nk less of changing; will improve them more; been made known to him, by feeling his hand .-

Large Peach Orchard-Mr Jones, of Shrewsselling in the New York market.

An ox's gall will set any color,-silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c. After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth.-It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap,-Econ, Housewife.

Fowls and Ducks.—Every man who keeps a pig should keep fowls. Three or four hens and a cock will prove no small addition to a poor man's stock; and a few potatoes and peelings, with the run of the pig's trough, which they will always keep clean, will be all they will require in tho summer; but to make them lay eggs, when eggs are valuable, they must be well fed with oats, barley-meal, or Indian corn; have a dry place to roost in, to shelter them in wet weather; and be kept quite clean. Young pullets, 9 or 10 months old, are the best for laying in winter. Ducks are both useful and profitable; they clear away a deal of unsightly offal, will travel a great distance from home in search of food, require but little at home, and lay a great number of eggs; but they are not good mothers, and seldom rear half their brood, when there are many hedges and ditches in the neighborhood; they likewise very frequently drop their eggs in the water, if not carefully watched and shut up when expected to lay, A hen answers better for a mother to ducklings than their natural one. Not less than a drake and two ducks should be kept.—Loudon.

Gombo-Recipe .- Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe tomatoes skinned, and add an onion shredded small, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan. without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favorite West India dish .- Am. Farmer.

Several of the Clergy of this city, on Sunday last, in their sermons, spoke in appropriate terms of the late celebration, and did justice to the memories of the early settlers of New England. We have heard the sermon of Dr Channing, who preached in Federal-street on Sunday for the first time for many weeks, highly commended. This eminent preacher, it is stated, will spend the winter in the Island of Cuba .- Boston Gazettz.

The single track of rail road from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills had been travelled on just 16 weeks, on the 16th inst, and the receipts are nearly \$17,000.

100 stone eutters and stone masons are wanted on the 1st and 2d divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road.

Two Thompsonian quacks, in Madison county have been bound over, for killing a young man by their system of steam doctoring.

SILK.

We were invited yesterday to view the silk establishment in Pine street, under the direction of Mr D'Homergue. In the rear of the house is the reeling department; this being one of the most igrating from the New England to the Western difficult processes in the whole business, is especially worthy of notice. From the number of reels, we should suppose that a vast quantity of silk might be wound in a day; and heaps of cocoons show that the work is not closed.

In the upper part of the dwelling, M. D'Homergue had fitted up a neat light loom, in which he had placed the white warp for weaving a piece of silk resembling in some degree the Florence. We noticed that the warp had not been throwsted owing to the want of a suitable machine-workmen who understand the business are to be found-yet such is the exellent quality of the American silk, that it had retained its smoothness notwithstanding the boiling which it had all sustained, and the dying process to which a part had been submitted.

We learned from Mr Duponceau, to whose liberality the country is indebted for the establishment, that he was particularly fortunate in securing the services of Messrs Le Duc & Landsberg, dyers, whose colors for silks have all the brilliancy and permanency of those of Italy and France.

Mr D'H. was weaving a large and splendid United States flag, which, when finished, will be a truly gratifying specimen of American manufacture. The smoothness and polish of its texture, and the brilliancy of its colors, are unsurpassed by any silk imported; yet the whole of this ab ova, to speak literally, from the egg, is American .- U. S. Gazette.

From the United States Literary Advertiser.

FARMING.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. The cause, it is thought, lies altogether in the difference of management. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation-the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation, and, after all, reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared; it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston-there, they may have the theory and the illustration directly before their there actually was not room, upon the surface. where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of ma- body and feet repeat the same motion as before, king the hay. And this was entirely owing as we

are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost,

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emstates; for the very tracts which now under a careless system of culture barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four - and that too, with much less toil and trouble,' in preportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory -- the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery: they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augumenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their erops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves enjoy life better -become more independent, and with their usual share of sagacity and frugality, more wealthy: they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess-leisurewhereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy -but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as 'time for doing something useful'time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after the education of their youngin short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling. We are no practical farmer-but, according to the proverb, a wink from a blind horse' is sometimes serviceable,

BEES

When bees begin to build their hive, they divide themselves into bands, one of which produces materials for the structure; another works upon these, and forms them into a rough sketch of the dimensions and partitions of the cells. All this is completed by the second band, who examine and adjust the angles, remove the superfluous wax, and give the work its necessary perfection; and a third band brings provisions to the laborers, who cannot leave their work. But no distribution of fo d is made to those whose charge, in collecting propolis and pollen, calls them to the field, because it is supposed they will hardly forget themselves; neither is any allowance made to those who begin the architecture of the cells. Their province is very troublesome, because they are obliged to level and extend, as well as cut and adjust the wax to the dimension required; but then they soon obtain a dismission from this labor, and retire to the fields to regale themselves with food, and wear off their fatigue with a more agreeable employment. Those who succeed them, draw their mouth, their feet, and the extremity of their body, several times over all the work, and never desist till the whole is polished and completed; and as they frequently need refreshments, and yet are not permitted to retire, there are waiters always attending, who serve them with provisions when they require them, The laborer who has an appetite, bends down his trunk before the eaterer, to intimate that he has an inclination to eat, upon which the other opens his eyes. Those grounds, it is said, have produced bag of honey, and pours out a few drops; these this season, from three to four tons of hay per may be distinctly seen rolling through the whole aere-which is three or four times the quantity of of his trunk, which insensibly swells in every part ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that the liquor flows through. When this little repast is over, the laborer returns to his work, and his unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded

Lib. of Ent. Knowledge.

MILK PANS.

A writer in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, has the following remarks on the properties of milk pans.

'The pans used in this country are made either of tinned iron, glazed earthen, or stone ware. Tin is perhaps less objectionable than any other species of metal, at least of all such as can be applied to this use; but no metallic vessel whatever should be allowed to enter the walls of a well regulated dairy. A tin pan becomes a galvanic apparatus the moment an acidulated fluid is poured into it; besides which, if the scams are closed with solder, a poison is soon generated by the acid of the milk, and if closed by lapping, the cut edge exposes the iron to the same influence. Tinned vessels soon communicate a disagreeable taste, and even smell to water-distilled water! how unfit then for preserving such a fluid as milk.

The earthenware pans are generally glazed with lead, which renders tin vessels, (improper and dirty as they are and must be) very preferable indeed. Here then we have a direct mineral poison (which, in the very smallest quantities produces sickness) lining the whole of that surface which is in immediate contact with the milk. I would as soon drink vinegar that had been boiled in a copper sancepan as to use batter or eream that has remained twelve hours in a glazed earthen vessel.

'To the stone ware, I can see no possible objection; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced from theory, that it alone, is the proper material for milk pans. Consider it as you will, its superior fitness for this purpose is evident. The most highly concentrated acids have no effect upon it; the chemists daily avail themselves of this capital substitute for glass, of which the faces are composed, an absolute vitrification taking place during their baking by means of salt. Stone ware milk pans then, are the proper ones, and I shall hereafter conclusively demonstrate that stone ware or glass is the only proper material for such vessels as are intended to preserve butter and a variety of objects wholesome in themselves, but rendered deleterious by being prepared or being allowed to remain in improper vessels.'

From the New York Evening Post.

TO AGRICULTURISTS

The season has now arrived when the farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slack lime, as a manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five-fingered leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and 40 bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine erop. I moved the same five years without adding any manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels was used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used the first time. I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a lime stone country, completely worn out, The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it

The advantage of using lime is, you insure to vourself a certain erop, unless the season is very wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, fortyfive bushels per acre has been

rill be at least double, in many instances treble. ave more pasture than you want, plough under lion fraise aux petits pois, &c. our clover-it will mellow and very much curich our ground. The farmer will then reap abunantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be A FARMER. ilenced.

LONGEVITY

The climate of some districts in Yorkshire, f it, a writer in the London Wesleyan Magazine or July states, that out of 300 persons who enterd a benefit society in 1772, some of whom at the ime were upwards of fifty years of age, only welve had deceased in 1794. The same writer lso transcribes the following account of Henry enkins, a native of Yorkshire, which was written va Mrs Anne Saville, and first published in the ear 1752. Jenkins, we believe, is the oldest man n record, who was born since the times of the eluge. He was distinguished for temperance.

When I came first to live at Bolton,' says Mrs aville, 'I was told several particulars of the great re of Henry Jenkins, but I believed little of the ory foy many years, till one day, he coming to g alms, I desired him to tell me truly how old was. He paused a little, and then said, that to e best recollection he was about 162 or 163. 1 ked what kings he remembered. He said, lenry VIII.' I asked what public thing he uld longest remember. He said, 'Floddenfield,' asked whether the king was there. He said, To; he was in France, and the earl of Surrey us general.' I asked him how old he might be ten. He said. 'I believe I might be between ten ed twelve; for I was sent to Northallerton with a Irse load of arrows, but they sent a higger hoy fin thence to the army with them. All this a eed with the history of that time; for hows and a ows were then used. The Earl he named was gieral, and king Henry VIII was then at Tourn. And yet it is observable that this Jenkins cold neither read nor write. There were also ar or five in the same parish that were reputed of them to be 100 years old, or within two or the years of it; and they all said, he was an derly man ever since they knew him, for he was in in another parish, and before any registers e in churches, as it is said. He told me then, that he was butler to Lord Convers, and reinbered the Abbot of Fountain Abbey very well. ore the dissolution of the monasteries.

Henry Jenkins departed this life December, 0, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, in Yorkshire : the le of Floddenfield was fought September 9th, 1; and he was then about twelve years old; that this Heury Jenkins lived 162 years, (sixlonger than old Parr,) and was the oldest man on upon the ruins of this postdiluvian world,

lood ripe fruit, it is said, has superseded pasat the Philadelphia dinner tables. In Boston have ripe fruit and pastry together, in the I sauce, they are very 'nice,' as the Frugal sewife would say.

few Dishes .- The Corsaire, a French paper, Rep. vol. vii. p. 57. One of the outposts of the French army at ers killed two snakes and a lien, which they

reduced this season. Your grain of every kind | day. The carter of this restaurant among other there is danger of their freezing too fast to be got things, contained the following-filet de hou, santé up. If there happen an early snow it will not our pastures will be very abundant -- you may dans sa glace, matilotte de serpens, boa à la tartare, injure them. When they are removed from the ouble and treble your stock of cattle. If you fraise de lion à la poulette, pieds de lion farcis, garden, they should be set out again in a trench

To Preserve dead Game .- The Journal des Connaissances Usuelles states that if the entrails, &c., In a report on Agricultural Experiments by a of the game to be preserved be taken out, the inside filled with wheat, and the bare or bird afterwards placed in a heap of wheat, so as to be completely covered, it will keep fresh for two or three England, is remarkably salubrious, and, as a proof months. The skin or feathers should not be taken

> The Rich not to be enried .- The poor do not have the dyspepsia, the rich do. The healthy poor may consume as much superfine flour as they can get, while the dyspeptic rich are condemned to bran.

HEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1830

PRESERVING CABBAGES.

Mr M'Mahon, recommends the following method for preserving eabbages, for winter and spring use. Immediately previous to the setting in of hard frost, take up your eabbages and savoys, observing to do it in a dry day, turn their tops downward, and let them remain for a few hours to drain off any water that may be lodged between their leaves; then make choice of a ridge of dry earth, in a well sheltered, warm exposure, and plant them down to their heads therein close to one another, having previously taken off some of their loose hanging leaves. Immediately erect over them a low temporary shed of any kind that will keep them perfectly free from wet, which is to be open at both ends to admit a current of air in mild dry weather. These ends are to be closed with straw when the weather is very severe. In this situation your cabbages will keep in a high state of preservation till spring, for being kept perfeetly free from wet, as well as from the action of the sun, the frost will have little or no effect on them. In such a place the heads may be cut off when wanted, and if they are frozen soak them in spring, well or pump water, for a few hours previous to their being cooked, which will dissolve the frost and extract any disagreeable taste occasioned thereby.'

This writer prefers this mode of preserving cabbages to placing them in the ground with the roots upwards, and says that the application of straw immediately round the heads is a bad practice, as the straw will soon become damp and mouldy, and will of course communicate the disorder to the cabbages.

Mr Derby of Salem, Mass, states his mode of preserving cabbages as follows: 'I have selected one of the most airy situations on the farm, spread a few leaves on the ground to keep them clean, and placed them upside down, close to each other, ne of peach dumplings. If properly done, with and shook in among them leaves sufficient to cover them, leaving part of the root projecting out, then threw on them, just enough sea-weed to prevent the leaves blowing away.' Mass. Agr.

The principal gardener in the Shaker establishment, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. the spring. The only advantage of this method to the floating restaurant on the following directed not to pull up cabbages in autumn, till is that in the cellar they may be had when want-

dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool it will be the better.'

Gathering and preserving beets and other roots. Committee of the Mass, Agr. Society, published in the third vol. of the New England Farmer is a statement of certain premium crops, obtained by Messrs Tristram and Henry Little of Newbury, in the County of Essex, Mass. It is stated by those gentlemen that they had tried divers ways of preserving turnips, mangel wurtzel &c, ' by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and by putting them into the cellar; the last mode we think the best.' Col. Powel observed that one of his crops of mangel wurtzel was 'piled in a cellar in rows as wood, and covered with sand.' A writer in the English Farmer's Journal observes that be has practised with success the following mode of preserving the mangel wurtzel roots: 'I pack them in long heaps about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outsides with the roots, not stripped of their tops, outward; the internal parts to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at top, which may be covered with straw and earth; the ends of the heap may be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against frost.3

Mr M'Mahon's mode, of preserving beets and other roots is as follows :-

' Previous to the commencement of severe frost you should take up, with as little injury as possible, the roots of your turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify, scorzonera, Hamburg or large rooted parsley, skirrets, Jerusalem artichokes, turnip rooted celery, and a sufficiency of horse radish, for the winter consumption; cut off their tops, and expose the roots a few hours till sufficiently dry, On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of roots of either sort, covering them with another layer of sand, (the drier the better,) and so continue, layer about of sand and roots, till all are laid in, giving the whole, on every side a roof like slope; then cover this heap or ridge all over with about two inches of sand, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw, up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet, and prevent its entering the roots; then dig a wide trench round the hear. and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, with a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw, so as to have access to the roots at all times when wanted either for sale

'Some people lay straw or hay, between the layers of roots, and immediately on the top of them; this I do not approve of, as the straw or hav will become damp and mouldy, and very often occasion the roots to rot, while the sand would preserve them sweet and sound.

'All these roots may be preserved in like manner in a cellar; but in such a place they are subject to vegetate and become stringy earlier in ed, more conveniently during winter than out of the field or garden heaps.

· Note. -- All the above roots will preserve better in sand than in the common earth; but when the former cannot be had, the sandiest earth you can procure must be dispensed with.'

NEW YORK BORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the New York Horticultural Society was held at their room, Niblo's Garden, on the 7th inst. The Inspecting Committee of the Society, consisting of J. J. Palmer, W. R. Cooke and E. Wade, Jr, have given a report, which our limits will not permit us to insert entire. From this it appears that Dr Hosack, Patron of the Society presented 6 fine Water Melons, one of which weighed 425 lbs. and a ment of Stock, and success of the institution. basket of fine Grapes. Nathanicl Prim, Esq. from his place at Hurlgate, a basket of fine Grapes, composed of some of the best kinds grown under glass, viz. Black Prince, White Hamburg, Frontignac, &c. Procured from the Vinery of Mr Perkins, of Boston, Muscat of Alexandria, Grizley Tokay, White do, Chasselas white, Red do. Hamburg Black, Cape Black, Miss Allen Wyckoff presented some excellent Scuppernong wine, made at the plantation of General Daniel N. Bateman, Tyrrel County, N. Carolina. 'A quantity of very fine fruit was procured from Boston, from Mr Downer, consisting of Bartlett, Andrews, Cushing, Harvard, and St Ghelien Pears, all of superior sorts, and deservedly estecmed.' Timothy Whittemore, Esq. Greenwich-A dish of fine figs, raised in the open air, &c. Dr Pascalis-A branch of the White Mulberry, lately introduced by him from the Horticultural Society at Paris, &c, &c.

The following are some of the Volunteer Toasts.

By the Mayor. The culture of fruits, plants and flowers-May the delightsome task be ever honored by the sons and daughters of the republic.

Mr Bacon, on behalf of the Albany Horticultural Society-We are a scion taken from the parent stock -as the stock thrives so will the scion flourish-May both grow under the genial influence of public favor.

Judge Buel, the President of the Albany Horticultural Society, sent by him. Horticultural improvement - While it asks no monopoly may its rewards be as liberal as its blessings are diffusive.

Richard Hatfield, Esq. Our sister horticultural societies-Sisters of the same family, living without envy, and rejoicing in the number and prosperity of each other's lovers.

Benjamin Poor. The Farmer and Horticulturist of La Grange, who, after assisting our ancestors to defend the Nursery of Freedom, sowed seeds of the same kind in France, which he now lives to see bearing fruit abundantly.

[We regret that want of room obliges us to omit further details of the proceedings on this interesting occasion.]

MERRIMACK CATTLE SHOW,

The, Merrimack N. H. County Agricultural Society are making preparations for an extensive the above notice, must be sent on or before the Cattle Show and Fair and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Products, at Canterbury, N. II. on the 13th and 14th days of October. Able Committees are appointed for the examination of the various articles. The agricultural Address will be delivered by the Hon. Phillip by the Trustees, will attend to inspect the Butter, Carrigain; after which the Hon. John Vose, will and to award the premiums, which will be paid their patronage, give promise of an exhibition, that

MONTREAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Montreal (Canada) Agricultural Society took place at St Laurent, on the 9th inst, -- Liberal premiums were awarded on Draft Horses, Neat | be sold at Auction by an auctioneer appointed by Cattle of improved Canadian breed, as well as of the Trustees, and seasonable public notice will be other improved breeds, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, given of such sale. Butter, and Domestic Manufactured articles, The Show of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine was stated to be more numerous than at any former County Cattle Show, from the first institution of the Society; and the manifest improvement in all descriptions of Stock prove how extremely beneficial the exertions of the Society have been to the country; and from the number of Canadian Farmers present, it is quite evident that a great interest is excited amongst them in the improve-

How to destroy Rats .- A friend in Salem, Mass. informs us that rats are easily destroyed by sprinkling a little of the powder of Spanish flies on are fond, and it will soon destroy them.

Remarkable Calf.- Mr William Furness of Medford, Mass, owns a Heifer calf, which was calved the 17th of March last, and weighed on the 20th inst, 465 lbs.

NOTICE

To Dairy Farmers throughout the United States. A first premium of one hundred dollars, A second premium of fifty dollars

Will be paid by The Treasurer of the Mas-

sachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for the best BUTTER, from any State in the Union, exhibited at Boston on the second day of December, 1830.

A sum raised by private subscription has been placed in the hands of the Trustees of said Society by a number of the most respectable citizens of Boston, to pay the above premiums.

The object proposed, by procuring, if practicable, an exhibition at Boston of the best Butter made in any of the States, is to promote improvement, near home, in the process of making and preserving an article of very general consumption.

The country at large will also benefit by so extensive a competition for the prizes.

The quantity offered by any one person for premium, to be not less than three hundred weightput up in new tubs or firkins, with the competitor's name and place of residence marked thereon. Any remarkable attention to nicety in the manner of putting up the Butter will not escape the notice of the examining committee.

As a further encouragement to become competitors, all persons who send Butter will have an opportunity, on the day after the Exhibition, to sell liberal prices may be expected for a large quantity of good Butter, put up for family uso, as there is,

All parcels intended for premium, agreeably to first day of December, to the Agricultural Warehouse, care of Mr John B. Russell, No. 52. North Market Street, Boston, and on Thursday the second day of December at 10 o'clock, A. M., a committee of competent judges, to be appointed deliver an address on the subject of Temperance. on the afternoon of the same day at the same will do honor to the County,

place, by the Treasurer of the Society; and on the following day, all such parcels as have not been previously disposed of at private sale, may

N. B .- Persons intending to be competitors are particularly desired to notify such intention by letter, addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., post paid, Boston, several days previous to the exhibition, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, Committee of JOHN HEARD, Ja. Trustees. GORHAM PARSONS,

Boston, Sept. 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT!CULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, September 18, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples .- From John Prince, Esq. Ribstone some buttered bread, or other food of which rats Pippins, very fine, and deserving more extensive cultivation; from the same, Summer Pearmains, and Early Greenings. From Mr Wells, York Russetts and Wells' Pippin, an apple of high reputation. From Mr Manning, large fruit supposed to be the Alexander, but as it fell unripe, it could not be identified.

> Pears .- From Mr Heath, of Brookline, medium Pear, name unknown. From Mr Richard Ward, of Roxbury, Bartlett Pears, very large and beautiful, from Graft of 1829. From Mr John Green, of Pepperell, Seedling Pears. From J. PRINCE, Esq. Green Catharine, very superior; Andrews Pears, very large; Fulton, Johonnot, Verte Longue, and Green Satin: the two last appeared to be the same. From Mr Manning, a fine Pear, from the garden of Mr Hooper, of Marblehead. The tree was received from Spain several years since, and called 'Golden Beurré,' a most beautiful fruit, and unlike any other known to the Committee, but different from the Beurré D'Or, of pomological

Plums .- From John Derby, Esq. of Salem, Smith's October Plums, unripe; a valuable sort ripening late in October. From Mr MANNING, Plums from the garden of Mr Secomb, of Salem; can be preserved by drying, like the European

Peaches .- From Mr E. M. Richards, two sorts, Natural Clingstones, Freestones, and Old Mixon Freestone Peaches. From Mrs Sigourney, Boston, Natural Freestones, of beautiful appearance, From Mr Manning, Alberge Peaches, Cox No. 11, a good variety.

Nectarines .- From Mr Manning, Vermach Nectarines, Golden Clingstones, very beautiful; see No. 5, Prince's Treatise.

Grapes .- Native Grapes from Rev. G. B. PERRY, it at public auction without expense. The most of Bradford, Dr Williams, of Cambridge Port, and Mr Amos Perry, of Sherburne; the last were superior, and worthy of cultivation. From probably, no market in the Union better than that | Mr Fosbick, of Charlestown, Golden Chasselas Grapes, raised in the open ground.

> Bristol County Cattle Show .- This exhibition for the benefit of agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures, will be on Wednesday, October 6, at Taunton. The attention which is given to these subjects in this County, and the improvements which have been made in the several branches to which this association have extended

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements for the Exhibition at Andover, (North Parish) on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1830.

All stock, intended for premiums or exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary on or before 9 o'clock, of the morning of the day of Exhibition,

All Animals must be placed in the pensunder the direc-tion of the marshals, at 9 o'clock and must not be removed therefrom until 2 o'clock.

All Manufactured Articles must be entered and deposted, in the Hall in Mrs Parker's dwelling house, near Steven's Tavern, on or before 9 o'clock. Annexed to each crticle must be a written description of the same, with he name of the person offering it for premium.

The Committee will examine the stock at 10 o'clock, when the keepors must be present to give any informa-

ion that may be required.

The ploughing match will commence at 11 o'clock, at Ir Steven's field. All entries for these premiums must e made on or before the Monday, next previous to the ay of Exhibition.

Any persons claiming the premiums offered for hest orking oxen or plough, will give notice thereof to DAN-EL PUTNAM, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on ese subjects; and will prove their claims in such manner the committee may direct.

Gentlemen who have fine animals, not intended to he fered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibitg them; and suitable pens will be provided for their acmmodation.

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At half past I o'clock, the Society will dine together at evens' Hall. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at At 3 o'clock, the Society will meet at the North Meeting

ouse, where an Address will be delivered by J. H. DUN-N, Esq. of Haverhill. After which the Reports of the veral committees will be read, and officers chosen for e ensuing year.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Andover, Sept. 16, 1830.

O CORRESPONDENTS .- An account of the proceedings the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural sticty, with an interesting letter from S. P. HILDRFTH, rietta, Ohio, we are obliged to defer till next week, h some communications.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Jembers of the above Society are informed that Diphas are ready for delivery on the payment of the Annual e tribution of two dollars each, or, any member may e pound for his future contribution, by the payment of h en dollars. CHEEVER NEWHALL, Treasurer. ept. 24, 1930. No. 36 Broad Street,

Agricultural Notice.

'he members of the Worcester Agricultural Society a hereby notified, that a semi-annual meeting of said Siety, will be held at Thomas' Hall, in Worcester, on frisday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, be re noon, for the admission of members and the trans-aron of other business, at which place they are requested By pictually to attend.
WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

orcester, Sept. 18, 1830.

To the Public.

The Proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries have increased the Establishment in all its departments and have an

immense stock of Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, comprising all the most interesting valuable productions of the Globe, and being fully ible that the establishment of Nurseries in every par ur country would be a great national advantage, they offer all the facilities in their power to advance that

ney will furnish all articles required in quantities for series, at a liberal discount from the usual prices, and re secure, a credit will be allowed to accord with the enience of the purchaser.

lorders will receive the greatest attention and des-Octobe Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1830. WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Bulhous Roots.

st received at the Seed store connected with the New Mland Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

igool assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, in fine order more particular enumeration next week.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

Value assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP; ORCHARD GRASS:

TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS; FOWL MEADOW GRASS;

LUCERNE; or FRENCH CLOVER;

RED CLOVER; WHITE HONEVSUCKLE CLOVER; also WINTER WHEAT, from Genesce,

BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEASE, and It varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices. Aug. 13.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Engand Farmer.—Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Marketstreet, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

Sept. 10.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponceau - Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (10 excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

 $\vec{\Lambda}$ great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter Ra dish-all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 10.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres-on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereona thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

Aug. 27. Payne, No. 5 Court-street. epto I

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Manage-

ment of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depre-dations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

- 1				
1	1		FROM	TO
: 1	APPLES, new,	barrel.	2 00	3 00
	ASHES, pot, first sort, -	ton.	115 00	
1	Pearl, first sort,	"	133 00	
.	BEANS, white,	bashel.		90
	BEEF, mess, -	barrel.	10 00	10 50
	Cargo, No. 1,	44	8 50	9 00
	Cargo, No. 2,	44	6 50	6 70
		pound.	10	13
f	CliEESE, new milk,	16	6	7
	Skimmed milk	66	3	5
9		barrel	5 75	5 87
-	Genesee,	44	5 37	5 62
I	Rye, best,	11	3 50	
3	GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	53	68
	Rye	44	65	67
	Barley, -	14	60	
	Oats,	- "	32	35
	HAY.	cwt.	60	70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	11 50	
ì	HOPS, Ist quality.	16	14 00	15 00
ì	LIME,	cask.	70	75
	PLAISTER PARIS retails at -	ton.	3 50	3 50
7	PORK, clear,	barrel	19 00	20 00
1	Navy, mess,	u	12 25	
ì	Cargo, No. 1,		12 00	12 50
•	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel		2 00
•	Orchard Grass,	14	}	3 00
3	Fowl Meadow.	16	i	4 00
1	Red'Top (northern.)	"	62	75
f	Lucerne,	pound	33	
.	White Honeysuckle Clover,	pound	1	58
ì	Red Clover, (northern)	- 66	9	
1	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, -	- 11	50	
	Merino, full blood, nawashed,	14	30	
1	Merino, mixed with Saxony,	11	60	
,	Merano, three tourths washed,		47	
1	Merino, half blood, -	ii.	45	
١	Merino, quarter -	111	37	
1	Native, washed,	11	45	
1	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	111	52	
,	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	42	55
ſ	Pulled, " spinning, first sort	10	1 2~	4.2
- 1	i unou, opining, more	•		200

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of 1	Faner	iil-h	ul M	urket.)		
BEEF, best pieces, .	-	-		pound.	[8]	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces	3,	-	•	1	8	10
whole hogs,	-		-	1.	5	6
VEAL.	-	-	-	" 1	4	8
MUTTON		-		44	4	12
POULTRY,	-	-	-	"	10	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	-	-	1 "	11	10
Lump, best,			-	64	13	20
EGGS,				dozen.	11]	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-		-	boshel.		35
Indian, retail,	-		-	"	- 1	75
POTATOS, new -		-	-	44	20	30
CIDER,[according to qu	ality	՝,] ս∈	w	barrel.	I 00]	1 50

Brighton Market-Monday, Sept. 21. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 714 Beef Cettle, 667 Stores, 2840 Sheep, and 1152 Swine. Nearly all the Beef Cattle and Sheep were sold, and about half the Stores and Swine. Market quite spirited.

Prices-Beef Cattle-An advance of 17 a 25c from last week-we quote \$3,50 a \$4,50, (one pair were taken at \$4,75) although a much larger number than usual were taken at 4,50, also at 4,25, and 4; the barrellers have taken hold, though rather light.

Sheep and Lambs .- Sales quick, and prices advanced: we noticed two large cosset wethers taken for about \$7,00 each; three were taken for about \$4 and nine at \$3; one lot of 80 old Sheep, at 2,55, one lot of 50 at \$2, one lot of 80 at 1,80, one lot of 40 at 1,75, several lots at 1,50 a 1,58, several at 1,33 a 1,38, and one lot at 1,17, and one at 1,12½.

Swine .- One lot of 50 old hogs were taken at 4c; one For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E. lot of 20 Shoats at 44c. one of 25 at 44c. one of 40 at 4c. one of 20 at 3c.

MISCELLANIES.

SONG

Whither, ah! whither is my lost love straying— Upon what pleasant land beyond the sea? Oh! ye winds now playing, Like airy spirits round my temples, free,

Fly and tell him this from me.

Tell him, sweet winds, that, in my woman's bosom,
My young love still retains its perfect power,
Or like the summer blossom,

Of fige the summer mosson, Still changing from the bud to the full-grown flower, Grows with every passing hour.

Say, and say gently, that since we two have parted, How little joy—much sorrow I have known, Only not broken hearted, Because I muse upon bright moments gone, And think and dream of him alone.

WAR.

Whene'er contending nations fight
For private pique or public right;
Armies are rais'd, the fleets are mann'd,
They combat both by sea and land.
Then, after many battles pass'd,
Both tired of blows, make peace at last;
What is it, after all, the people get?
Why—widows, orphans, taxes, wooden legs and debt.

EPITAPI

On Thomas Kemp, hanged for Sheep Stealing. Here lies the body of Thomas Kemp, Who lived by wool, but died by hemp; There's nothing would suffice this glutton, But, with the fleece, to steal the mutton; Had he but work'd, and lived uprighter, He'd ne'er been hung for a sheep-biter.

Description of a Cow.—At the sale of a farming stock in Gloucestershire, in England, the auctionour gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes, Short in her legs, thin in her thighs, Big in her ribs, wide in her pins, Full in her bosom, small in her shins, Long in her face, fine in her tail, And never deficient in filling her pail.

The following toast was given by Judge Fiske, at the late celebration of the anniversary of the Charleston Forensic Club:

The Lawver's Declaration-

Fee simple and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees, Fe-male.

This reminds us of an elegant and complimentary tetrastic attributed to the Dector's illustrious poetical namesake, the late R. B. Sheridan, who having on one occasion, staid—not areay, but too long with his fair one, exclaimed at parting—

Too long I've staid—forgive the crime, Like moments flew the hours; How lightly falls the foot of time, Whene'er he treads on flowers.

When Dr Sheridan called one morning on Miss M' Fadan, to take his leave offer for a few days, the young lady asked, in a tone that well expressed more than the words accompanied it, how long he intended to stay away? To which he immediately replied—

You ask how long I'll stay from thee: Suppress those rising fears: If you should reckon time like me, Perhaps ten thousand years.

Bad Singing.—There was something of novelty, it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceedings of a late esteemed minister of New England, who at the close of a very badly sung psalm, read another to the choir, saying, 'you must try again, for it is impossible to preach after such singing.'

DR HAMILTON

Doctor Robert Hamilton, a most profound, clear-headed, and amiable man, frequently became so absorbed in his own reflections as to lose the perception of external things, and almost that of his own identity and existence. In public the man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; went to his classes in the College on the dark mornings, with one of her white stockings on one leg, and one of his own black ones on the other; often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students. which they as constantly returned; sometimes invited them to call on him and then fined them for calling to insult him. He would run against a cow in the road, turn round, beg her pardon, 'Madam,' and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts and chide them for not getting out of the way; and yet his conversation, at the same time, if anybody happened to be with him, was perfect logic and perfect music. A volume might be filled with anecdotes of this amiable and excellent man, all tending to prove how wide the distinction is between first-rate thought, and that merely animal use of the organs of sense which prevents ungifted mortals from walking into wells .- The fish market in Aberdeen is near the Dce, and h s a stream passing through it that falls into that river. The fish-women expose their wares in large baskets. The doctor one day marched into the place, where he was attracted by a curiously carved stone in a stack of chimneys. Ile advaneed towards it till be was interrupted by one of the benches, from which, however, he tumbled a basket into the stream, and the fish which it contained were speedily borne towards their native element. The visage of the hady was instantly in lightning and her voice in thunder, but the object of her wrath was deaf to the loudest sounds, and blind to the most alarming colours. She stamped, gesticulated, and scolded; brought a crowd that filled the place; but the philosopher turned not from his eager gaze, and his inward meditations on the stone. While the woman's breath held good, she did not seem to heed his indifference, but when that began to fail, and the violence of her acts moved not one muscle of the object, her rage felt no bounds; she seized him by the breast, and yelling in an effort of despair, 'Speak to me or I'll burst,' sank down in a state of complete exhaustion, and before she had recovered, the Doctor's reverie was over and he had taken his departure.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable free-dom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favor of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dis-satisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially,-his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and mrg ed his friends to do the same; but it was out of the ques tion-they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he rose and addressed them, 'My friends, any one who can subsist upon saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage.' - Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.

A sailor who had been round the world with Capt. Cnok, returned in safety to his native village. Of course, it was supposed that he must know more than anybody else; the whole village gathered round him to ask guestions. He seemed to have little to say for himself, 'till some one asked him, it the world was round? Then with a tone of authority, he exclaimed, 'As to that, I'll tell you what itie; they say the world is round—but I've been all round it, and I'll be — if it an't as flat as this table?

At the time Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death in this city, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed, 'Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;' the old genternan never having beard of the picture, was utterly

confounded—'I expected to go before long,' said he,—
'but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons.'

The Camel.—It is intended to introduce this useful animal into the South of France. Should it be found possible to naturalize, the advantages would no doubt be great. Its patience, hardy nature, and power of enduring fatigue, are proverbial.

Silk in Sweden.—A company for the production of the prince-royal has made them a grant of land sufficient for tansplanting 2,400 mulberry trees, of from two to four years old, which are placed at the disposal of the society.

110 pigeons were lately taken from Antwerp to London, and released, to see if they would find their way back.—The swittest pigeon flew to Actwerp in 52 hours; distance 186 miles.

There has been a sovere drought in the Southern and Western sections of the United States, while we at the East have been deluged with rain. The Southern papers speak with rapture of a copious rain, but say they want more.

What is Life?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physics.

The function, by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own subtrance, is little inviting in some of its details, but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question-What is LIFE? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds and ova, which he knowes to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence: but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious LIFE! that something, under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out, to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant-yea, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it-or the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence-of the larynx, which by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music: and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the scull. whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830.

NO. 11.

COUNTIEVENCE.

MR FESSENDEN-Among the miseries of the Farmer and the Gardener there are none so prooking, none so injurious to the peace, and the emper, as bad seeds and misnamed fruit trees, Among the causes of the latter, the most promnent is the self-confidence in personal skill, and udgment of fruits by their bark and buds. Let hose who feel this confidence, take warning by he following examples of recent occurrence.

Is it true, as I have understood from high auhority, that pear scions of Mr Knight's last transnission have been mistaken, even at that most courate establishment, the Linnwan Garden at lushing, for apple scions, and inserted as such uring the last year? If this is not so, I shall glad to be undeceived.

It is true that an old, experienced, well educated 5 years old, and the error was never detected till pear shoot started below. It is true, that an curate, cautious, and thoroughly experienced ltivator, after due examination, took an unmarkpear scion for an apple and inserted it as such. iese three facts have come to my notice. If en very careful and observing men have misen two distinct species for each other, how can teel any confidence in those who would haz-I the sending varieties of the same fruit on the be there are no such hold men now, and that race ceased with the pomologist, who, with list in his pocket, scorned to consult it.

AGRICOLA.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ST MICHAEL PEARS.

IR FESSENDEN-In the 6th No. page 41, of the sent volume of your useful paper, I observe a magraph over the signature of a 'Subscriber,' enting 'the unfruitfulness and the decay of St Michael Pear Trees, of which he has a be the probable cause of their unproductive-It is difficult even to conjecture what is in sward, or under tilth, whether they have which the following is extracted.

beer, and that with little variation every year. det Gen

on a fight sandy soil, and annually cultivated as a lature seldom above 80 or below 50 degrees of kitchen garden. From the precocity of bearing Fahrenheit. The soil is thin, and incumbent on in this variety, and then abundant bearing, the in-|scoria and other undecomposed volcanic substances; ference may be fairly drawn, that they are not of but naturally exceedingly fertile. For a long long duration, and others ought to be coming on period of time, every part accessible to the plough in succession.

Yours, very respectfully, equally large.

ST MICHAEL.

Plymouth, Sept. 27, 1830.

THE LUPIN.

Mr Fessenden-Inclosed is the seed of the Lupin Bean, used as a manure for the soil in Madeira and the Western Islands. I believe it is not unlike a flower, which is often seen in gardens and redener inserted apple scions on a pear stock of flower pots in this country. The seed I forward to you was received lately from the Western Islands by Mr Smith, of Singsing, N. Y.

It is said by the gentleman from whom they were received, that this bean is extensively used there as a dressing for land, and is much valued. It is sowel in October, and in April, when in the white flower, it is ploughed in. Perhaps in this climate it would not do so well as where the winters are milder.

I do not know that you will be at all interested y fluctuating criteria of bark and buds? We in this plant, but I take the liberty to inclose the seed, and give you a statement of facts.

They were kindly given to me by the above named gentleman, and should any more particular information be desired by yourself or any of your readers, a letter directed to James Smith, Singsing, N. Y. will be cheerfully acknowledged. Ar Smith is interested in the subject of agricultural improvement, and would be happy to spread brough the country in which he resides, or brough New England, any useful information which he may possess.

Remarks by the Editor-Lupin is a genus siderable number of different ages, and almost of plants comprising a great many species, most every size on his farm; and inquiring what of which are cultivated in gardens, on account of heir beautiful flowers.

In November, 1821, S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. adcause, without a more definite knowledge of lressed a letter to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltir aspect and situation; whether growing in more, then Editor of the American Farmer, from

been bearers, or have recently become so. 1 . Among the various plants applied as green oduced, is much deteriorated. I regret it the may be had with them, I have forwarded half e from the fear that the promulgation of these a bushel of the seed, which I trust you will cheers (which may arise from local causes) may fully distribute for the beneft of our Soutbern ant acquisition. It is not more than 20 or 25 of the effects of their culture, will, at least serve s since I have witnessed their cultivation here, to convince us that the Earth 'ever subservient to if ple and vigor, and I have never known one it tiable demands, requires from him but a little mebe of one being otherwise than an abundan chanical aid, to enable her still to spread his

make his own deductions. The trees are growing of latitude with Maryland, is subject to a temperhas been in tillage; and, with the exception of I send you herewith, a small sample, that you selected patches, shifted for flay, under alternate may judge, if the fruit has so deteriorated, what it crops of wheat and Indian corn, (the latter being may have been in the 'green tree.' The sample the chief food of the laboring classes.) Such a sent is selected; the whole produce are not system of severe cropping, the sources for manare very limited, and without the advantage of improved implements or modes of culture, caused a visible deterioration of the soil; the crops lessened from year to year; partial importations were resorted to; and the well born of the island be came seriously apprehensive of the most distressing consequences.

Providentially some 15 or 20 years since the White Lupin was introduced from Italy, and though it came by accident to a people strongly bigoted to old practices of husbandry, the cultiva-

tion soon became general.

'The wheat and corn are harvested in August, the land is soon after ploughed, and Lupins sown on the surface, or but slightly covered, at the rate of two bushels per acre. In February they flower, and are then turned in with the wheat, corn or flax in their several rotations. By this management a progressive improvement of the soil has become apparent; there are no longer apprehensions of famine; a very redundant population subsists; and besides supplying 10,000 in the neighboring island of Pico, where scarce anything but the rine is cultivated, a surplus is often sent to other islands, and in some instances to

'Lupins are ranked by gardeners among the hardy annuals, but I am not able to say what degree of frost they will bear. From a single experiment I am led to believe that, owing to the drought to which our climate is subject, not much advantage will be derived by sowing them on summer fallows as a dressing for winter crops. Their application to spring crops in those sections of our country where they can be grown in season for that purpose, will probably become the first object of experiments.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

Directions for the gathering and preserving herbs, edingly regret to hear frequently mentioned, dressings for the restoration of worn out soils, the for medicinal and culinary purposes.—Herbs are, also to see in your paper, that this delicious WHITE LUPIN stands pre-eminent in those cli-generally, in their greatest perfection when the has of late become, in the vicinity of Boston, mates that will permit their growth between the foliage is fully expanded and they begin to flower. neertain bearer; and that the fruit, when any periods of seed time and harvest. That a trial At this time, in a fair, dry day, they should be collected and carefully dried in the shade. When perfectly dry they should be pressed into the shape of a common brick by means of a curb for to, or induce the neglect of the cultivation of brethren. They were sent to me from Fayal; that purpose. They should be, immediately after excellent variety, which in this section is oil and the following account which I have collected taken from the press, papered, labelled and put into a box, and kept in a dry place for use.

The common practice is-The good woman of of course the trees are all young, or in ther the wants of man, when exhausted by his insa-the bouse collects such a number of herbs as she thinks may be necessary and useful for her family, without much reference to the state of the plants walks with flowers and his table with plenty, or the season of the year. When collected they on these and other facts your Subscriber ca The island of Fayal, though in the same parallel are tied with a string and hung up, or laid on a

shelf in the garret, there to remain with other combustibles, in the air, until wanted.

In the dead of the night, perhaps, an herb is wanted-a person is sent with a light to bring it in a hurry, and after tumbling over and over, a number of different kinds, it is at length found, having been exposed so long to the action of the air, as to have lost its flavor. If in this manner, turning over in a hurry, a heap of dry combustible matters with one hand, and holding the light carelessly with the other, if the house is not set on fire, it is a lucky circumstance. A hint to the wise is suffi-

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held at their Hall, on Saturday the 18th inst. when the following Officers were elected.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr, Dorchester. JOHN C. GRAY, Boston. ENOCH BARTLETT, Roxbury. ELIAS PHINNEY, Lexington.

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, Boston.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., Boston.

RECORDING SECRETARY. ROBERT L. EMMONS, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

Nathaniel lavenport, Jutton.
B. H. Derby, Salem.
Samuel Howner, Durchester.
Oliver Fisks, Warcester.
B. V. French, Boston.
J. M. Gourge, Salem.
T. W. Barris, M. D. Milton.
Samuel Japin, M. D. Milton.
Joe G. Joy, Boston.
William Reurick, Nexton.

Benjamin Romani, vez Benjami John B. Russell, Boston. Charles Senior, Raxbury. William H. Sunner, Durchester, Charles Tappan, Boston. Jacob Tüdi, Rorbury. M. A. Ward, M. D., Salem. M. A. Ward, M. D., Sacem. Jona, Winship, Brighton. William Worthington, Dorchester. Elijah Vose, Dorchester. Aaron D. Williams, Rozbury. E. M. Richards, Dedham.

. PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEESTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &C.

ELIAS PHINNEY, Chairman. SAMUEL DOWNER, OLIVER FISKE, ROBERT MANNING, CHARLES SENIOR. Elijah Vose, WM. KENRICK, E. M. RICHARDS.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Daniel Chandler, Chairman. JACOB TIDD, AARON D. WILLIAMS. JOHN B. RUSSELL, NATHANIEL SEAVER. LEONARD STONE.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUES, FLOWERS, AND and leaf.) GREEN-HOUSES.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, Chairman. JONATHAN WINSBIP, Joseph G. Joy,

DAVID HAGGERSTON, GEORGE W. PRATT.

ON THE LIBRARY. H. A. S. Dearborn, Chairman. JOHN C. GRAY, JACOB BIGELOW, T. W. HARRIS, E. H. DERBY.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMES OF FRUITS. JOHN LOWELL, Chairman. SAMUEL G. PERKINS, SAMUEL DOWNER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL DOWNER, Chairman. GEORGE W. BRIMMER, CHARLES TAPPAN, J. B. Russell, ELIJAH VOSE.

The following Gentlemen were admitted as Members of the Society.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Boston. Joseph B. Joy, SAMUEL II. BRADFORD, " ROBERT T. PAINE, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Salem. RUSSELL FREEMAN, New Bedford. JOHN MACKAY, Boston, EDWARD ELDRIDGE, " John Williams, Cambridgeport.

S. P. HILDRETH, of Marietta, Ohio, was elected an honorary member.

VOTED, That the alterations which have from time to time been made in the Constitution and By-Laws, with a correct list of all the members and standing Committees of the Society, be appended to the Anniversary Address.

The following letter from S. P. HILDRETH, Esq., addressed to the President, was read. It was accompanied with a drawing of a fine Seedling Pear, to which the Society was requested by the writer, to affix a name, and they accordingly gave it that of the Burlingame.

To GENERAL DEARBORN-

DEAR SIR-From your known attachment and devotion to the culture of fine fruits, made knewn to me through the medium of the N. E. Farner, I take the liberty of forwarding to you the drawing and description of a pear, which I think deserves to be preserved among the native fruits of our common country. The drawing was made by myself, but I practise the art so seldom tha it lacks much of the nicety of a good artist, though you may rely on it as correct. The seed from which this pear originated was collected by the wife of Mr C. Burlingame, a daughter of the ate Gen. Rufus Putnam, in New Jersey as early as the year 1790, and saved among other scals from fruits eaten on their journey from Masachusetts to Marietta. These seeds were planted the following winter in a nursery and transplanted in due time into an orchard on the Ohio botton a mile below Marietta. This tree happened to e planted on the base of a poor clayer hill, at the extremity of a row; its growth was tardy audit was not known to be a pear tree until it produced fruit in its 14th or 18th year-since then it has been a regular bearer and free from the bligh, so ruinous to all other pear trees in this part of Ohio. The following is a description of the frut &c, which could be furnished in exchange for so &c. (The drawing is accurate as to size of fruit

Tree pyramidal, with a broad base-Wool strong, light brown inclined to green, sprinkled with numerous light colored, fine dots-Leaves large on the young wood; oval, pointed and nearly

flat, with a finely serrated margin-Petioles, long and strong-leaves numerous about the fruit buds, from two to six on each bud, but smaller than onthe young wood. Fruit medium size; skin when ripe, yellow, with fine green dots and on the tawny side of a rich crimson-surface smooth, with slight longitudinal depressions-Flesh melting, white, very juicy, sugary and delicious; in eating from the middle of July to the last of August, best when ripening on the tree, but very good if gathered when hard and ripened in the house; a great and constant bearer.

This pear is probably of the Bergamot family, impregnated with the golden Beurré or Crassanne. I can find no pear in Coxe's work which answers to this .- If you know a more proper name than the one given by me please suggest it.

Fruits of most kinds, suitable to this climate were early and extensively cultivated. The tree, grew most luxuriantly, and bore fruit when very young. I have seen pears of the variety called pound pear,' weigh 36 or 38 ounces-but most of the trees are either dend or in a perishing condition. The last spring, or early part of summer has been rather the most ruinous to pear trees of any since 1822-many of them died; but latterly the young trees had been quite healthy, I view it as a disease of plethora. The tree becomes from its luxuriant growth too full of sap, and a sudden check to its circulation by cold, or a depression of 30 or 40 degrees of temperature, in the latter part of May or June, when the juice circulate more rapidly, is certain to be followed by what is called 'blight.' Trees planted in a poor hard, clayey or gravelly soil, I have noticed an much more healthy, than those in a rich soil, at especially if highly manured. Doubtless som trees perish by the ravages of the 'Scolytus Pyri but for one by this insect, ten die by blight of plethora, in this vicinity. I have examined many trees for this purpose, but could never find ou whose disease could be attributed to this insec Plums and Nectarines, are tormented by the

puncturing instruments of the little curculio, and in my orchard have as yet set at defiance my plan for their preservation. I have tried paving under the trees extensively, but without benefit. M next trial will be with sulphur and soap s thrown over the leaves and fruit, through the mont of May. It is to be hoped your Horticultural Socie ties, will raise a sufficient bounty to encount some one to give full attention to the matter till remedy is found. I have the stones of a wi plum, whose fruit is the size of a modern peach, brought from near Granville in this su The tree is small, and a regular bearer. If the do well I can furnish you some of the scions, a also some from the Burlg Pear, if you wish them. Being a cultivator and admirer of f flowers, I am anxious to obtain a few seeds the Clarkia Pulchella and Schizanthus pinnal sent to your Society, last spring, from Paris. the plants have ripened their seeds, a few mig he sent in a letter, by mail. We have sever handsome wild flowers, cultivated in my gard from which I could furnish seeds-two or the varieties of Phlox, as many Perennial Delphinia of your exoties, without much trouble.

Wishing you continual health, and abundar satisfaction in your horticultural pursuits, I remi S. P. HILDRETH. your friend.

Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1830.

The Society was then adjourned to Saturday, the 25th iast.

Of the general principles of rearing, managing and feeding domestic animals.

Immediately after the birth of every animal, even of such as are domesticated, the rudiments of its ducation, as well as its bodily nourishment, are ecessarily given by the mother. For this purpose he latter should, during her pregnancy, have been aily protected against all extremes of temperature rell provided with shade and shelter, and abundntly supplied with food and water. When the cried of gestation arrives, she should, in general, so be separated from the rest of the flock or herd, nd by whatever means the case may demand, kept omfortable and tranquil.

After the birth, the first interference on the part man should be that of supplying the mother ith food of a light and delicate quality, compared that which she had been in the habit of using, id also of administering the same description of od to the offspring, so far as it may by its nature Jersey. able to use it. The gentlest treatment should company these operations; and the opportunity th man, by gently caressing them, or at least, familiar treatment on the part of the attend-

As the animal increases in size and strength, they ould have abundance of air, exercise, and food, cording to their natures; and whatever is atnpted by man in the way of taming or teaching ould be conducted on mild and conciliating prinles, rather than on those of harshness and comsion. Caresses, or familiar treatment, should perally be accompanied by small supplies of food, east at first, as an inducement to render the mal submissive to them: afterwards habit will. n in the inferior creation, render the familiariis of man agreeable to them for their own sake; even then, to keep up these feelings, small poras of select food should frequently be employed a a reward. By contrasting this method with It of taining or teaching animals by fear or comsion, the advantages of the former mode will evident.

nterest is the grand mover of animals, as well nan. In taming by fear, all the interest which animal has, is the avoiding an evil; in taming caresses and food, it is the attainment of ennent. The most extraordinary results are reled as having been obtained by the mild mode almost every species of animal on which it been tried; to this may be advantageously ed, in the more powerful animal, hunger and rms us, at an advanced period of life, not only quered a vicious restive horse, but, without the stance of either grooms or jockies, taught this

plished, was never known; but when he returned from his journey, the horse was as gentle as a lamb and would obey his master's verbal orders on all mals are taught such strict obedience to the command of a superior order, it is in generally supposed to be the effect of fear; but Bakewell never made use of whip or spur. When on horseback he had a strong walking stick in his hand, which he made the most use of when on foot; he always rode with a slack rein, which he frequently let lie upon the horse's neck, and so great was his objectious to spurs, that he never wore them. It was his opinion that all such animals might be conquered by gentle means; and such was his knowledge of animal nature, that he seldom failed in his opinion, whether his attention was directed to the body or the mind.'-Agr. Mem. page 127.

TO DRY PEACHES.

The following mode of drying peaches is adopted by Thomas Belanjec, of Egg Harbor, New

He has a small house with a stove in it, and drawers in the sides of the house, lathed at their ken of familiarizing both parent and offspring bottoms. Each drawer will hold nearly half a hushel of peaches, which should be ripe, and not peeled, but cut in two and laid on the laths with their skins downwards so as to save the juice. On shoving the drawer in they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove, and laid up .- Peaches thus dried cat like raisins. With a paring machine, which may be had for a dollar or two, apples or pears may be pared, and sufficient quantity dried to keep a family in pies, and apple bread and milk, till apples come again. With a paring machine, one person can pare for five or six cut-

LIQUID MANURE.

In Flanders, according to Loudon, 'Urine cisterns are formed in the fields to receive purchased liquid manure: but for that made in the farm yard, generally in the yard, or under the stable, In the latter case, the urine is conducted from each stall to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault; from thence it is taken up by a pump; in the best regulated farmeries there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free from the more recent acquisition, age adding considerable to its efficacy. This species of manure is relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout Flanders, and even upon the strong lands (originally so rich as to preclude the necessity of gue. 'The breeder Bakewell, surgeon Hund manure) is now coming into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops, and to all the varieties of soil.'- Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Remarks by the editor of the N. E. Farmer-With se to obey his verbal orders with as great at regard to age adding considerably to the efficacy ion as the most accomplished animal that was of this sort of manure, we perceive there exists a educated at Astley's school. Bakewell was difference of opinion. Sir Humphrey Davy says istomed to say, that his horse could do every- During the putrefaction of urine the greatest g but speak. The method which he took to part of the soluble animal matter that it contains quer this vicious animal was never told, even to is destroyed; it should consequently be used as own domestics. He ordered his own saddle fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid bridle to be put on the horse, which at that matter, it should be diluted with water, as when e was thought to be ungovernable, when he pure it contains too large a quantity of animal in Plymouth to 6 months imprisonment for stealprepared for a journey of two or three hun- matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for abi miles; and, that no one might be witness to sorption by the roots of plants, Putrid prine. contest, he led the horse till he was beyond however, continues Sir Humphrey, abounds in reach of observation; how far he walked, or ammonical salts; and though less active than what manner this great business was accom- fresh urine, is a very powerful manure,

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall-his bull is from two to five years old, and he works him, occasions. When what are called irrational ani- He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his eart, ploughs and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use; has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses-Does not feed his hogs with whole grain-Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter-His hog pen is boarded inside and out -has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall-All his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and chip dung once a year-His cattle are almost all tied up in the winter-He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable-Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family-Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house-Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks-Has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up-He has a large barn and a small house -seldom has more pigs than cows-adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling-and that Mangel Wurtzel, Millet, Altringham Carrot, and Rota Baga are things worth thinking of-he fences before he ploughs and manures before he sows-He deals more for cash than on credit.

CATTLE STALLS.

The common cattle stalls of our country are so ill contrived and so straightened in their dimensions, that the cattle are constrained to lie down, in part, in their own dung. This dries and forms a thick coat on their hind quarters, from which they are not relieved till they shed their hair in the spring. They are thus rendered uncomfortable. To be uncomfortable is to suffer some degree of pain; and no one will suppose that animals in pain can thrive, or preserve their plight, with the same food, equally with others perfectly at ease. Even hogs, though prone to wallow in the mire, in warm weather, are always pleased with a dry bed, and thrive best when kept clean .- Col. Pick-

Vegetable Extract. In the north of France an excellent extract of the herbs used in Soups and broths is made by boiling them very slowly with a sufficient quantity of salt, and afterwards evaporating the fluid. A little of this extract, dissolved with gum in water arabic in hot water, is said to make capital Soup.

The Selectmen in Amesbury and Salisbury, have determined not to recommend any one to retail spirits in those towns. The Selectmen of Newhury, have been forbidden, by a vote of the people, to grant any !licenses.

A boy named Perez Wade has been sentenced ing fruit; it was a second offence.

Commerce of Boston .- From the 12th to the 20th of September, 64 vessels were entered at the Custom House in this city, from foreign ports, and will probably pay duties to the amount of \$400,000.

From the New York Farmer

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODU-CING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floy, Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society. Continued from page 75.

I shall now select a list of hardy flowering shruls calculated for shrubberies, clamps, and ornamental planting. The collection will furnish plantation, and is very hardy. a flowering succession from the early spring, until late in the fall. They are all to be obtained at the museries here, and at prices as stated above.

Amorpha fruticosa-Indigo shrub, with handsome bunches of purple flowers in great quantities. Amygdalus nana, Dwarf double flowering Almond, a very beautiful dwarf shrub, about 3 feet high. Aralia spinosa or Angelica tree, about 10 feet high, flowers in very large hunches, and ing althea frutex, of which there are several values an ative of Europe. The Scotch mountaineers continues a long season. Cylisus Laburnum, or rieties, the double white, double red, and white, Golden chain, a most elegant shrub, with long and striped, are the most showy; they comracemes or bunches of yellow flowers, in the great- mence their flowering late in July, and continue est profusion-there are two kinds, the English, till fall, coming in at a very acceptable time. and the Scotch Laburnum. The Scotch is the largest, forming a pretty large shrub; the English kind is greener, more compact, and by some, being raised quite as well, and are equally hardy, thought to be the handsomest-they ought to be in every gardon. Calycanthus fleridus, Alepice or sweet scented shrub, a native of the Southern States: the flowers are of a very dark chocolate color, and the fragrance very much resembles ripe feetly hardy here. They all flower in the greatstrawberries, easily kept where once introduced est profusion, and continue for a long season. -the shrub generally grows about 5 feet high in They should be planted in the front row. gardens. Ceanothus americanus, Red root, or Jersey Tea tree, worth having a plant or two in the Japan Globe flower; although a native of Japan, collection, as it flowers in profusion, - Cercie sil- like many other Japan flowers, it is perfectly hariquastrum, or Judas tree. The flowers appear very carly, before the leaves come out, and make a fine appearance-as it grows rather tall, it is calculated for the back rew of the shrubbery. Colutea arborescens, or Bindler Senna, having bunches of yellow flowers, which are succeeded Japan. It has long racemes of flowers, succeeded by seeds in a kind of bladder, calculated for the by bladder like fruit, and is worthy of cultivation back or centre row of shrubberies.

Cratagus oxyacanika, the Hawthore. It makes a pretty appearance planted out singly in the back or centre row, the flowers are very fragrant, it is sometimes called the Pride of May; the double white, double scarlet, and single scarlet Hawthorn, are extremely beautiful, and ought to be in every plantation. Hawthorn hedges are much used in England, where they look very handsome when kept clipped, but they do not answer so well in this country, the heat of our summers causing the leaves to fall off early, often in July; on that account they are not much used-we have several things which are better calculated for that pur-

not been in cultivation here for many years. is found to be very hardy, resisting our most seplace in the latter part of the summer. It is every way a desirable shrub. Daphne Mazerium, one of our most early flowering shrubs, often flowering in February, and very sweet scented. It is rather tender in some situations, but will stand our ordinary winters very well in a sheltered situation.

Direa palustris, or Leather wood, a pretty little shrub, growing very regular in shape, and has the for the same purpose. appearance of a large tree in miniature; it is a native of our northern states, the flowers appear sometimes called fringe tree, is a fine shrub, calculour markets with vegetables. The Northampton

leaves.

Gymnocladus canadensis, or Kentucky Coffee tree. The berries have a resemblance to coffee, and are said to be used for this purpose; however are two species of this very ornamental shrub it is a beautiful tree, with handsome feathered from Missouri, introduced by Lewis and Clarke; leaves, and makes a fine contrast with others. It they are quite hardy, and flower in great profusion, should be planted in the back or centre of the

Halesia diptera and iInlesia tetraptera, two winged and four winged Silver bell, or snow dron tree. They are both natives of the Southern States, but in all large collections. perfectly bardy here; our most severe winters do not huit them. The former kind flowers a month This is a very beautiful shrub of the larger size, later than the latter kind, which flowers early in May. They are both elegant shrubs.

Hibiscus syriacus, fl. pleno. The double flower-The single kinds, of which there are many varieties, are scarce worth cultivating, the double ones color, but otherwise much resemble it. These are indispensable in every plantation.

Expericum frutescens, Shrubby Hypericum: shrub, all natives of the Southern States, but per-

Kerria japonica, or Corchorus japonica-yellow dy here. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all times, except in the very dead of winter, and will grow almost in any soil or situation.

Kælreuteria paniculata, - Japan bladder tree, or Kælreterius. This is another hardy shrub from in every good collection.

Ligustrum vulgare, virens. Large European the blue or purple flowering. Privet, a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowerand is well adapted to our climate, and when long time after the common lilac. planted in a hedge row, and kept clipped, it makes a beautiful hedge, and ought to be in more general use.

Philadelphus coronaris, or common syringo, is very ornamental, producing its sweet scented tion might be made of about 50 of the best sorts, flowers early, and in abundance, and also sweet scented Philadelphus inodorous, and P. grandi- be obtained at about 50 cents each under name; Cydonia japonica, or Pyrus japonica, a very florus, Garland syringo, both natives of the South | and generally a fine collection un-named at half beautiful searlet flowering shrab, from Japan, has ern states, but quite hardy here. The flowers are that amount. No good garden or shrubbery can It large, and they keep their flowering for several be without them. months in wreaths or garlands-it is well calcuvere frosts; it is evergreen, flowers very early, and lated for the centre fow, and also to hide unsightly marix Germanica, German tamarix, are two pretty continues a long time. A second flowering takes objects. It has a beautiful effect when mixed with monthly honey-suckle, &c.

> Persica or Amygdalus Persica, fl. rosea pleno-The double flowering Peach is very beautiful in part of the shrubbery. shrubberies. It sometimes bears fruit, but it is cultivated entirely for its beautiful blossoms. A few trees also of the Chinese double flowering apple, Pyrus spectabilis, has also a beautiful effect

Rhus cotinus, Venetian sumach, Aaron's beard,

very early, are yellow, and come out before the lated for the centre of the clump or shrubbery. Its large branches of fringe remaining all summer, give it a curious and striking effect.

Ribes Missouriensis, or Missouri currant; there

Robinia glutinosa, and Robina hispida, the former a pretty large shrub, with large bunches of flowers in great abundance, the other a smaller shrub-they are both of them worthy of a place

Sorbus aucuparia, Moontain ash, or Roan treethe leaves are ornamental, the flowers and fruit which are produced in large bunches, are beautiful; the fruit remains till late in the autumn-it attribute to it, virtues to prevent witchcraft.

Sorbus canadensis. This is a native of our northern frontiers and monutains; it does not grow as large as the former, the berries are smaller and red, the former larger and of an orange

Spartium scoparium and Genisla, two or three species of Broom, with banches of yellow flowers in very great profusion; the Genisla or Spanish there are several species of this small beautiful broom has white flowers, is also very pretty, but not quite so hardy as the former.

Symphoria racemasa, or snow berry, sometimes called snow apple, a pretty little shrub; the bunches of wax-like white berries which it produces during the whole summer, gives it a beautiful appearance.

Syringa vulgaris, or common Lilar is well known to all, and needs no comment. The white variety not quite so common-they are only fit for outside plantings, as they sucker very freely and soon make themselves common.

Syringa persica, or Persian lilac, is a delicate low shrub, the flowers very abundant, and the leaves small and delicate. There are two varieties of the Persian lilac; the white flowering, and

The Chinese cut leaved lilac is very curious ; the ing in great profusion, and succeeded by hunches leaves are finely cut like parsley; the flowers of black round herries. It bears clipping well, growing in longer racemes than the former. Siband is therefore well calculated for hedges, or to erian, or large Persian illac. The bunches of enclose ornamental plantations. It grows quick, flowers are very large, and continue in seasona

> Rosa, or Roses. A pretty numerous variety of them; some reckon five or six bundred kinds. They are accounted the most beautiful of Flora's productions. Perhaps a very handsome collecwhich, by taking said quantity, I suppose might

> Tamarıx Gallica or French tamarix, and the Tashrubs, the leaves and branches are small and slender, producing quantities of beautiful flowers, and form a very striking contrast to the other

To be continued.

Early Frost-On the night of the 18th inst, a severe frost put a stop to many kinds of vegetation, and caused much damage to many industrious cultivators; particularly those who supply

evere frosts have been destructive to garden choice fruit .- Extract from a Letter from England, ineal, or the flower of buckwheat. egetables, and to many fields of Indian corn and from earn. Ice of considerable thi kness was bserved in many places on Saturday morning. The Courier printed at the same place says, Broom Corn, Indian Corn, and Peach Trees, have been njured in this country, it is estimated to the mount of 10 or \$15,000.

Messrs Daskam and Wood, Geneva, N. Y. have btained a patent for the 'Franklin Cracker Mahine,' which rolls, presses, cuts, stamps and nishes ready for the oven, at one operation, ackers, pilot bread, &c. By it, two persons can o as much in one day as ten by the usual mode.

Elder leaves, put around the roots of peach ees, is recommended as a perfect antidote for the jury arising from worms, -N. Y. Farmer,

Signs-An old gentleman presented us with a andful of ripe Strawberrics of the second growth Thursday last, and informed us that they were ite plenty in his neighborhood. He also informus that he had seen onions, beets, carrots, and bbages, which were sown last spring, running to seed, and had no doubt but it was 'a sign something.'-Doubtless it is a sign, but we preme a stopper was put on it last Friday night, on Saturday morning all the vegetables in this ighborhood were completely stiffened by a illing frost.'

The usual variety of mammeth pumpkins, cabtges, squashes, &c, have been noticed by our extemporaries this seasen, but we know of none ore marvellous than a remarkable growth of ins, the product of our own garden. They re planted about the first of June; the vines ri to the usual length, and the pods, which are vy numerous, are front two to two and a half ft in length, containing from 20 to 30 goodsed beans in each. For string beans this kind nequalled, and no other preparation is necessary the to pick and cut them to a proper length. ne of these beans may be seen at our office ;consider them a 'sign' that gardeners who cure the same kind of seed can raise more and ter beans than in any other way now known. Williamstown Advocate.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The English carry agriculture to great perfec-1. Every spot of ground capable of cultivation improved. Wherever I have been, the fields generally small, enclosed by hedges, and made feetly smooth, by means of cast iron rollers. mereus trees are left to grow around the hedges, scattered over the fields. These are so nicely amed, as to add greatly to the beauty of the coun-

Not a weed is suffered to grow. The crops look well, and are much more productive than s. The cattle and sheep feed on grass up to ir knees, and look, as we should say, fit to kill. The slight enclosures that keep them in their tures, would be but a poor protection against lean, half fed, unruly animals. Here the cattle e no need to break fences. They have food icient within their own domains. I came here ler the impression that the country was bare of

France and England .- The editors of the Bulletin des Sciences state, that the agriculture of is too well known to all who own these noble ani-England is much superior to that of France; and that the former country with an unfavorable climate, and upon a soil not half so extensive as France, possesses 6 millions of sheep and 150,000 horned cattle, more than France. In England the soil belongs exclusively to 30,000 proprietors; in France there are four millions of proprietors .-Some appear to consider the small number of proprietors in England as the principal cause of the agricultural prosperity of that country, but the editors of the Bulletin think the cause may be found in the liberty and industry of the body of the nation, and in the favor and protection bestowed on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by the privileged class. Ignorance and prejudice are formidable obstacles to agricultural improvement in France, especially in the southern depart-

Indian Corn and Flax .- M. Hadner of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore placks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his cornfield is favorably distinguished from those which surround it. The same gentleman once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw,

Sheep .- The number of sheep in England is estimated at 45 millions, in France 36 millions, in Spain only 14 millions .- Bull. des Sciences.

In Cincinnati, a great number of cows graze on a common where they eat some plant which poisons them. Last year several died, and two persons lost their lives by skinning them. This year, about 50 valuable cows have died, and four persons who skinned some of them.

DUTCH DAIRIES.

For the sake of cleanliness, the tails of the cows are tied to the roof of the cow house with a cord during the time of milking. The cow houses both in Flanders and Holland are kept remarkable clean and warm; so much so that a gentleman 'speke' to Redeliff 'of having drank coffee with a cow keeper in the general stable in winter, without the annovance of cold, dirt, or any offensive smell,'-The Dutch are particularly averse in unfolding the secrets of their dairy management, and notwithstanding the pointed queries of Sir John Sinclair on the subject, no satisfactory idea was given him of their mode of manufacturing butter or cheese .- Loudon.

COW KEEPING.

In Holland the food for one cow in winter for twentyfour hours, is straw, eighteen pounds; turnips, sixty pounds. Some farmers boil the turnips for them; others give them raw, chopping them with the spade; one or other operation is necessary to obviate the risk of the animal being choked, where the turnips, which is usually the case in Flanders, are of too small a size. In lieu of turs. On the contrary, I find it better stocked hips, potatoes, carrots, and grains, are occasionally his respect than the thick settlements of our given; bean straw likewise, and uniformly a

Sazette of the 22d inst, observes that the late nursed with as much care, as though they here been dissolved, and whitened with rye meal, oat

Scratches in Horses. - This disorder or difficulty mals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe, and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I never have known more than two or three applications necessary, to effect a common cure .- Turf Reg.

Product of the Newport Almshouse Farm, 1829. -30 tons hay; 200 bushels corn; 675 do potatoes; 379 do onions; 2232 bunches do; 58 bushels barley; 75 de oats.

The product of the farm exceeds that of anv other year, and is yearly improving in walls. buildings, &c. About two acres for an orchard have been walled in, in which trees will be set this season. There is at present, 55 acres cultivated; $57\frac{1}{2}$ in meadow.

Several persons have this week been convicted for robbing an orchard in Bridge street, in Salem and have been fined ten dollars for their offence

ndw england farmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1830.

TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER'S USE. . Put them in casks or bins, in layers well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost, it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting,-Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

BREEDING ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

Dr Cooper, Editor of the last edition of Dr Willieh's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes, that 'The whole art of breeding unimals and vegetables for particular purposes may be included in this direction: Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection.'

ELDER BERRY SYRUP.

Take of the juice of elder berry one quart; beil to one pint; strain and add two pounds of double refined sugar; again place it over the fire! so soon as it shall have boiled remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should a less quantity of sugar be used there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative this syrup is an excellent medicine of very pleasant taste; and is particularly serviceable to children, who are not inclined to take medicine. The dose for an adult is a wineglass full.

Hints with regard to fattening swine .- If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them a country. We wantonly destroy trees as if white drink, prepared both for cows and houses, thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of were of no value: here they are planted and and consisting of water in which some cilcake has some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. this period they are but little; and almost all they will admit of a great variety of tender plants for ate turned to fat : and that can only be done by giving time.'

The experienced farmer need not be told that fatting logs should have now and then a dose of brimstone or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their the advertisement, in this week's paper, of the appetite. But there may be some, who never sale of Mr Hall's stock in New York. Besides From Coleman Sellars, Esq. Philadelphia, knew, or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown one of the finest collections of Horaed Cattle, to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and some valuable Horses will be offered, among them serve as an absorber of those acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is like- known in the racing calendar, several of her colts, wise said that to throw them now and then a few the imported mare Alarm, and colt by Eclipse, pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On preserving tender Plants in Winter by means of the Temperature of Spring Water. By Mr A. Goanie, F. H. S.

Sta-There is a curious coincidence between the annual mean temperature in the open air, and the annual mean temperature of water in a deep spring well at the same place. In a spring well of that description at Annat Gardens, I find the temperature of the water to indicate from 460 to 470 in the winter months, unaffected in the least by atmosphere temperature, however low that may be. As spring wells are frequently to be met with, and are always desirable appendages to a farm-stead or cottage, it occured to me that many plants, useful to the cottager, or amusing to the farmer's wife or daughters might, be easily preserved in the winter months, in the coldest regions of Scotland, by that class of people whose finances would not enable them to erect more costly structures for the purpose. To ascertain how far this theory was correct, I placed a small frame over the well on a floor of deal two inches wide by one inch thick, and one half and an inch between tise, No. 129. Mr Edwards, Springfield, Pomme from the water. Knowing that glass could not be purchased by that class, whose advantage I had in view, I covered the sash with cotton wrapper at 4d. per yard, and in the same frame I placed pots of cauliflower, lettuce, pelargoniums of sinensis, &c. The circumambient air is generally, as might be supposed nearly saturated with moisplants continue fresh, and the Pelargonium odorato prevent the descent of what meteorologists hope for a continuation. call frigorific pulsation, a winter conservatory might be easily constructed on one spring for the Semianna Plums. use of a whole village. As the rill brings a con-

vi. p. 382 says · 1 invariably found that quantities in this country are always scarce and high priced Mr E. Vose, Morris' White Raze Ripes, and one of food consumed by fatting hogs increased every in the spring months. A glass cover, when it sort unnamed. E. M. Richards, Dedham, Natweek till the animals became three parts fat; after can be obtained, will be of infinite advantage, and preservation. 1 am, Sir, &c., A. GORRIE. Annat Gardens, Feb 4, 1830.

SALE OF STOCK.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the celebrated brood mare, Lady Lightfoot, well Bussorah stock,

The British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have commenced the publication, in their series of tracts, of accounts of Select Farms in various parts of England, and on the Continent. The substance of these, as far as they will be of any use to American Farmers, will appear in the New England Farmer.

A few copies of the catalogue of Buel and Wilson's Albany Nursery, can be had gratis at the New England Farmer office.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, September 25, 1830.

FRUITS.

Apples .- From Mr WARREN, of Weston, Warrea Spice Apples, a Seedling. G. W. PRATT, South Bridgewater, Red Sweet Seedling Apples. N. DAVENPORT, Milton, two sorts of Sweet Apples. Mr E. Wight, of Dedham, Monstrous Pippin, Gloria Mundi, of Cox, No. 27. S. Downer, Fall Pippin Apples, R. Manning, Menagere, (very large) Parmentier's Catalogue, and Prince's Treaeach spar, to admit of the heat rising in the frame Royale, very large. The committee did not recognize the name.

Pears .- From Mr Benjamin Gibes, Boston, Basket of Broca's Bergamot. The best specimens of this fruit seen by the committee. Mr R. F. Phipps, Charlestown, Andrews Pears. S. Downdifferent sorts, Chrysanthemum indicum, Primula er, Capiamont (large and beautiful) Iron Pear, Passe Colmar, (unripe) and Beurre Knox. Mr N. Tufts, Charlestown, Broca's Bergamot, and ture; and, consequently, fresh air to be admitted Andrews Pears. Dr Shuatleff, Broca's Bergaas frequently as possible. The vegetables and mot, Beurre Gris, Seckel, and Beurre d'Hyver. E. Wight, Dedham, Pound Pears. Largest tissimum has been all along in flower; and I am weighed 27 ounces. R. Manning, Endicott Pears. fully convinced that, where such spring can be ren- Beurre Rouge, from James Bloodgood's Catalogue. dered available by means of a cut two feet deep, This name cannot be correct. Also a fine Pear two foot wide, with two or three inches offsets (name unknown) from the garden of Thomas at each side of the rill, to support the ends of SAUNDERS, Esq. Salem; supposed to have been boxes, nine inches wide and four or five inches introduced from Europe many years since. Wm. deep, placed within two inches of each other over R. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Rushmore's Bon Crethe rill, into which boxes lettuce and cauliflower tien, also Colmar Souvrain, one of Van Mons' new plants, chiccory, &c, might be planted, the whole Pears. The Committee were highly gratified to be covered over with hoops and loose matting with this mark of attention from Mr Prince, and

Plums.—From Messrs Winships, Brighton,

Peaches .- From Mr Otis Petter, Newton, tinual flow of water at the temperature of 46° or Red and White Rarc Ripes, Lemon Clingstones, 470, the earth in the box will always be kept con- Old Newington Clingstones, Kenedy's Carolina, siderably above the freezing point in the coldest (Cox, No. 24) Kenrick's Heath, Prince's Treatise, nights. It may also be useful for nursery men No. 68. Mr E. Baeen, Charlestown, several vaand others for preserving cauliflower plants, which ricties of beautiful Peaches raised under glass.

ural Freestones. Mr Wheelwright, Boston, beautiful Peaches, unnamed. R. Manning, Matta or Belle d'Paris, Perkins' large White, Sargents' Rare Ripes, (said to be same as the Pearl Street) Old Mixon Clingstones, Orange Freestone, and Washington Clingstones; the two last from Catalogue of C. R. Smith, Burlington, N. J.

Grapes .- From S. Downer, Isabella Grapes. Cluster of Black Grapes, (original Vinc raised from Seed) very fine, hardy, and deserve to be extensively cultivated. R. Manning, Jordan's Blue, from Catalogue of C. R. Smith. Messrs Winships, Brighton, Black Cape, Black Hamburg, and several stud horses, of the Eclipse, Henry and White Chasselas, and White Sweetwater Grapes, raised in the open ground. These gentlemen have paid great attention to the raising of the choice foreign varieties in the open ground, and the Black Cape and Black Hamburg, were beautiful specimens of the success which has attended their ex-R. MANNING.

FLOWERS.

From Wm. PRATT, Esq. Watertown, fine varieties of Double Dahlias, Hibiscus manihot, Hibiscus palustris, Lantana cammara, Canna coccinea, Salvia splendens. Mr Pettee, Newton, Tradescantia virginica. DAVID HAGGERSTON, Charlestown Vineyard, fine Double Dahlias, Centauria Americana, Salvia splendens, Double Dahlias China

The number of vessels which passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal during the week ending 3d ult. was 116. Fourteen of the vessels from the Chesapeake were loaded with wheat for Brandywine and Philadelphia.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, EXHIBITION OF MANU-FACTURES, AND PLOUGHING MATCH, AT CONCORD, Остовея 7, 1830.

The Committee of arrangments for the approaching Cattle Show give notice that:

Proper pens will be made for the exhibition of all Animals offered for premium, and assistance furnished in confining and arranging them. All entries of animals for the pens are to be made with Mr PHINEAS How, by 9 o'clock. A. M. on the day of the Exhibition.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, Improvements in Machinery, all Implements of Husbandry offered for premium, must be entered at the Court-house by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles. for exhibition at the Court-house, at as early an hour in the morning as possible.

The Trustees have appointed a Committee to award premiums on the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Grapes, it being understood that such as are offered will be used at the Dinner of the Society.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes, must leave their names with John Stact. secretary of the Society, by 8 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. at Shepherd's Hotel, and proceed to the Meetinghouse, where an Address will be delivered by ELIAS PHIN-NEY, Esq.

After the ceremonies at the Meetinghouse, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The Trial of Strength and Discipline of Working Oxen, will take place immediately after the services in the meetinghouse. Entries of the same to be made with the Secretary by 9 o'clock.

A Dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock, at Shepherd's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the Bar.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. premiums will be publicly declared at the Court room, in the Courthouse; after which the choice of Officers will take place.

JOHN KEYES, DANIEL SHATTUCK. SILAS P. TARBELL, ABRAHAM CONANT. NAHUM HARDY,

CYRUS HUBBARD, CYRUS HOSMER. ELIJAH WOOO, GEORGE M. BARRETT. NATHAN BARRETT, Committee of Arrangements.

New England Farmers' . Almanac, for 1831. Just published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Just published, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831. By Phomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Carmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor

of the astronomical part of the American Almanac. Our object in this and in the former numbers of our ittle annual, has been, and continues to be, to give to the usy part of mankind the greatest quantity of useful inormation in the least convenient number of words. o not wish our readers, like the gold hunters of North arolina, should be obliged to silt and examine huge rasses of useless matter, for the sake of selecting now

nd then a grain worth preserving.

Together with the calculations customary in diaries of ne kind, we have under the head, ' Farmers' Calendar,' iven some brief intimations of what may be denominat-I the usual current occupations of the correct cultivator. I this we merely assume the humble part of prompter, minding those, who may have occasion to glance at our dumps, when and how certain operations are generally ist performed. It is better for an agriculturist to consult Almanac for hints relative to some of the most impornt rural labors, than to undertake to obtain any inforation from erratic guesses about the weather; which e no better guides to a Farmer than would be a jack th a lantern to a traveller. But we ask our readers to always aware that circumstances vary cases, and that nen we take the liberty to advise, we have not the asrance to dictate. Our hints are necessarily concise, beuse our limits are narrow, and we hope to be useful ther by furnishing materials for thought, than absolute d invariable rules for action. 'Calendars,' according a celebrated agricultural writer, 'should only be concred as remembrancers, never as directories.

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and ricultural articles-a list of the civil officers of the nited States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and dges of the United States, and the Governors of the litish Colonies-a chronicle of the most remarkable ents between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830-a comte Calendar for each State in New England, including 1: Probate Courts for New England-the Sun's declinaa, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney proved roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and deiption of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel andler's Farm in Lexington.

Price \$6,00 per groce-62½ cts. per dozen. Oct. 1. Bulbous Roots.

fust received at the Seed store connected with the New gland Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

giand rarmer, oz. Norm mancevereer, 4 good collection of Lily Roots, viz.—the Tiger, (spot-) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies, ese make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens, ey are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous ey are hardy and dotate.

The spatial many and dotate in rich soil, four inches deep, asuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots between the bulb, are perenoial.

Martagon Lilies grow from the bulb, are perenoial.

Martagon Lilies grow from the bulb, are perenoial.

Martagon Lilies grow from the bulb are perenoial. e to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twentye to seven teet mgn, and produce from inteer to twenty-es very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily was to the height of three to four feet, and produces lge, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily tivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border. Autumn is the proper season for transplanting all the

ab:

st 1

629

65,

For

Price 121 cents each—\$I per dozen.
Also, a fine collection of Tulip Roots, of all colors; endid variegated, red, yellow, rose, striped, red and ite like a carnation, double, single, early and late of all ces, from \$10 for twentyfive roots of the very finest ds, to \$6 per hundred, mixed. Good roots with their ors marked, 121 cents each-\$1 per dozen.

October 1

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg, Black Cape, White Muscadine, Golden Muscat, Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)

Napoleon. White Chasselas, Golden Chasselas, Red Chasselas, Black Constantia. Bland. Ferrol.

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga, 400 two years old Isanellas. 1400 one

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 72 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden. Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBE

ZEBEDEE COOK.

To Farmers, Graziers, &c.

The Subscriber will offer for sale at public Auction, at his residence at Harlem, in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1830-his valauble stock of Blood Horses, Brood Mares and Colts, short horoed Durham Cattle, Bakewell Sheep, &c, comprising the most extensive selection of thorough bred animals in the United States, and well worthy the attention of those who desire to improve the breed in this country

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to the subscriber, at No. 4, Wall-street Court, or at Harlem.
CHARLES HENRY HALL

New York, Sept. 25, 1830.

Brighton Cattle Show, October 20.

All persons are desired to take notice, that in consequence of the change by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show, from Wednesday the 13th, to Wednesday the 20th of October next, all the offers of Premiums, and all the Rules and Regulations, must be understood as for Wednesday the 20th, instead of Wednesday the 13th. Per order of the Trustees. Oct. 2.

To the Public.



The Proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries have increased the Establishment in all its departments and have an

immense stock of Trues, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, comprising all the most interesting and valuable productions of the Globe, and being fully sensible that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a great national advantage, they now offer all the facilities in their power to advance that

object.

They will furnish all articles required in quantities for Nurseries, at a liberal discount from the usual prices, and where secure, a credit will be allowed to accord with the convenience of the purchaser.

All orders will receive the greatest attention and despatch. Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Members of the above Society are informed that Diplomas are ready for delivery on the payment of the Annual

Sept. 24, 1930. No. 36 Broad Street.

Bees for Sale.

Persons in want of prime swarms of Bees, or Beard's Patent Hives, can be supplied by Mr Ebenezer Beard of Charlestown. Purchasers of swarms are supplied with Beard's Patent Hives, gratis, for their own family use only. The prices of swarms vary, according to their weight and quality. November and December is considered the best time for removing the Bees; they can be engaged, however, at any time previous. All orders, either for swarms, or for the Patent Hives only, left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Marketstreet, Boston, will be faithfully executed.

Sepl. 10.

Agricultural Notice.

The members of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that a semi-annual meeting of said Society, will be held at Thomas' Hall, in Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, before noon, for the admission of members and the transaction of other business, at which place they are requested punctually to attend.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Worcester, Sept. 18, 1830.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				- 1		Fn	MG	T)
	APPLES, new,			- '	barrel.		00		CO
	ASHES, pot, first sort,			- i	ton.	115	00	120	00
	Pearl, first sort,			- 1	44	133	00	135	
	BEANS, white,			- '	bushel.				90
	BEEF, mess,			-	barrel.	9			50
	Cargo, No. 1,				44	7	50		e_0
	Cargo, No. 2,		-		44	6	50		70
i	BUTTER, inspected, No.	. 1. n	ew.		pound.	Į	10		13
	CliEESE, new milk,	-,	-		- 66		6		7
	Skimmed milk	١.	-		"	1	3		5
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howa		reet.		barrel.	5	75	5	87
	Genesee, -		-		- 6		37		75
ł	Rye, best,	-			44	3	50	3	75
ı	GRAIN, Corn,				bushel.		65		68
ı	Rye,	_		_ i	4.6		65		70
ı	Barley,			- 1		1	60		62
J	Oats,			_	"		32	ł	35
ł	HAY.				cwt.		60		70
ı	HOG'S LARD, first sort,	new		1	ewl.	11	50	12	00
ı	HOPS, 1st quality.		,_	_	- 11		00		00
j	LIME,	_	_		cask.		70		75
1	PLAISTER PARIS reta	ile n		_	100.	3	50	3	50
1	PORK, clear, -				barrel.		00		00
١	Navy, mess.				""	12	25	12	50
١	Cargo, Nn. 1,		-		4.6	12	00		50
ı	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,				bushel.				00
١	Orchard Grass,		_	-	44				CO
ı	Fowl Meadow,			_	44			4	60
ı	Red Top (northe	rn I		_	- 44	1	62		73
١	Lucerne, -	,,	_	_	pound.		33		
ļ	White Honeysuc	kle C	Inver		pound.				33
Ì	Red Clover, (nn	then	n l	,	44		9		10
Į	WOOL, Merino, full blood	t. wa	shed.		44		58		62
1	Merino, full blood	. 1100	cashe	1			30		35
1	Merinn, mixed w	ith S	aron	v,	11	f	60		65
	Meraio, three four	rths v	vashe	3	44	1	47		47
	Mermo, half blood						45		55
	Merivo, quarter	,			46		37		:0
ľ	Native, washed,			_	- 44		45		42
1	Pulled, Lamb's, f	irst s	ort,	-	- 44	1	52		60
	Pulled, Lamb's, s	econ	d sort		"	l	50		55
į	Pulled, " spini	ning,	firsts	ort		1	-	i	42

PROVISION MARKET.

OPPECTED EVERY WEEK BY MP VILENIA

BEEF, best pieces,	-	•	-	bonng	81	
PORK, fresh, best piece	28,	-	-		8	
whole hogs,	-			14	5	
VEAL.		-	-	"	4	
MUTTON	-	-	-	44	' 4	
POULTRY,	-	-		44	10	
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	٠	-	11	11	
Lump, best.				44	13	
EGGS,				dozen.	11	
IEAL, Rye, retail.	-			bushel.		
Indian, retail,	-			44	- 1	
POTATOS new -	-			44	20	
CIDER , [according to 9	uali	15.31	iew	barrel.	1 00	1

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Sept. 27.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 896 Beef Cattle, 1115 Stores, 2064 Sheep, and 957 Swine. About one third the Stores and one third the Swine remain unsold.

Prices-Beef Cattle-About the same as last Monday, from \$3,25 to \$4.50; a few choice extra Cattle were taken for something more than \$4,50.

Stores .- Sales rather higher, though purchasers appear to hang back.

Sheep and Lambs .- Sales quick; as many more would have been sold readily; we noticed one lot of 90 taken at \$1,50, one of 100 at 1,75, and several lots at \$2.

Swine.-Trade not very brisk; we noticed only three or four lots sold, at from 31 to 4c.

N. B. We shall not be able probably through the following season, to particularize Beef Cattle from the Stores. We shall also report Sheep instead of Sheep and Lambs, and shall have three heads only, viz: Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

MISCELLANIES.

As the season is approaching when militia trainings will be frequent, we call the attention of our readers to the following judicious and pertinent re. marks. The subject demands attentive considera-

THOUGHTS ON THE MILITIA.

- 1. It is not strange that provision was made for arming and training the great body of citizens, on the first organization of the national and state governments. The number of people was then small; the remembrance of the honors and dangers of war was vivid; our young nation was like a lamb among ravening wolves; and we knew no other method of being 'prepared for war in time of peace,' having discarded 'standing armies,'
- 2. Our situation is extremely different now. There is little danger of war; if it should occur, not one tenth of the able-hodied citizens would be needed for service; the martial spirit, from various causes, has almost entirely subsided, and the character of our population is eminently pacific.
- and patriotism of the people, when danger comes; knowledge when acquired,
- 4. The knowledge of military tactics obtained by our militia, is not worth one dollar as a preparation for actual war; except what is gained by a few select companies. So testify revolutionary soldiers and all competent judges, with one voice.
- system is enormous; and if it is not necessary to | The temperance enterprise has indeed effected a the public welfare, it must be deemed oppressive.
- the people, that its continuance can be justified only by a most evident and high necessity.
- 7. Successive Legislatures have had the 'amendment of the militia laws' a standing topic for forty years, at a great expense of the public time and money; and the only point yet settled is, that the whole system is radically defective,
- 8. By the constitution of the Union, however, we must have a militia, organized and armed, and annually inspected.
- 9. If the present Legislature should abolish all trainings, except one in a year for the inspection of arms, they would proclaim a jubilee to their constituents, and secure the grateful remembrance of posterity.
- 10. If the Legislature should abolish trainings, and provide for the military instruction of a few officers, the State would soon be better prepared for war than it aow is,
- 11. If the present expenses were saved by such an alteration, and the same sum devoted to internal improvement, the State might construct a Rail Road to Providence in one year, or to Albany in five years, and not incur a debt of one cent. Millions for Public Improvement; not a cent for useless Drudgery .- Boston Recorder.

Extract from the Report of the New-Hampshire Temperance Society.

The extent of the temperance reformation may be seen at our stores and taverns. Formerly in every village the store and the tavern was the resort of the idle and dissipated. Here they spent a great proportion of their time and money : but few stores in the state now mix liquors, or sell them in glasses and gills. To an attentive observer, the change in the character of our stores has King's Arms, at Bushy, every morning at eight been such as to excite admiration. Not being able o'clock .- London paper.

to procure their drams the idle and dissipated have left them; and althoug's some of them may have resorted to the tayern instead, yet this effect is not so great as might have been expected. Pub. lic sentiment has so much changed, that it is not common to see even drunkards around taverns. Taverners are ashamed of them, and do not in many places encourage their attendance. The consequence is, that public drinking, even of those who continue to drink, is much less than formerly. Many traders in this State, and some few taverners, do not keep the article of spirits for sale - induced to abandon the traffic from a conviction of its pernicious and immoral effects. Your committee wish the number of such was greater, or that they knew the true number of such traders and taverners, that they might give their names to the world, as patriots and philanthropists, whose conduct does honor to themselves and their country, and affords such conclusive evidence of the beneficial influence of temperance societies.

Your committee have ascertained that the number of intemperate persons in this State, who have 3. Sufficient reliance may be placed on the valor become reformed men since the institution of temperance societies is about one hundred. This is and three weeks' drilling would prepare them, to the philanthropists one of the most pleasing when pursued daily, with a prospect of using the effect of the doctrine of total abstinence from spiritnous liquors. Who will refuse to rejoice that one hundred persons in this State, who were not only useless to themselves but pests to society, are reclaimed, and restored to usefulness and responsibility? After this, let us not hear from a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, that the 5. The direct expense of the present militia only way to cure a drunkard is to cut off his head. reformation not only from the moderate but from England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-6. The system is so injurious to the morals of the immoderate use of spirits. One thousand and five hundred persons in the United States are ascertained to have experienced this reform, and bear testimony that abstinence is better medicine than decapitation.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural societies are increasing in this state, and are exciting a spirit of improvement among our farmers which must be productive of the happiest result. We hope to be able, shortly, to publish accounts of the organization and proceedings of several, in the neighboring counties. In the Western Reserve we notice the formation of a num-dish-all warranted of the first quality. ber of new societies, and we hope that all the western states will follow the example of Ohio, in making these establishments in all their counties which are sufficiently populous to enable them to act with vigor. The resources of the west are developing with a rapidity unequalled in any country, and we trust that her weight will hereafter be felt in our national councils, and that the general prosperity will be promoted by the exercise of that influence to which we are fairly entitled, and which a just estimate of the true policy of the nation by our representatives, will give us.

In compliance with the request of several of our subscribers we republish the constitution of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society in our present number, - Western Tiller.

New Coach.-A new coach, loyally named after our excellent Queen, has begun to run, of which the announcement is very whimsical; being as follows : -The Queen Adelaide ! starts from the

Petersburg Rail Road .- Donald McKenzie is chosen President of the Corporation, and has been instructed to visit the Rail Roads in the United States, and to consult engineers, &c.

Among the valuable spoils taken at Algiers, there are vases of rock crystal, oriental agate, jasper, and jaile, of the largest size, the mounting of Florentine enamel and Venetian gold, seemingly of the 16th century. There is also a great deal of Spanish and Moorish armor, said to be of exquisite workmanship.

College in New South Wales .- A college has been founded at Sydney, in New South Wates. The first stone was laid on the 26th of January last.

Imprisonment for Debt -The Boston Manufacturer says that, all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massuchusetts have expressed a decided belief that the law authorizing imprisonment for debt is unconstitutional.-Damel Webster has offered his servic s gratuitously, to plead against its constitutionality, whenever any respectable body of citizens shall request them.

- On the 20th inst. Charles Carroll of Carrollton completed his 94th year.
- A Mr Holmes, of Lancaster, N. II. attempted to cross the Connecticut River in a state of intoxication, and was upset and drowned.
- C. Ivin Edson, the Living Skeleton, has engaged himself for a two years' exhibition in Europe for \$40,000, conditioned that for every pound of flesh be gains \$500 is to be deducted.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm at Lechmere Point; consisting of 30 acres-on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston. With a good two story house and barn thereoaa thriving young orchard and other fruit trees.

For terms and other particulars, inquire of Wm. E Payne, No. 5 Court-street. eptol Aug. 27.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of ren dering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pon ceau -Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, viz. White Portugal Onion, Priekly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830.) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter R Sept. 10.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N.E Farmer, 52 North Market-street-A few dozen bottles Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroj ing contagion; prepared by the New England chemics company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable articles particularly described, page 390 of this week's New Engand Farmer.—Price \$1,00 per bottle, with directions.

Published every Friday, at 33 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who hay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty continuous. IT No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen

being made in advance.
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Abany-Hon. JESSE BUEL.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garde
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Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Eq. Recorder Office.

A Donor Rocksoller.

Montreal, L. C .- A. Bownan, Bockseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1830.

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FRUITS.

HOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ. DEAR SIR-I intend sending you a list of pears om the old Catalogue which I have selected om 117 sorts. They are arranged according to e time of their ripening, and are accompanied ith some remarks suitable to the character of the spective fruits. If, in your opinion such a list ill be of any service to the public, who take an terest in the cultivation of these fruits, you can ablish it; if you think that it is not required, u can suppress it,

I am aware that the taste of horticulturists ns at present altogether on the new varieties, nich have been raised in Europe, or found here wildings. But I doubt if any of these will be and to equal many of the old fruits which have en so long and su deservedly celebrated throught Christendom.

It is true that many of the best of the old urs are liable to blast and crack, when raised in open country; but this is not the case in k settled towns, where these fruits may still cultivated with great advantage. The St Mie.el, Brown Beurre, Crassanne, St Germain, Vire deuse, and Chaumontel may all be brought to as at perfection in Philadelphia, New York, Hart-I, Boston, Salem, and many less populous nons, both on the sea coast and in the Western emed among the most valuable productions of garden. These fruits, when properly cultied, and well matured, are unequalled by any of th new species that I have as yet seen; and I ect the prejudice that is raised against them ing cultivators in this country, because I fear it will not be many years before they are eny cradicated from the American soil,

s regards the new sorts of pears, raised in Eu-, we have yet to learn how many of these will ingly better and more profitable. our harsh climate when raised in the open couna view to their preservation, before they are ly condemned.

he manner in which we plant Fruit Trees in country is perhaps one reason why they do

Bearre accommodates itself to all sorts of soil in sent to the old world have produced fruit, and are which it is placed .- The Virgonleuse, alike in- there acknowledged to belong to us. different to all soils, will, however, if exposed too much to the burning rays of the sun, crack or split open; whereas, the Chaumontel, to make it a melting and fine fruit, requires a free, but strong loan, while it is indifferent as to it exposition.

In France, where these fruits are raised in greater perfection than elsewhere, attention is paid to hese circumstances, so that each kind of fruit gets the soil and exposition which it requires to advance its growth, and perfect its maturity .- Such fruits as require a wall to effect this object, are planted and trained against the houses, or walls surrounding them in the country, as well as in the towns; or raised in sheltered gardens, but not set ou in the open fields or orchards, exposed to the heavy and chilling blasts which often visit that fine country as well as our own .- These trees are carefully pruned with a view to give them the best fruit; while they are made to produce a sufficient quantity.-No more fruit is allowed to remain on the tree than it can nourish with ease, and bear this present with gratitude, and immediately conwithout injury.

The operation of thinning fruit, is one at which we rejuct more, perhaps, than any other which we are called upon to perform in the cultivation of our gardens-but this is an avarice which recoils on ourselves ;- for in the first place the nourishment which the tree affords, is divided among the superabundant quantity which it bears, and which is of course stinted in its growth; and in the seentry, as they are in France, where they are cond place, the weight on the limbs of the tree, when operated on by strong winds, tend, not only to destroy the branches, but to bruise and materially injure the fruit that remains. Whereas, by a judicious thinning out when the fruit is small, that which remains becomes of much finer quality and larger size; and its weight would not burden the tree, nor be so liable to injury from the autumnal storms to which we are so subject to this country. Its product in this latter case is accord-

By the foregoing observations I by no means Until this is ascertained, it will, it seems to me, intend to disparage the new fruits that have been be est to preserve some of the valuable kinds above introduced from Europe within the last eight or in tioned, that further experiments may be made, ten years; nor those that are supposed by many to be wildings of this country. I have caten of both kinds, and have found them well worth cultivation. I hope, however, we shall not be too hasty in declaring fruits wildings of our own soil, no succeed so well here as in France. Here no before the fact is well established, as there is ard is paid to the kind of soil, or to the exposi- nothing which exposes Societies, or individuals, so in which any particular species of fruit is much to ridicule, as assuming facts without proof. ed. The Crassanne and the St Michael, the Little as I know myself, on this subject, I know ermain and the Brown Beurré; the Virgou-enough to satisfy my mind that not unfrequently lets and the Chaumontel are all planted in the those who pretend to know must, are essentially san soil, and exposed to the same aspect, with-deficient in the knowledge they profess.-Let us, ou nquiring whether there be any congeniality therefore, wait until the new varieties found in New be een the plants and the soil and situation in England are tested in Europe, and particularly in Moutagne de St-Martin-De-Pauvre, while it is placed .- A Crassanne, which would be France and England before we decide, without te fruit in a moist loam would be good for reserve, that these fruits originated here. - Great nding in a dry, gravelly soil, which suits the St praise is doubtless due to one of your society, for Mael. A St Germain, which is comparatively a his persevering and great industry in hunting up po and stony fruit in a dry and northern aspect, those supposed new fruits, but before they are s of the best, if not the very best, winter officially adopted by the Horticultural Society as Pa that is known, if planted in a good moist unknown to Europe, and as evidence of this coun- Pestablissement de Lithoglyptique de M. Vollin. low with a southern exposition; while the Brown try, let us wait until the scions which have been

A LOOKER ON.

Brookline, Oct. 4th, 1830.

Proceedings of the Massachusotts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held in the Hall of the Society on the 2d of October, 1830.

The President read the following letter from Vicomte Hericourt D'Thury.

{ Horticultural Society, Paris, May 24, 1830.

MR PRESIDENT-I have received with your letter of the 31st of January, the scions which you were so kind as to send me, consisting of

10 varieties of Pear,

of Apples,

..

of Cherry, of Grape Vines, and among others 3 that called Isabella, which was accompanied by a particular account of its culture.

In conformity to your intentions, the whole were placed before the society, which has received fided the grafts to able cultivators, who will render an account of the results which they may obtain. The vines have been placed with the numerous collection, which the society already pos-

I sincerely regret, that the season is so much advanced, as not to be able to offer you in return for your precious donation, some of the productions of our soil; but our society will esteem itself happy if, at the favorable epoch, you will make a special requisition, which shall be promptly complied with.

I am particularly happy, Mr President, to embrace this occasion to express to you the interest which I take in the labors of your society, and the satisfaction I experience in being the interinclined of the exchanges and communications of the two Associations, which have but one common object, the advancement of the perfection of Horticultural Science.

You will receive with this letter, a complete collection of the Annals of the Society, and I have given orders, that the numbers of this work be transmitted to you as often as they are published

I have the honor to offer you, Mr President, the assurance of my high consideration,

VICOMTE HERICOURT D'THURY, President of the Horticultural

Mr Dransors, President of } the Mass. Hort. Society.

Besides the liberal present of the Annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris, the President, Vicomte Hericourt D'Phury, has forwarded for our library, the following copies of his own works,

- 1. Notice Historique sur la Plantation de la
- 2. Rapport sur de Concours on vent pour le pencement des Puits Fores.
- 3. Programme D'Un Concours pour le pencement des Puits Forcs.
- 4. Extrait D'Un Rapport fait a la Societe D' Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale sur

5. Rapport a la Societe Royale et Centrale D'

- Mme. Vibert Duboul,
- de M. Mousse.
- plantation en arbres resineux des L'andes et Bru- is lost by a too indolent acquiesence in this opinion, be considere l'a beneficial assurance. Why then
- yeres. de Paomia et Cargese dans L' lle de Corse, de Nicolaos Stephanopoli,

10. Rapport sur l'etat actuel de l'exploitation du domaine royal et-rural De Grignon.

11. Extrait du Rapport ou Proces-Verbal du Voyage des Commissaires pour la prise de possession du Domaine D'Harcourt.

The following rules were submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1. It is the duty of the members of the Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, and the synonymes of Fruits, to attend the weekly exhibitions at the Hall of the Society, and to carefully examine all specimens which may be offered for premium or exhibition.
- 2. Reports on Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, offered for exhibition only, may be drawn up, signed, and delivered to the Library Committee for publication, by any member of each Committee, who may be present, in the Hall, in the event the Chairman is absent, and provided the consent of such other members, as may be in attendance is given,

3. No Report, awarding premiums, to be made on objects offered therefor, until after the season of the maturity of each kind of fruit, flower, and durstion of which they spoke in high terms. vegetable, for which premiums have been offered, also learned that coarse stuffs were occasionally has passed.

- 4. No premium to be awarded, but by the consent and approbation of a majority of each com-
- 5. All reports awarding premiums, to be signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to the Library Committee for publication.

The foregoing Rules were read and adopted, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 2d of October, 1830.

H. A. S. DEALBORN, Pres. Mass Hort. Soc. R. L. EMMONS, Recording Sec'y.

The following members were admitted.

S. C. Thwing, Rexbury. GEORGE BOND, Boston.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Dorchester.

THE WANDERER-NO. 11.

SILK AND HONEY.

Mr Fessenden-In a late paper the benefits which Attention and Industry had advantageously associated with certain kindred objects in the pursuits of Agriculture were mentioned-The Bee and the Silk Worm. The first named, by what would seem a wise design, is carried by the early and most lucrative staple in this country, hardly settler into the forest and may be seen in scores. of multiplied hives around his new establishment and the value of its capital. The enterprise of resident at Bussorah, was in a situation, and in in successful operation.

But it is said that as cultivation progresses it effort without doubt !! becomes necessary to decrease in the number of he Hives, and in our old settled towns it is hold,

Agriculture, sur un nonvel engrais proposé sons there may be a too close neighborhood, and that tree grows, and surely the habits of our country le nom D'Urate, par M. M. Donat-et-Compagnie. | the wilderness and country in early settlements | and their disposition for industry must toake it a 6. Rapport sur un nouvel engrais, proposé sous give a maternal for Honey which is not supplied great object in domestic employment. From our le nom de Pondrettes Alcalino-Vegetatives, par by all the benefits and varienes of enlitivation. This opinion is doubtless in degree correct. But approach in any such degree as is herein stated, 7. Notice sur Un Moulin Criblem, de l'invention it is thought by many who manage the Bee Hive, to the staple article of cotton, we should be alive to advantage, that Farmers are herein too easily to the subject. It is said that an orchard of an 8. Rapport sur le projet de defrichement et d' discouraged, an I that much that the earth presents acre may be made to net nearly \$100; this must

9. Rapport sur l'histoire de la colonie Grecque Mulberry Tree!! Can there be any doubt of the this? The Government of the United States are, benefit that would result to our Farances in these? in their wisdom, calling attention hereto. Our lately gratified to see that activity and thrift in | -- Why then should not our Farmers set out an the neatness of dwellings, advanced price of orchard of Mulberry Trees, and let our families lands, and other indications of prosperity about win and wear' their own Silks. them.

thought L in close alliance. On inquiry I learned questions) solve this? of one with a light wagon that he was going to Windham, and of another that he was going to Pomfret for leaves. So it seems that Mansfield, with all her increase of trees (which is considerable.) turns her Industry to account in collecting the leaves from neighboring towns to feed the worm; and a consideration is paid in Sewing Silk for a fixed weight or measure of leaves. That there is a great private as well as public advantage in this culture and manufacture cannot exhibited at the ensuing Brighto Fair, and will, be doubted. There is assuredly a deficiency of we are informed, stand the ensuing season in the information in reeling, spinning, &c, of Silk But much is done at Mansfield, though in an imperfect manner. The Sewing Silk is prepared so as to meet a ready sale, and it is stronger find him a superior animal. Our farmers seem than that imported, though not so even, and is disposed of in New York, and in this city, though the blood or pedigree of a horse; a subject upon at perhaps a less price. On entering a farmer's which their interest demands that they should no house I found the family employed in knitting longer be ignorant. MURAD BEY, another disstockings of the coarse part of the Silk, of the tinguished Stallion of the Bussorah get, will, we made. It is generally admitted that from 20,000 to \$30,000, are derived from this course of employment by the inhabitants of this village. Mr Duponcean is correct and instructive in his remuch benefit may be expected,

vance under these unfavorable circumstances in a words, as detailed in his letter to Mr Ogden. profitable pursoit, what may not be expected when are imported into the United States annually.

the object, and it is expected that the present seasecond to cotton in the facilities of its production

of the mulberry tree. It thrives where the apple of Bombay. A certificate from the doctor con-

situation and circumstances we need it; and if it But the Silk worm and the culture of the are our agriculturists mattentive, if not indolent in In passing through Mansfield, in Connecticut, I was Agricultural Societies are offering encouragement

I am, I confess, at a loss-Can you herein, Mr Here is household and out-door Industry, Editor, (who give a good answer to many knotty

I am yours,

THE BUSSORAH ARABIAN.

A friend has sent us the following pedigree and history of the Bussorah Arabian, waich we take much pleasure in making public at this time, as it speaks of his get, and names, among others, the horse Sportsman, of which we made favorable mention a short time since. SPORTSMAN will be neighborhood of this city and Worcester county. We recommend our friends, who are breeders, to examine this Horse; as we are satisfied they will to be totally unaware how much depends upon are also informed, be exhibited at Brighton.

This remarkable Horse was imported into New York from Bombay, in the year 1819, by Abraham Ogden, Esq. in his ship Horatio. Mr Gallway, the agent of Mr Ogden, finding this horse at Bombay, determined on sending him out to the marks that information is much wanted as to the United States, with the view of improvement to reeling and various other processes in the man-the race of horses here, having investigated the ufacture of Silk; and from his patriotic exertions purity of his blood, and an undoubted account of his breeding. To give a correct view of his pur-Still I infer that if a single village can thus ad- chase, it is thought best to give Mr Gallway's own

Owing to the conversation between us, I dethe intricacies of the whole process are unfolded, termined on sending out to you an Arab of the Truly here is present advantage to the farmer and first rate and highest cast. Many Arab stallions an excellent prospect for the future—we need not; were examined, their prices obtained, which in fear to overstock the market, for we are told that general were high, (from 1500 to 2500 rupees) in silks to over the amount of ten millions of dollars the hands of dealers; many of them were year fine, but none, I thought, equal to one owned by It is observed in a late Pennsylvanian Journal a Mr Prendergast, which he had obtained to send that cocoons are much wanted-that Reelers are to Eugland. Mr Guy Lennox Prendergast, the learning the art successfully, and some beautiful owner, first member in the council of the East silk has been already manufactured-the atmost India Company, and one in a station that would phere, waters, &c, appear to be well adapted to not deviate from a price be might fix; I consequently submitted to a high one, on being satisson will prove by actual results, of which the publified the Arab I send is not only a beautiful horse, lie will judge-that silk may be rendered a new but of pure blood, and of the Germaanny breed, a east held in the highest esteem by the Arabs, Doctor Colquboun, for many years the Company's this great state is deeply engaged in this promising intercourse with the Arabs, that enabled him to obtain colts of the best blood, and among them Our climate, too, is well adapted to the culture was the one in question, sent to Mr Prendergast

ames, not deeming the same necessary, after the atements made above, from under the hands of dividuals of such high standing.

(Signed) HENRY GALLWAY?

Thus much has been given relative to the orse in question, from Arabia and from Bombay, hence he came to this country, to show the puv of his blood and general estimation.

On being landed at New York from the ship pratio, this Arabian was universally admired, d Mr Van Ranst, a well-known judge and rearof blood Horses, purchased him of Mr Ogden, a high price, (\$4,000.)

Having thus introduced this Horse, it may not improper to give the opinion formed by the mmittee of the Agricultural Society of the city I county of New York, (composed of men of wn taste and judgment,) as well as a detail of produce obtained from the few real good od mares sent to this Arab H. rse.

The following is an extract from the report of committee on Horses, the autumn of 1820, awarding the society's premium to this stallion.

We have not only at different times before. subsequent to our appointment, examined the authorities within our reach, as to the chareristic points and properties of the Arabian se; and, from the whole of our investigations, are of opinion, that the Bussorah is of the cast of Arabian Horses. That his form and on are very perfect, and that he will, in our nion, add greatly to the value of our stock of B'scs.'

If the produce, much might be said, as among t colts of the Bussorah Arabian there are specias that equal these from any other Horse new ane United States,

following list will show a limited number of ills of his get, that are held in high estimation.

ady Mary, a bay, 15 hands one inch high, of it speed and hottom, and allowed to be now finest mare in the city of New York, \$500 been offered for her and refused.

foon Shine, a sorrel, bred by General Coles, an Hent four mile runner, and has proved hima very valuable stallion. Valued at \$2,000. furad Bey, a bay, 16 hands high, the property Ir P. Hall, has proved himself to be a most able foal getter, and he is deemed to be one he finest Horses of the present day. His val-\$ \$2,000.

oortsman, a bay, 151 hands high, out of Sportsress by Hickory, a first rate runner, and winof the 3 mile purse on the Union Course and r races, now a stallion in Massachusetts, and eat favorite. His value is \$2,000.

ost Boy, a sorrel, 16 hands high, a very fine e, and proved himself to be a fast runner on Union Course. At 3 years old, he beat Mr agston's Eclipse colt out of an imported mare, match of \$1,000 aside. He is dead.

ed Jacket, out of a brown Highlander mare, a on of promise, and bought at 3 years old for \$40, but died young.

Selah, a dapple grey, sold at \$900, a very fine

Own Brother to Selah, 164 hands high, a young igh bred horse of the Germaanny breed, a cast stallion of great promise in the western part of

Comet, a bay, 153 hands high, own brother to 'I do not send a pedigree of fanciful Arab Lady Mary, a beautiful horse. Valued at \$1000. Sir Harry, a chestnut, 151 hands high, own brother to Comet and Lady Mary, a very fine stallion. Valued at \$1500,

Ivanhoe, a bay, 16 hands high, owned by Mr Van Rensselaer, a fine horse. Died at 5 years. Valued at \$1500.

Brother to Ivanhoe, a hay, 16 hands high, owned by Mr Le Roy, valued at \$1000, and doing more in the western country, than any other horse.

Ranger, of a beautiful brown color, without white, saving on one heel, and a small star, now only 2 years old, 151 hands high. In regard to fine form, large bone, and general beauty, not to be equalled in this State. He was out of the imported mare Alarm.

Dutchess Bussorah, a fine colt, 4 years old, 16 hands high, out of a brown Highlander mare, a fine young horse; ran second to Malton, on the Poughkeepsie Course.

Besides the above, there are of this stallion's get, a vast many more of equal value, and as is usual with Arabian horses, on being imported into England and this country, they are of remarkably good size, and many of them very large, as will be noticed by the detail given above.

This horse is now the property of Cornelius W. Van Raust, Esq. of New York, and stands the present season at Kinderhook, New York.

Sept. 14th, 1830.

OFFICERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, ELECTсо ѕертемвек, 1830.

PRESIDENT.

JAMES RHODES.

VICE PRESIDENTS. JAMES D'WOLF,

SAMUEL SLATER, CHARLES ELDRIDGE,

TREASURER

WILLIAM RHODES.

SECRETARY. RICHARD WARD GREENE.

STANDING COMMITTEE. Jesse Tourtellot. John Foster

Dutee Arnold. Christopher Rhodes, Albert C. Green, Nathan Bowen, Freeborn Sisson, Clisha Olney, John Jeney, John Jenekes, Stephen T. Northam, Wilbur Kelley, Stephen H. Smith, William E. Richmond, Thomas Fry, George Irish. George Irish, Moses B. Ives. Bates Harris,

Stephen Waterman, (Coventry) Thomas Holden, Sion A. Rhodes James Anthony, Juel Aldrich, John Pitman, Jeremiah Whipple, William Anthony, John Brown Francis, Isaac Field, Charles Eldridge, Stephen B. Cornell, Lewis Dexter, Charles Collins.

AUDITORS. ELISHA P. SMITH, TULLY DORRANCE.

OFFICERS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Elceted September 30, 1830.

PRESIDENT.

FREDERIC Howes, Salem.

VICE PRESIDENTS. EBENEZER MOSELY, Newburyport, Solomon Low, Boxford,

JAMES H. DUNCAN, Hwerhill, James Gardner, Lynn.

TREASURER.

Andrew Nichols, Danvers.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY. John W. Proctor, Danvers.

Stephen Abbot, Andover, John Adams, Daniel Adams, Newbury, Stephen Barker, Andover, Henry Colman, Salem, Jeremiah Coleman, Newburyport, Hector Coffin, Newbury, Daniel Fuller, Middleton, William P. Endicott, Danvers, David Gray, Anlover, Jonathan Ingalls, ' Paul Kent, Newbory Jesse Kimball, Bradford, Amos Kimball, Boxford, Daniel P. King, Danvers, Joseph Kittridge, Andover, Asa T. Newhall, Lynnfield, Moses Newell, West Newbury, Daniel Putnam, Danvers, Jesse Putnam, Jeremiah Spofford, Rowley Richard Stewart, Haverhill. Ichabod Tucker, Salem, Erastus Ware

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y. Danvers, October 1, 1830.

Cattle Show .- Our farmers do not need to be reminded by us, that their annual holiday is at hand, and that but few days remain to prepare for it. For the information of such of our distant friends as may wish to attend, we may inform that it will take place on Wednesday the 13th of October, one fortnight from this day. The usual arrangements have been made by the officers, and the several comminces are a pointed. An Address will be delivered by Ira Barton, Esq. of Oxford, and a public dinner will be provided. Several teams are already entered for the Ploughing Match, and a number of animals for premium, We have not had opportunity to be informed what the relative prospect of the exhibition is, in comparison with those of former years. We confidently trust, however, that the spirit of improvement, which has heretofore made it excel any other show in the county, has not abated; and that, with the stimulus afforded by the brightening prospects of the farmer, in the generally good crops of the present season and improving prices, a disposition will prevail to satisfy the expectation of the num-rousstrangers who will be drawn hither by the reputation our show has already acquired. If so we may safely hid defiance to competition in any other section of New England.

We would particularly express the hope that the exhibition of female skill and ingenuity may at least equal that of any former occasion, in the quantity and variety of the articles presented. Let it be remembered, that, to many, this is the most interesting part of the exhibition, and that, the last year, a considerable number of premiums were not awarded, because there were no competitors for them. - Woreester Spy.

A company of Italian gentlemen at New York have celebrated the lat e revolution in France. They consider it the precursor of a change in Italy.

The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec the present season from Europe is 23,586; tast year 12.346.

From the New York Farmer.

DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODU-CING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floy, Vice President of the N. Y. Horticultural Society. Concluded from page 85.

Fiburnum opulus, or Guelder rose, otherwise called Snow-ball, is a very showy shrub, with large balls of snow white flowers in the greatest profusion; and is indispensably necessary to every shrubbery.

Vitex agnus castus, or Chaste tree, a pretty and singular shrub, flowering the most part of the sum-

In enumerating the above list, I have omitted all such kinds of shrubs as were dear and scaree, There are some more kinds of an inferior nature not mentioned: the above list are all to be obtained at the prices mentioned, and the cultivation of them is in the power of any person though but little acquainted with gardening. I shall now subjoin a list of a few Vines and Creepers, either to train on fences or trellisses, or to run up the trees. These have an effect beautiful and natural.

Bignonia radicans, or Trumpet erecper, with bunches of red trumpet flowers, large and showy.

Bignonia grandiflora, much like the former in habit and appearance, but the flowers are much larger-It is said to be a native of China, and the former a native of this country. They are both perfectly hardy, and will climb up brick work or wooden fences without any assistance.

Clematis, or Virgin's bower. There are several species, some of them tender, or not sufficiently hardy for our severe winters without protection, The Clematis virginica, Viorna, Viticella, and Vitalba, are perfectly hardy. Glycine sinensis or Wistaria sinensis, is a handsome China creeper of recent introduction from China, and is not yet common in our nurseries. It is a beautiful vine, running to a great height, and loaded with long racemes of purple flowers, and is highly spoken of in the Gardener's Magazine.

Glycine frutescens, or Wistaria frutescens. This beautiful brother of the Chinese kind, is a native of our Southern States, grows much in the same way as the other, and perhaps not inferior. Although this fine creeper had been long known in England, we have not heard much about it by English writers; the conclusion seems to be that it does not flower well in England. In fact, none of our Southern plants do well in England, while those from China do very well-here, however, it is quite the reverse. I have the Chinese Wistaria from 15 to 20 feet long, and the American Wistaria about the same height. The Chinese does not look so vigorous and green as his American brother-The American Wistaria should be planted in every garden with other ercepers, or run up the trees in shrubberies, according to its natural disposition.

Lonicera, comprehending all the fine sweet scented honeysuckles; of the Italian kinds, the monthly honeysnekle is decidedly superior, continning to flower all through the summer, until late in the fall, and very fragrant. Some of the other European kinds may be occasionally introduced in large shrubberies-two or three American kinds deserve particular notice.

Lonicera sempervirens, or Coral trumpet monthly honeysuckle, is extremely beautiful, flowering from a hay stack as to send him to Loudon's Enduring the whole of the summer, with its thou- eyelopedia of Plants. It might by some he

every other particular, except color, this being a bright vellow.

Lonicera pubescens, or Caprifolium pubescens, a large and beautiful honeysuckle from the Northwest coast; the flowers are larger and of a bright copper color, inclining to orange, they are all perfeetly hardy.

introduction, it is perfectly hardy, withstanding our most severe frosts without the least injury; it is a very sweet scented honeysuckle, grows rapid, and to an immense height. It flowers in pairs and threes all up the branches, covering the whole plant completely with flowers. It blossoms spring and fall, and is a very valuable acquisition to our gardens and shrubberies.

Lonicera ignonica, or Japan honeysuckle. This bears flowers in great profusion, which are white, afterwards becoming of a light yellow. This is not so hardy as the former, and requires a little pretection in winter,

I shall only add to the above the running kinds of roses, although there are many other things which might be mentioned.

Rosa multiflora, from China is pretty well known, producing thousands of small double red roses in bunches. It require a sheltered situation from some of our keen North-westers, R. multiflora alba, from the same country, is of late importation, but as it increases readily, may be obtained at about the same price as the former; the bunches of flowers are white. Rosa Grevillii, a running rose also from China, the flowers of various colors. Rosa rubifolia, Ruspberry leaved rose, from our northern frontiers, and extending over the western country; although a single flowering rose, it produces large bunches of flowers, which are different colored, on the same bunch, exactly like the former China kind, and is another instance of the similarity of plants, natives of China and our country.

Rosa canina, fl. pleno. English double Dog rose, is a very pretty little double rose, and will run to a great height. Rosa Banksii, Lady Banks' double white China running rose. It runs up, and spreads much-it may be easily known from others of the running roses, by its being entirely destitute of prickles. Rosa noisette, and Champney's, are said to have been raised from China seeds in Carolina-they are not strictly running roses, but as they grow up tall, are fine ornaments for the shrubbery, flowering during the whole of the summer and fall in large clusters. The Maderra rose, or double white Cluster Musk-It also flowers all through the summer and fall months, and is therefore well adapted for the shrubbery. Rosa Cherokensis, called the non-descript, or Georgia rose-the flowers are very large and white, the centre yellow. This is a running rose, growing very high around trees, &c.

Rosa rubiginosa, or sweet briar, is too well known to need description.

I did not intend to have extended my remarks so far, but as your correspondent observes that he does not know where to select from, I was led into greater lengths from a desire to comply with his

You might as well direct him to pick needles

tute of seent. Lonicera frascri, also an Ameri- shrubs, but if any description at all were given. can; the flowers are like the other kind in almost we might as well commence with common kinds. as they may not be common with every body, but the shrubs and trees described, are altogether a pretty good collection to begin with, and they all may be obtained (good flowering plants) at moderate prices. In the list of trees I have omitted all the oaks, hickories, and walnuts. Our ever-green trees, Firs, Spruces, and Pines, ought now and Lonicera flexuosa; Chinese honeysuckle of late then to show themselves in every collection, where there is room. The Balm of Gilead Fir is extremely beautiful, but they will not thrive well usless raised two or three years in a nursery. When brought from the mountains, and planted out at once, they seldom succeed.

I am, Sir, respecfully. Your obedient servant. MICHAEL FLOY.

New York, August 12th, 1830.

P. S. At another opportunity, (if it would be acceptable,) I may give you a list of hardy percunial plants, and a further description of shrubs.

DESCRIPTION AND MORBID EFFECTS OF SPURRED RYE.

Causes of the Spur in Rye .- One of the most poisonous substances which has ever been undesignedly mixed up with aliment, and caten, is spurred rye, or ergot, (sceale cornutum,) the mutterkorn or rogenmutter of the Germans. It is the grain, of rye altered by disease, which occurs most frequently in damp seasons, and in moist clay soils, particularly those recently redeemed from waste lands in the neighborhood of forests. Of all the places where the spur has been hitherto observed, none combines these conditions so perfectly, and none has been so much infected with the disease as the district of Sologne, situated between the rivers Loire and Cher in France. It has been ascertained that the rye of this district, after being threshed, contained on an average, about a fortyeighth, part of ergot, even in good seasons; but in had seasons, and taking into account a considerable proportion which is shaken out of the ears and sheaves before they reach the barn, the proportion of ergot in the whole crop has been estimated so high as a fourth, or even a third .- According to Willdenow, it may be produced at any time, by sowing the rye in a rich damp soil, and watering the plants exuberantly in warm weather. The spur does not extend itself by contagion, The immediate causes of the disease are not clearly known .- Some believe that the spur is formed by a diseased process from the juices of the plant: others, that it is a fungus vegetating at the expense of the germen; and others, and the most numerous, assert, that it is the work of an insect, a species of butterfly; and, in support of that doctrine, Fontana, Read, Tillet, and others, aver, that they have found the ova and larvæ of the insect on the spur. Confirmatory of this statement are the observations of General Martin Field in our own country.

Description of the Spur. - The spur varies in length from a few lines to two inches, and is from two to four lines in thickness. The substance of the spur is of a dull whitish or grayish tint: and it is covered with a bluish, black, or violet husk, having two, sometimes three streaks of dotted gray. It swims in water, while the rye sinks in it, so that they are easily separated from each other. The powdered spuris disposed to attract moistsands of scarlet bunches. It is, however, desti-thought a superfluous labor to describe common ure, and has a disagreeable heavy smell, and a nauis, slightly acid taste. It imparts its taste and mins it is defective in firmness, liable to bee moist, and cracks and crumbles soon after g taken from the oven.

ffects of Spurred Rye on Man and Animals .use of ergot mixed up with rve flour in bread. been at different times, productive of fatal and spreading diseases in Silesia, Bohemia, parts lussia, Hesse, Lusatia, Saxony, Sweden, and nce. The effects vary with the time, during h it has been used, and with the quantity ta-In those who have eaten of it for a short it produces a variety of nervous symptoms. ating a disease called convulsive ergotism; that caused by eating larger quantities, and renous ergotism.

he first or convulsive variety of the disease nered in by an uneasy sensation in the feet; d of tickling or creeping, soon followed by burn, disorder of the head, and trembling of ands. To this succeed convulsions, foaming e mouth, hurning thirst, vertigo, and the ntems of intexication, ending at times in mador stuper. Almost all those affected, as if depilensy, die. In many, the face was coverth an eruption resembling flea bites. In the te was voracious, pulse natural, as were all ceretions.

1) gaugrenous form of ergotism, commences th tingling sensation of the part, which asa roseate hue-the pulse is generally weakd finally ceases to beat; then follows a I ss, swelling, violet color, and death of the b vith its separation in part, or entire, from the 'In another variety, which has been witin various parts of Germany, the chief oms were spasmedic, contraction of the at first, and afterwards weakness of mind, y, and dyspepsy, which, if not followed by ry, as generally happened, terminated in far gangrene.'

tic bread used by nurses for four or five ries up the secretion of milk. Of the mednowers of ergot we have nothing to say in ice. It is sufficient to remark, that they he inferred from what has been said above letrimental effects when mixed up with al-

nals into whose food spurred rye has largeared, have, after a time, been affected with rene of the limbs, ears, and tail, and inflamof parts of the digestivo canal.

From the New York Gardener.

OCTOBER.

judicious farmer will always so cultivate I as to improve its productive powers. He No immediate profit will ever tempt him etice injurious to the fertility of his soil.

ertain periods, and under certain circumhe may very properly have recourse to ensive method of summer-fallowing. The n nature of some soils imperiously demands perever the roots of quitch-grass abound, no means more certain to destroy them. pring, our lands are never sufficiently dry naterially benefited by ploughing; indeed infrequently happens, that in order to pro-

are compelled with the plough and harrow to in-Il both to water and alcohol. Bread which jure the productive qualities of clay or loanny soils. In this country, where land is plenty and chean, and labor comparatively high, it may be good farming to summer-fallow such land every sixth or seventh year, and not oftener, if you will observe a proper rotation of crops. In this you should be directed by local circumstances, and the market demand for the several kinds of grain.

Free the surface of your land from every impediment to good tillage, and let your crops sueceed each other in the following order:-Beginuing with a complete summer-fallow, to be sown to wheat or rye; as soon after harvest as possible, plough in the stubble; in the spring of the third year, cross-plough, and plant to Indian corn; this longer period, has obtained the name of must be succeeded the fourth year, with barley or oats, and stocked down with clover, 15lbs, to the nere. The grass may be mowed, or pastured two or three years, and again have recourse to summer-fallow.

A practice of this kind will improve your land without the expense of manure; but it would be well if you could afford a coat of stable manure, once, at least, in this course; and let that be put on just previous to the corn or barley, and immediately covered with the furrow.

In cultivating your garden, keep the same prinbr cases, in the intervals between the fits, the ciples in view; but here a naked summer-fallow is never necessary. The crops in your garden are taken off at so many different periods, and some of them so early in the season, that opportunity is always gained for working the ground in the completest manner.

> It is a mistaken idea, that land ever requires absolute rest. Let the tillage be well performed; let its productions be judiciously varied; let suitable manure be properly applied; and your soil will every year improve.

> Good tillage is indispensable, upon farm or garden; and here you will have exercise for observation and judgment. The same depth and number of ploughings which would be proper upon some land, you will find quite insufficient, or improper upon others. All clay or loamy soils are greatly benefited by fall ploughing. The winter frost will more effectually pulverize such land than all the labor you can bestow; besides, there is no practice more destructive of grub-worms, nor can land be made fit for spring grain in any other way so cheap.

A sandy soil may be wrought in a different manner. Here spring ploughing can be performed without injury, nor does this kind of soil require the aid of frost to make it fine and light. A skilful agriculturist is fully satisfied of these truths, and directs his business accordingly.

POTATOES, BEETS, AND CARROTS,

should now be raised from the ground .-- Choose a nure, plough and sow, with that object in dry time for this business, and let the roots intended for family consumption, he stored away with neatness. A proportion for winter use, should be put into the cellar, and completely covered with dry sand. This will greatly protect them from frost, if the cellar should be cold, and retard their vegetating, if warm. Besides, all these roots lose much of their excellence, if exposed only a few days to the air, in any temperature.

The residue of your crop may be buried upon the surface of a dry spot of ground; pile them re season a seed bed for our spring crops we a roof-like slope; then cover this heap with dry three parts. This should be prepared at least a

sand, an inch or two deep, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw, up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off the water; then dig a trench around the heap, and cover the straw with the eart h so dug up, in a depth sufficient to secure the roots from frost.

N. B. Better make this covering unnecessarily deep, than one inch too shallow; for the least frost will entirely spoil this kind of sauce for table

PARSNIPS.

'In the management, or rather neglect of one of our finest vegetables, than which our gardens produce no richer, we see the tyranny of custom.

'From time immemorial, our fathers in the country have raised the parsnip only as a rarity, to be sought for a few days in the spring. And few farmers think it possible to deviate from this ancient rule, and by digging that vegetable in the fall, provide their tables with a very pleasant and useful winter variety. By taking it up in the fall, we not only gain a long use of the plant, but we have it in greater perfection; for rarely can it be taken up in the spring, before it has sprouted, and the inside become ligneous. Indeed all roots should be dug in the fall, and if packed in a box, with earth from the beds from which they were taken, that the same moisture may be preserved, they can be kept until quite the beginning of summer, possessing all their richness of juice, and nutritious qualities.'

COMPOST MANURE.

The skilful gardener is always distinguished by the preparation and application of his manure-He never earts out this powerful substance, and throws it at random about his garden; for he knows full well, that instead of a blessing, in the hands of the ignorant, it frequently becomes a misfortune, and the immediate purent of sterility.

Your various plants will not all require the same kind and quantity of manure. Stable manure, in its recent state, for potatoes, turnips, &c, is as good, if not better than any other. But for a large proportion of garden vegetables, the first summer, it will do more hurt than benefit. For these, you should annually make ready a composition, and apply it when and where it may be wanted. Now, for this purpose, clean out your log-sty and hen-roost, and every other depository of animal excrements. If these do not furnish a supply, the barn-yard must contribute the deficiency. With this, when carted out, mix an equal quantity of alluvial earth, or turf-parings, taken from an old pasture, or highway, and in some convenient spot in the garden, make a heap three feet high, four feet wide, and as long as you please. Upon every load of this mixture, spread a bushel or two of lime, or house ashes.

Let the top of this pile be flat or a little dishing, that the rain may wet it through, and to prevent loss by evaporation, cover the whole a few inches deep with mould from the garden.

From a compost of this kind, most of your tender plants will derive an early supply of food, and start with strong appetites and vigorous habits.

For cucumbers and melons, however, the following is to be preferred:

Take rotten cow-dung, or the remains of old hot-beds, one part; coarse sand, two parts; and with regularity, and give the whole on every side, new vegetable mould, from decayed tree leaves frequently turned over, and thoroughly mixed,

If your soil and tillage are good, and the succession of your crops judicious, a small dressing every year from heaps like these, will accomplish much, and render your plants strong and healthy throughout the season. But when large quantities of manure of any kind are given at once, the drought and heat of our summers frequently make it destructive to your favorite nurslings. Their short and feeble roots can find no moisture; of course the whole plant droops and sickens in the sun. and is absolutely starved in the midst of plenty.

SWEET POTATOES.

We have been presented by Mr AREL HOUGH-TON, Jr. of Lynn, with a quantity of Sweet Potatoes, of a shape, size, and quality that will vie with any brought from the Southern States. Mr II. has given us the following account of his mode of cultivating this delicions vegetable. 'The specimen of Sweet Potatoes that I send you are a part of eight bushels (after rejecting the small ones) that I have raised this season from six quarts of the slips procured from Mr J. B. Russell's Seed Store last spring. The slips were started in a hot bed, as they are very apt to rot in the ground otherwise, and not vegetate. They were planted in hills: in each hill was previously put half a bushel of sand, and half a bushel of loam mixed, with no manure; and otherwise were cultivated like common potatoes; I consider the culture of sweet potatoes, when well understood, as of less trouble in New England than the common potato. and more profitable to raise even for swine and stock. Their flavor, when raised in proper soil, is equal to any brought from the Southern States, as the accompanying specimen will prove. I am satisfied that the slips you sold last spring, and procured from Mr Darnell at the suggestion of Mr Lowell, were the true sort, and decidedly superior to any ever before offered for sale in Boston.'

We have also received a box of sweet potatoes from E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, who raised six bushels from four quarts of slips-his method of culture is essentially similar to that of Mr Houghton, and was pursued with an equally satisfactory result.

FRUIT STEALING.

A fellow, who has lately broken into Mr Ponp's garden at Cambridgeport, twice in one Sunday evening, and carried off about half a bushel of peaches, and did some damage to grape vines, was lately arrested at Lowell, and rather than be brought to Cambridge and stand trial, paid fifty dollars to be released, as far as Mr Pond was concein d. The Commonwealth have not yet settled the matter in their behalf. We shall next week publish the statute law on this subject, which is very severe as well as salutary.-We are happy to state that several gentlemen in the neighboring towns who have suffered severely, are determined to prosecute all trespassers of the above sort, to the utmost extent of the law .- Many a person, who has begun his career of vice by stealing from an orchard, has ended it with a halter about his

From the Manufacturer s and Farmer's Journal and the Microcosm

PAWTUXET FAIR.

Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic | East Greenwich,

year before it is used, and like other composts, be Industry was holden at Pawtuxet, on the 29th Sept. The exhibition of stock and household manufactures evinced a gratifying improvement, There were some shop articles of considerable merit, among which we noticed plated silver barness; some large files; a handsome telescope, by Mr

We also observed a pretty general assortment of of Warwick, trees, shrubbery and flowers, from the garden of the Messrs Dyers, in Cranston. This establishment promises much utility to cultivators in this part of the State, and, we trust, will meet a commensurate patronage. The trees and plants apneared healthy and vigorous.

We mention, with pleasure, the fact, that the liberal offers of the Society, last year, to induce the cultivation of the Mulberry, have not been committee recommend that a premium be awarded without success. Messrs Dyers have already a to William Thurber, of Providence, for sever nursery of ten thousand scedlings, from 2 to 3 feet Cows, by him presented, of in height. These were sown on the 17th of April last. Mr Spink, of North Kingstown, has 4,500 was said to have averaged during the months scedlings, which were sown the 28th or 29th of July and August, 27 quarts a day, April, and are now vigorous and thrifty. Other plantations of this tree, on a less extensive scale, have been commenced, in different parts of the ly, the committee recommend a premium of \$5 State; and we doubt not that the establishment of a filiature, with a regular price for cocoons, would insure the production at no distant period, of silk in considerable quantities. There was only one small lot of cocoons exhibited at the awarded to John Jenckes, of Smithfield Fair. These were made on the farm of Mr Ives, in Warwick.

While on this subject, it may not be improper to inform those interested, that it has been asserted on good authority, that silk worms will feed on the leaf of the common low bramble, or blackberry bush, so called, as greedily as on the mulberry; and that the substitution of this new food has not been found to change perceptibly, the quality of the silk. If such be the fact, we hope that those who can vouch for it from personal experience, will give particular and circumstantial details of what they have seen; that people may be prepared to turn the discovery to good advantage, another year.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

Of the Rhode Island Cattle Show and Fair, for 1830. The following reports, made by the respective Committees, on Wednesday the 29th of September, were severally accepted by the Standing Committee, and the premiums directed to be paid as therein awarded.

NEAT STOCK, EXCEPT WORKING CATTLE.

The Committees on Neat Stock, have had no hesitation in awarding the first premium on Bulls, to James D'Wolf, of Bristol, for a full blood short horn, sired by a noted Bull (and to whom he is no discredit) imported by George D'Wolf, out of an imported Dam-premium \$12

They were equally unanimous in awarding the second premium on Bulls, to J. J. Paine, of good flavor, name unknown to the committee Smithfield, for a Bull 16 months old- \$10

the third premium on Bulls, to James Douglas, of fruit of his fine large Baking Pear, name unknow Portsmouth, 88

miuin is awarded to Sam. Baker of Warwick, \$5 Pear, of very large size and fine appearance, sor For the second best Bull Calf, 4 months old, weighing 8 oz. each. The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Rhode the premium is awarded to Carr Harrington, of Apples.—From Gorham Parsons, Esq. fruit

The third premium on Bull Calves is awarde to William Beverly, of Providence, for a Calf I

Fourth premium on Bull Calves, to Sion 2 Rhodes, of Cranston For the best Cows, not less than two in nur

weeks old

her, the premium awarded to Thos. R. Green In thirty days these Cows yielded 2131 lbs. milk; one of them averaging 32 lbs, and the oth

39 lbs. a day. There were other fine Cows, but no certificat having been presented, the committee, by the re ulations, were precluded from awarding the reular premium, but as this was an omission, unit tentional, perhaps, on the part of the owners, th To John Pettis, of Johnston, for a Cow which

To Christopher Sheldon, of Cranston for a Co having yielded for two months, 32 lbs, of milk da

To William Robertson of Smithfield, for th best Yearling Heifer, sired by George Smith's but 12 months old the first of May, a premium of \$4

The second premium for a Yearling Heife

J. B. FRANCIS, WILBUR KELLEY. S. T. NORTHAM. Committee. GORTON ARNOLD, DUTEE ARNOLD. [To be concluded next week.]

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Saturday, October 2, 1830.

Pears .- From Mr R. Toohey, of Walthan fruit of Gore's Heathcot, from the original tre and of unusual fine appearance, and excelle quality; in flavor much resembling a sprightly? Michael, and of equally fine appearance. On weighed 81 oz., two, 7 oz, and a cluster of for 13 lbs. Mr Toohey stated that from the trees at being so full as usual, the fruit was over the common size The committee recommend the Seedling Pear, as deserving of extensive culting tion. From A. Brimmer, Esq. of Boston, a bram of St Michael's, 26 inches long, containing \$ large and fair pears, weighing in all 10 lbs. 30 From G. G. Canning, E.q. of Peston, fruit the Brown Beurré, and St Michael, of fine 's pearance, From Cant. D. Chandler, of Lexis ton, fruit of the St Michael, taken from a tree his neighborhood. The fruit from this tree h thus far been free from blight, which has so go erally affected, in this vicinity, this fine variety From Gen. Dearborn, fruit of the English Berg. motte. From Mr Tucker, of Roxbury, a pear From Mr John Perry, of Sherburne, Pear, name After much hesitation, the committee awarded unknown. From Mr Alexander Young, of Bosto one pear weighed 20 oz. From Mr Wm. Pret This Bull is descended from the D'Wolf Ir, of Watertown, fruit of the Brown Beurré, Lon Green, and a variety, name unknown. From For the best Bull Calf, 6 months old the pre- Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, fruit of the Eudice

the Gravenstein, Washington Pearmain, and Wir

Sonsavine. The Gravenstein was in good ng, and is of fine flavor, and well worthy of ivation. From Mr P. S. Hastings, of Lexinga Seedling Apple, from Littleton, name unwn to the committee; a fine eating apple, of k red appearance, and said to be a great bearer. m Mr J. Upham, of Newton, large apples, e unknown. From W. Pratt, Jr, fruit of four ties. The trees received from Hamburg, and es nuknown-those that were in eating, of llent quality.

caches .- From R. Manning, fruit of the Col ia, (Cox, No. 30.) From Mr E. M. Richards, edham, Hills Madeira, (Cox, No. 25.) From ose, Jr. Esq. of Dorchester, Orange Cling-

awberries .- From D. Haggerston, Charlesone box of fine Pine Strawberries, of ppearance and in great perfection,

apes .- From Ralph Haskins, Esq. of Roxone bunch of the Muscatel, of fine appearweight, 22 oz., also Black Cape, two bunchighed 11 lbs. each, of good flavor. These s were raised under glass. From R. I. is, of Charlestown, native Grapes, of fair 5. From Messrs Winships, of Brighton, ome Grapes raised in the open air, viz: Hamburg, Black Cape, White Chasselas, o, (Spanish) Breed's Black Cluster, and Isahe latter from a vine bearing 667 bunches. ne which in 1829, bore 520, and in 1828, mches. From Mr N. Seaver, of Roxbury, I the Catawba, (of Adlum's.) This fine variety has heretofore been known to us by ane of Bland, which error was discovered paring them with the fruits and vines of Catawba and Bland. Both which variethis season in bearing in this vicinity, ommittee would here observe that owing Antunn being thus far both cold and wet, th not the usual proportion of sunshine. aised in the open air, have not attained ual flavor and sweetness; which remarks apply to the peach.]

exhibition on the 26th ult, the following s exhibited but not reported at the time. samuel G. Perkins, Esq. two varieties of Peaches; also fruit of an imported variety 1. From D. Haggerston, froit of the Pine rry. Native Red Grapes, from A. Derby. Randolph; also Native Red Grapes from nan in Weymouth.

FLOWERS.

Wm. Pratt, Esq. Watertown, fine Double From David Haggerston, Charlestown , fine Double Dahlias.

Tattle Show, &c, of the Essex Agricultural ook place at North Andover, on Thursday, uit. It was well attended, and the exwas pronounced, on the whole, to have perior to any before witnessed in that We have not room for particulars this

RESPONDENTS .- We have in type, but are defer this week, several communicationsich are a letter from Mr Prince of Flushingn Bees-one on transplanting trees in the fall, al others.

Pomace Shovels. at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North at the Agricultural Statemon pomace shovels.

Executor's Sale at Auction.

On the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 22d inst.-

A Farm of 30 acres on the Craigie road, less than three miles from Boston, with a good two story horse and farm thereon. A thriving young apple orchard and other fruit trees. For terms and other particulars apply to Wm E. Payne, No. 5, Court-street, Boston. 2w Oct. 8.

Rose and Peach Water. For sale at the Seed Sto e connected with the New

England Farmer, 52. North Market-street-A few bottles of Downer's prime double and single

distilled Rose Water and Pea h Water .- Price of the double distilled, 50 cts .- single distilled 31 cts .- and the Peach Water, 31 ets. per bottle.

Fruit Trees, &c.

The subscriber offers at his Nursery, near the Court House in Weicester, the most approved Apple, Pear, 'herry, Peach, Apricot, and Plum Trees, of good size and vigorous growth. Also, Horse Chesnut, Laburnums. and Catalpa trees, for ornament and shade ;-Isabella and other Grape Vines; Honeysuckle, Strawberry Vines, &c. Oct 6, 1830, 3t

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston,

For sale at the Keneick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES IN Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspber-ries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including

Wilmot's Superb

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do do. Honeysuckles, and a superh variety of hardy Roses, &c, &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000-for plantations.

INABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100. at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kex-RICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c. for themselves, and make their

own selections.

Trees, &c. will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in matts with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD Oct. 8

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Napoleon,

Bland,

White Chasselas,

Golden Chasselas.

Black Constantia.

Red Chasselas.

Black Hamburg, Black Cape, White Muscadine, Golden Museat, Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Caroline.

Ferrol. 8 varieties of superior fruit from Xores and Malaga, 400 two years old ISABELLAS. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 71 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

ZEBEDEE COOK. Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t

Treatise on Becs.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Boes; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depre-dations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

To Farmers, Graziers, &c.

The Subscriber will offer for sale at public Auction, at his residence at Harlem, in the 12th Ward of the city of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1831-his valauble stock of Bloud Horses, Brood Mares and Colts, short horned Durham Cattle, Bakewell Sheep, &c, comprising the most extensive selection of thorough bred animals in the United States, and well worthy the attention of those who desire to improve the breed in this country For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to the sub-

scriber, at No. 4, Wall-street Court, or at Harlem.
CHARLES HENRY HALL.

New York, Sept. 25, 1830.

Brighton Cattle Show, October 20.

All persons are desired to take notice, that in consequence of the change by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show, from Wednesday the 13th, to Wednesday the 20th of October next, all the offers of Premiums, and all the Rules and Regulations, must be understood as for Wednesday the 20th, instead of Wednesday the 13th. Per order of the Trustees. Oct. 2. Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned hull Belivan, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Codebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three foorths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dani Mr Gray's imported Cow. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The

Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers. Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Vearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

New England Formers' Almanac, for 1831. Just published, and for sale by J. B Russell, at his Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, the New ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanae contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a com-plete Calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England-the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney's Improved roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's Farm in Lexington. Price \$6,00 per groce-62½ cts. per dozen. Oct. 1.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A good collection of Lily Roots, viz.—the Tiger, (spotted) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies. These make a fine appearance in the horders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots, and should be planted in rich soil, four inches deep, measuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots be-low the bulb, are perennial. Martagon Lilies grow from five to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twentyfive very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily grows to the height of three to four feet, and produces large, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily cultivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Oct. 4.

At Market this day 2500 Cattle, probably 1600 to 1800 were Beef Cattle; 5035 Sheep, and 630 Swine.

The market today was quite lively, the barrelers commenced purchasing early, which never fails to give 'life and energy' to business, although their prices today were not quite so high as last Monday.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Mess, \$359 a 367, No. 1, \$3a

3 17; Market Cattle from \$3 to 450-very few brought as high as 450.

Sheep .- Sales quick. We noticed one lot of 300 thin, taken at \$1 33; several lots at \$1 50 a 1 62½; several at \$1 75; one lot of 175 at \$2; one lot of 30 Wethers at about \$3.

Swine .- We noticed one lot of 60 Barrows, old, taken at 3c; 1 of 20 Sows at 31 cts; 1 of 175 Shoats at 34 cts; one of 92 Shoats at 21 cts-retail price 4 cts for Sows, 41 for Barrows .- Patriot.

MISCELLANIES.

(From the Token for 1831.)

THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

'Tis midnight-all is peace profound! But lo! upon the murmuring ground, The lonely, swelling, burrying sound Of distant wheels is heard; They come-they pause a moment-when, Their charge resigned, they start, and then Are gone, and all is hushed again

As not a leaf had stirred.

Hast thou a parent far away-A beauteous child to be thy stay In life's decline-or sisters, they

Who shared thine infant glee? A brother on a foreign shore ? Is he whose breast thy token bore, Or are thy treasures wandering o'er A wide tumultuous sea ?

If aught like these, then thou must feel The rattling of that reckless wheel, That brings the bright, or boding seal,

On every trembling thread That strings thy heart, till morn appears To crown thy hopes, or end thy fears-To light the smile, or draw thy tears, As line on line is read.

Perhaps thy treasure's in the deep-Thy lover in a dreamless sleep-Thy brother where thou canst not weep Upon his distant grave!

Thy parent's hoary head no more May shed a silver lustre o'er His children grouped-nor death restore Thy son from out the wave!

Thy prattler's tongue perhaps is stilled, Thy sister's lip is pale and chilled, Thy blooming bride, perchance, has filled Her corner of the tomb. May be, the home where all thy sweet And tender recollections meet, Has shown its flaming winding sheet, In midn'ght's awful gloom !

And while alternate, o'er my soul, Those cold, or burning wheels will roll Their light or shade, beyond control, Till morn shall bring relief, Father in heaven, whate'er may be The cup which thou hast sent for me, I know 'tis good, prepared by Thee, Though filled with joy or grief!

A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black and the other light hazel: 'It is very lucky for you,' replied his friend; 'for if your eyes had been matches your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

Filial Piety .- Ouang-Ouei-Yuen, having lost his mother, who was extremely dear to him, passed three years of mourning in a hut, and employed himself, in his retirement, in composing verses in honor of her memory, which are quoted as models of sentiment and tenderness.

The three years of his mourning having classed, he returned to his former residence, but did not therefore forget his filial affection. His mother had ever expressed great apprehensions of thunder; and when it thundered, always requested her son not to leave her. Therefore, as soon as he heard a storm coming on, he hastened to his mother's grave, saying softly to her, as though she could hear--"1 am here, mother"! Customs of China. Customs of China.

Wealth of the Merchants of Antwerp in former times. -The city of Antwerp is nearly a semicircle, of about seven miles round. It was defended by the citadel, built storms .- Lavater.

by the Duke of Alva, to overawe the inhabitants. The whole appearance of its public buildings, streets, and houses, affords the most incontestible evidence of its former splendor. Many instances of the immense wealth of its merchants are recorded: among others, it is said that when Charles V. once dined with one of the chief magistrates, his host, immediately after dinner, threw into the fire a bond for two millions of ducats, which he had received as security for a loan to that monarch, saying that he was more than repaid by the honor of being permitted to entertain his sovereign .- Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

OIL OF SUNFLOWER.

I was much pleased at the late exhibition of the Franklin Institute, with the apove beautiful vegetable oil, presented by Mr. George W. Carpenter, who has appended the following remarks to the sample exhibited, and as the article is new and valuable, any information on the subject is interesting:

'This article is yet but little known, but promises to be of great importance, and from its value and usefulness, the consequent demand will no doubt be an object for the attention of our agriculturists. It answers threefold purposes: the cold expressed, for table and physician's use, and the hot-pressed for painter's and ordinary purposes: it is an extremely bland oil, and is preferable to sweet oil for liniment and surgical uses, and is adapted for all the purposes which the fine olive oil is used. The sunflower requires little care or attention in the cultivation, and will grow readily in almost any variety of soil. product of seed is very considerable, a bushel of which will yield about three quarts of oil. From the experiments which have already been made, it can be obtained at a less cost than the best olive oil-it can no doubt be made much lower when it is extensively cultivated. But few experiments have yet been made in its application. I gave a sample of it to one of our experienced artists in this city, who informed me it answered his purpose better than the poppy or nut oil, and thought it a valuable acquisition. I have no doubt it will be found to answer many other useful purposes on further experiments with

In addition to Mr. Carpenter's remarks, I would add, that it is a valuable substitute for the spermaceti: it burns brilliant with little smoke, and when extensively cultivated, will no doubt compete in price and use with that article. It certainly descrives full investigation.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Eruption of Mount Ætna. The Journal of Commerce gives the following translation from a Bordeaux paper, describing a terrible eruption of Mount Ætna. which occurred in the month of May :-

"The terrible explosion which opened seven craters of the volcano at once, has destroyed eight villages in the neighborhood of the mountain, to which neither the lava nor the fire ever extended before. All the buildings have disappeared under the heaps of ealcined stones and burning cinders, which were thrown from the new openings of Ætna. Notwithstanding the frightful detonations which announced beforehand the approach of the catastrophe, the inhabitants of these villages remained quietly in their dwellings, considering themselves safe on account of the distance, which had preserved them in all preceeding cruptions, however vi-olent. In the destruction of these villages and the neighboring hamlets, perished a great many vietims, both men and animals. On the 24th of May the consumed edifices were still smoking, and these unhappy places were inaccessible on account of the heat which was given out from the cinders, stones and lava, with which they are covered. It was not until the eighth day after the disaster, that it was possible to approach for the purpose of affording any succor. But the search was entirely useless. Never was calamity more terrible, more unexpected, or more general. The shores of Calabria, and some ports of Italy, lying in the current of the wind which blew on that disastrous night, were covered with the same kind of ashes under which the places in the vicinity of Ætna were buried. Sicily will long remember this disaster, which has devastated the richest and most fertile country in the world

Commerce of Boston .- From the 12th to the 20th of September, 64 vessels were entered at the Custom House in this city, from foreign ports, and will probably pay duties to the amount of \$400,000.

The creditor, whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor, may hold his head in sunbeams and his foot on THE BEGINNINGS OF EVIL.

Young men, for the most part, are but lit aware of the danger which attends the beginning of evil. No one becomes suddenly abandoned a profligate. There is always a gradual progre He begins in slight, occasional departures fre rectitude, and goes from one degree of guilt another, till conscience becomes seared, the cious propensity strong, the habit of indulger fixed, and the character ruined.

Nothing is more obvious than this connexion I tween the beginning and the consummation evil; and yet, hardly anything is more diffici than to convince the young of its reality. In a tering upon wrong courses they have not the le expectation or fear of the dreadful issue. The mean not to proceed beyond the point of safe and they have no doubt, they can easily effect escape, whenever danger appears; but ere tl are aware, they are arrested by the iron grasp habit, and ruined forever.

Take for example, a young man, who occasi ally drinks to excess in the social circle; he d not dream that he is entering upon a course wh will probably end in confirmed intemperance. means no harm; he says of the sin, is it no little one? there can be no danger of this. soon his bands are made strong, and he becor the slave of a sottish vice.

Thus it is with all vicious practices. Howe slight at first, they tend, by a strong and necess impulse, to the point of utter depravity of pri ple, and ruin of character. There is no safety in guarding against the first approaches of To step upon forbidden ground is to throw o self into the power of the destroyer; and if ! interpose not to deliver, ruin is inevitable. It a wise saying among the ancients, that the wa vice lies down hill. If you take but a few st the motion soon becomes so impetuous and vio that it is impossible for you to resist it.

An enterprising mechanic and farmer in V cester, said exultingly a few days ago, 'I have year earried on my farm without the use of a of ardent spirit, and never was my work be done, or better health enjoyed by my men. year I laid in twenty gallons of rum for the and it was all consumed. In my old age, av derful revolution is going on. We are awal from our sleep, which had well nigh been the s of death.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (gh of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winte dish-all warranted of the first quality. Sept. 1

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days for time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty s No paper will be sent to a distance without pay

| To paper will be sent to a discalar without pays being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by v all descriptions of Printing can be executed to me wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 1

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PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1830.

No. 13.

AGBITTE TTRE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government sor that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their iotention to have a cattle show and exhibition of minufactures, &c, at Brighton, on Wednesday, the 20th of October, 1830. The whole business to be transacted it one day. The following premiums are offered :-

For Stock.

For the best Bull, above one year old, \$30. For the next best do, \$20. For the next best do, \$10.

For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, \$15. For the next best do, \$10. For the next best do, 85.

For the best Cow, not less than three years old, \$30. For the next best do, \$20. For the jext best do, \$15.

For the best Heifer [having had a calf] \$15. For the next best do, \$10.

The Bulls, Cows, and Milch Heifers for which promiims are awarded, to be kept, at least, one year thereafter vithin the State.

For the next best Heifer [not having lad a hushels, \$20. alf] \$12. For the next best do, \$10. For the jext best, \$8. For the next best, \$6.

For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to e had to, and a particular statement to be given f, the mode and expense of fatting \$25. For

he next best do, \$20. For the next best, \$10. For the best pair of Working Oxen, \$25. or the next best do, \$20. For the next best lo, 15. For the next best do, \$12. For the rext 600 bushels, \$20. est \$8.

No exen to be admitted to trial as working exen, under ur years old.

For the best Caramanian or Camlet Wool am, \$40. For the best do, do, Ewe, 40.

For the best Dishley Ram, 30. For the best . Ewe, \$30.

For the best South Down Ram, \$30. For the est do. Ewe. \$30.

The above premiums will be awarded on Shee cither ported or raised in the State; but the persons receiving e premiums are to enter into obligation to kep the me within the State for Breeding.

For the best fat Wethers of extraorinary nality, not less than six in number, \$20

For the best Boar, not exceeding twoyears 1, \$12. For the next best do, do, \$8. Fr the xt best, \$5

For the best Sow, \$12. For the next bet do,

, \$8. For the next best, \$5. To be kept one year thereafter for breeding, y the

rsons receiving the premiums. For the best Pigs, not less than two in umr, nor less than four months old, nornore an eight \$10. For the next best do, \$5.

None of the above animals, except Sheep, asbove cified, will be entitled to premiums, unless thy are olly bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Any of the above Stock, when raised and still wned the time of the exhibition by the person who ised im, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of n per at. in addition.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an en-tirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded. Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a Milch 30 bushels, \$20. Heifer shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 100 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, [grain, peas, and beans excepted] for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm, the stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same throughout the winter, \$30.

To the person who shall raise the greatest lars; quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acer, not less than 30

To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced,

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 509 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less | \$100. than 600 bushels, \$20.

quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than 400 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than and cheapness, giving a particular account of 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons' weight, free from earth when weighed,

30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mustard Seed not less than 20 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, and not less than 500 pounds on an aore,

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity and best quality of Hemp on an acre,

To entitle himself to either of the premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre, in one piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing under oath of himself, and one other person, faccompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor,] the following particu-

1. The state of the land in the spring of 1830.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure employed on it the year preceding. 3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort. 5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop and the amount of the product, aseertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 18th Nov. and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates-and the Trustees have determined to consider 75 pounds of Corn and Cob as equivalent to one bushet of shelled Corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, [except Potatoes, Onions, and ecomon Turnips] at least 40 bushels must be weighed, and 56 pounds will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

For Experiments and Discoveries.

For a mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual,

an 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest the Borer that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now in use, \$50.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of destroying the Bee Moth, or of preventing its ravages, \$20.

To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a To the person who shall raise the greatsst tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility

the process and its result, \$20. To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Machine and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre, \$20.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding, and fattening neat cattle, is best, \$20.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative To the person who shall raise the greatest value of the cobs of Indian Corn, when used

with or without the grain itself ground or broken, \$20.

Claims under the two last heads, together with the proper evidences, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. [in Boston] Assistan: Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st day of December next. The Trustees will decide upon said claims at their meeting on the second Saturday of said month.

For Butter, Cheese, and Cider.

For the hest Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than one hundred pounds, \$10. For the next best do, do, \$5. For the best Cheese, less than one year old, \$10. For the next best do, do, \$5.

For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds, \$15. For the next best do, do, \$10. For the next best, do, do, \$7. For the next best, do, do,

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from not less than four Cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used, \$20.

For the best specimens of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1829, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm, \$15. For the next best barrel, \$10.

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of \$5, as a compensation for the premium barrel of Cider, which will be retained and used at the Show

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of

Besides the above premiums for Butter, the Trustees will award two, as follows, in the month of December next.

For the best lot of Butter, in tabs or firkins, (not less than three hundred pounds) \$100.

For the second best, \$50.

The butter offered for these two premiums must be deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston, care of Mr John B. Russell, on or before the 1st day of December, and a claim in writing be addressed to Benj. Guild, Esq. (in Boston) Assistant Recording Secretary, (post paid) on or before said day.

Farmers in other States are invited to compete for these two premiums. Competitors are offered the further inducement of a ready market, and high prices for good butter. An auctioneer will be employed by the Trustees to sell at public auction all the butter presented, without charge to the owners, unless the owners should prefer to dispose of it at private sale.

For Inventions.

To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverizing and grinding plaster to the fineness of 25 bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tens per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience, \$30.

To the person who shall produce at the Show any other agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees, deserve a reward, a premium not exceedthe article exhibited.

in all cases, proof must be given of the work done by the machine, before it is exhibited;—and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the above

No claimant will be entitled to a premium, unless, in me opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, and which shall have heretotore gained a

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person who, on or before the 1st December, 1832, shall have raised the largest plantation of the White Mulberry Tree, not less than 2000 plants, nor less than three years old,

same time, the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured silk, not less than ten pounds, of his own raising, \$20.

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, not less than three years old-and which trees shall be in the most thriving state on the 1st of September, 1830, \$100.

For the best plantation of White Ash, Larch, or Yellow Locust Trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of than three years old, shall be in the most thriving state, on the 1st September, 1831, \$50.

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1831, \$50.

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1830, \$50.

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm since the spring of 1820, the best Apple Orchard, of not less than 100 trees, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees at the Show in 1830, satisfactory evidence of his having managed the same with care and skill, \$50.

For Domestie Manufactures.

For the best 10 Woollen Blankets, not less than ten pairs, \$50.

For the best Worsted Camlet or Bombazett, not less than sixty yards, \$40.

For the best Linen Sheeting, not less than fifty yards, \$30.

For the best Linen Shirting, not less than fifty yards, \$30.

For the best Sewing Silk, not less than ten pounds, \$30.

All the above must be manufactured within the state of Massachusetts. And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the proprietors be present when they are examined-in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled if thy deem it expedient. to consideration or premium.

Gratuities will be given, as in former years, for specimens of useful and ornamental manufactures, of extraor-I dinary quality, presented at the half for exhibition.

For the best cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm, \$100. For the next best cultivated Farm, \$75.

The farm to consist of not less than seventy ing twenty dollars-according to the value of acres, exclusive of woodland. The owner or tenant, to entitle himself to either of the premiums, must state in writing the nature and quality of the soil; the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing, and pasturing, respectively, and especially the quantity of irrigated meadew or low land which is never tilled or ploughed.

The number of acres planted the present

The number sowed with winter and spring grains, and other vegetables, specifying the several kinds, and the number of acres planted or sown with each.

The quantity and kind of manure used for each crop, and the times and manner of apply-

The quantity and quality of each crop.

The number of acres moved the present year. To the person who shall exhibit within the specifying the proportion of irrigated, meadow, or lev land, and the proportion which had been ploughed or tilled, and the kind of grass and quartity of hay on each.

Nanner of irrigating the lands, and dressing and manuring meadow or low land, and irrigated ipland, if any, and laying down tilled land

The kinds of grass seed sown, the quantity of eacl, the time of year, and whether sown with oats barley, or other grain, or alone.

The number of acres of pasture, the part, if any, that had previously been ploughed; when this part was laid down, and the kinds and quantities of grass seed sown per acre.

The number of apple trees on the farm; the proportion grafted; whether planted in orehards or partly by the fences against the road; the quantity of winter apples gathered and eider mide; treatment of the trees, and manner of making eider.

The form and dimensions of barns, sheds, and barn-yards, and manner of collecting and making manure.

The number of oxen, cows, and young stock, hoises, and sheep, kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made distinguishing the new milk from the othercheese, and the breed of cows, whether foreign, mixed, or native.

The number of swine and quantity of pork made

The labor employed in carrying on the farm, and the quantity of ardent spirits consumed.

Asit is deemed important to ascertain the best rotation of crops, it is expected that the appliants for these premiums will state the kind of cap, it not able to state the quantity, raised on the several and respective pieces of tillage, mowng, and pasture land described in their statments, for two years next preceding the presnt one.

Te whole statement to be sworn to by the appeant. The Trustees to be at liberty, in all ases, before they award the premium, to visit by a committee, or such other persons as theyshall appoint, the farms of the applicants,

A B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Gud, Esq. in Boston, (nost paid) before the 20th dayf October.

Ploughing Match.

On the 20th day of October, premiums will be given to the owners and Ploughmen of the three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent committee, to have performed the best work with the least expense of labor, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Entries may be made of the names of competitors until the morning of the 20th. Preference will be given to those who enter first-but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two committees, of three eachone to be judges of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams;-the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double

Premiums as follows, being the same for the double and single teams:-

> First Plough, \$15, Ploughman, 8, Driver, 4. Second Plough, \$10, Ploughman, 5, Driver, 3. Third Plough, \$6, Ploughman, 3, Driver, 2.

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

Those who intend to contend for these prizes, must give notice in writing to the person who shall be appointed for that purpose in Bighton, whose name will be seasonably published. The competitors will be considered be prescribed by the committees. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Rules and Regulations.

Animals may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

All manufactures and implements, also Butter, Cheese, Cider, &c, must be brought to the Hall, and entered on Monday the 18th, to be examined on Tuesday the 19th.

All entries of animals for the pens, or as working cattle, must be made before Tuesday the 19th.

The Ploughing Matches will commence on Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock precisely.

Trial of Working Oxen at eleven o'clock precisely.

The public sales of Manufactures and Animals at twelve o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with the rule relative to entries, as well Olney Williams, Cranston, as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for premiums, any others that are considered as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all animals or manufactures.

that are intended to be sold, notice must be John Foster, given to the Secretary, before ten c'clock of the 20th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

It is understood, that whenever, metely from Samuel Budlong, of Crauston,

want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction; -yet if, in the opinion of of I dollar, to John II. Arnold, of Warwick. the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option. have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of tion as the present. the pecuniary premium annexed to the several

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of Paying Premuims.—The Treasurer will attend at the Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the day of the Show, and on the next day from 9, A. M. till 12, M. to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid ton, the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees, R. SULLIVAN, G. PARSONS, E. H. DERBY, Committee. J. HEARD, Jr. January, 1830.

From the Microcosm.

PAWTUXET FAIR

Continued from page 94. SHEEP AND SWINE.

The committee on Sheep and Swine, awarded the first premium for the best boar Pig, to Arthur

\$6 To Abner Sprague, next best, To Elisha Baker, for the next best, To Russel Proctor for two fine Pigs, To Arthur Greene, for the next best, To Abner Sprague, for the next best, They award for the best Ram, belonging to Charles Potter,

The next best, to the same, The next best, to the same, To William Potter, for the six best Ewes, \$6

To Charles Potter, for the six next best, THOMAS HOLDEN,

For the Committee.

4

cash than on credit.

WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee on working Cattle beg leave to report that after viewing a large number of fine looking oxen, they award the first premium to \$8

The second premium to II. Sarle, The third do, for a pair of Oxen, owned by James F. Simmons. 4

The fourth do, to Seneca Stone, 2 On three year old Steers, the first premium, to 6

The second premium to Olney Williams The third premium to Philip Paine, On 2 year old Steers, the second premium to

For yearing Steers, not mentioned in the premium list, the committee recommend a premium

STEPHEN WATERMAN, Coventry, For the Committee.

HORSES.

The Committee on Horses, having attended to the duties of their appointment, report, that they have noticed with great pleasure for several years, an increased competition, in the exhibition of this noble animal; and on no year so great a competi-

After a careful examination, your committee are of opinion that the premium of thirty dollars be awarded to the Highlander, owned by Ralph

Several other fine Horses were exhibited, and your committee would recommend that a premium of eight dollars be awarded for the horse Romeo, owned by Stephen B. Cornell,

And a like premium of eight dollars for the horse Young Swamp Lion, owned by Daniel Farnum,

There were several other fine horses on the ground, and your committee regret their inability to notice them in a more satisfactory manner.

The first premium on brood mares and colts, is awarded to Thomas G. Allen, of N. Kings-\$10

The second premium of eight dollars to Abraham C. Atwood, of Johnston,

It is recommended that a premium of two dollars be awarded to Charles Potter, of Portsmouth, for a fine mare and colt, presented by him,

CHARLES ELDRIDGE.

For the Committee.

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, ploughs and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use; has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses-Does not feed his logs with whole grain-Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter-His hog pen is boarded inside and out -has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall-All his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and chip dung once a year-His cattle are almost all tied up in the winter-He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable-Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family-Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house-Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks-Has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them np-He has a large barn and a small house -seldom has more pigs than cows-adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling-and that Mangel Wurtzel, Millet, Carrot, and Ruta Baga root crops are things worth thinking of-he fences before he ploughs and manures before he sows-He deals more for

COMMUNICATION :.

NAPOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR-In your paper of Sept. 24th, the Hon. John Lowell states that he shall not continue the discussion which has existed 'under any circumstances.' Believing that such was really the intent of Mr L., and being willing at all times to pursue a conciliatory course, I had concluded to suppress nearly four columns of matter prepared about two weeks since. It is therefore to be regretted that the first article, in your very next paper, should be a renewal of the attack by Mr Lowell, under the anonymous title of 'Agricola,' I forbear all comment, but the widely altered style of this last communication might have concealed from one unskilled as myself the real author of it, were it not that I have no recollection of having ever imparted to any one the circumstances to which it alfades save Mr L. himself. That circumstance (although I do not acknowledge the justice of the call.) I will now explain, and, for the sake of harmony, it is perhaps to be regretted that he has noticed a circumstance so conclusive against himself. In the summer of 1829, I paid a visit to Boston, and in one of my letters addressed to Long Island, I stated that I should soon send Red Baldwin, and other choice apples of that viliberality which so particularly distinguishes him, and to which no one pays more homage than myself, presented me with scions of several of his newest pears, the whole being carefully enveloped and numerically labelled. In the haste of the moment I transmitted the scions to Flushing without remark, myself stopping at Rhode Island, where I was spending the summer. The person to whose hands they were consigned, expecting to receive only apple grafts, and having ro advice from me to guide him, still thought (although the scious had not a leaf on them) that THEIR APPEAR-ANCE WAS THAT OF PEARS, and he consequently took the precaution to inoculate kalf of each parcel on pears, and half on apples, thus proving that the bark alone had even with him a most powerful influence, and was the only means which led to a correct judgment. Last spring, in writing stated, as an apology for trespassing on him again, the circumstance that part of the previous parcel particular detail, he appears to have misunderstood the facts.

I could here quote a humorous case where Mr L. himself, told a gentleman that he could distinguish some apple and pear grafts which Mr L. the present.

In my first communication in relation to the Napoleon pear, no idea was entertained of censuring Mr L., for I never doubted his intentions to preserve the utmost accuracy, and to mistakes we are all liable. My object was simply to explain more or less widely disseminated. The existence of that error has been fully proved by the presentation to the Mass. Hort. Society, at their meetmologist who presented it, (and whose superior and dwelt together in harmony.

we may vainly look for in our country) declares, that although he has twice obtained scions called perously until last Friday, when, as the hive was in Napoleon, he has not yet a genuine tree in his possession.

owners can easily correct the error by the foliage, wood, and growth, without waiting for either flowers or fruit, and my first object is therefore an-

In conclusion, I have to state, that in no part of my communications, have I censured Mr Knight, or even referred to him, and I shall always endeavor to equal Mr Lowell in discussing all differences with good humor and free from prejudice and ill-will. Very Respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnman Botanic Garden,) October 4, 1830.

BEES.

MR Editor-A singular circumstance has taken place in two swarms of bees, which I think will be interesting to those who have studied the economy of this interesting and useful insect.

You must know that I am quite a young bee master, having commenced last spring with two as to cause her to forsake her winter store at this hives, from which I have had three middling and two small swarms; all, excepting the first, I hived myself without any difficulty. The two small a quantity of scions of the Hubbardston Nonsuch, swarms which are the occasion of this communication, swarmed on the 5th and 7th of June. cinity. In the mean time, Mr Lowell, with that The first lit upon a small peach tree in the corner of my garden. After they were hived they were placed about twelve feet from the ground on the beams of my wood shed adjoining my house, where the other three swarms had previously been placed. The bees remained in the hive for three or four days, until I was fearful they would starve. I examined all the books I had, to planting trees. find a similar case without success. I thought at first they had lost their Queen, but I found if they had they would be in confusion, and would probably return to the place where they first lit in search of her, instead of which they remained quietly and peaceably in a clump in one corner of the hive. I then thought they disliked the situation of the hive and had it removed near the place where they had lit, and had the satisfaction to find that they commenced working immediately.

to Mr Lowell, for a renewal of some scions, I placed on top of this other hive with a view to unite the two swarms; the two hives were connected by a small hole in the top of the bottom had been budded on apples, and not entering into hive; they also had each of them an external communication, so that the bees would go in and out of their respective hives without interfering with each other. I examined the upper hive several times in the course of three or four days, and found they had formed a piece of comb about had presented to him, by the bark, but I omit it for 4 inches by 6 in a corner of their hive, and that they appeared peaceably disposed towards each other. I then closed the external entrance of the top hive so as to compel all the bees in it to doscend through the bottom hive to get out. 1 watched them to see if this would occasion fighting or commotion in the hive, but everything apthe existence of an error, which may have been peared peaceable. After a day or two I examined the upper hive to see if they continued to work separately or had united, and found the combin it the same as it was before I had closed the entrance. ing of the 25th Sept. of the fruit from a tree ob. It was now a question whether the bees in the tained as the Napoleon which was pronounced by upper hive had deserted both hives, or one of the all to be Passe Colmar-and the distinguished Po- queens had been sacrificed, or if they had united

Everything appeared however to go on prosa very exposed situation with but a slight and temporary covering, I directed my man to remove the Where other trees are similarly situated, the hive in the evening and place it on the beam in the shed, where it had originally been placed. Not thinking the bees would desert their winter store, I gave myself no trouble about them. But on Sunday evening, about sunset, he told me the bees had left the hive and gone back to the old place. I immediately went there, and found about a good quart of bees lianging under the bench upon which the hive had stood. I examined the hive and found only a part of the bees had left it. I then placed the hive in which they had been hived with the piece of comb in it as they had left it on the bench where the other hive had stood, and on Monday morning found they had taken possession of it and had commenced working. The question now is, is this a new swarm at this late season, 24 Sept., or is it the original swarm, and have the two queens dwelt together in harmony in the same hive all summer. If they have, is it not a very singular circumstance that this queen's antipathy to the place should be so great JACOB TIDD. season of the year?

Roxbury, Oct. 4.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Ma Fessenden-Much difference of opinion has existed as to the advantages of spring and fall planting of trees, &c. Spring being the season when our feelings are the most awakened to pleasurable sensations and when we take the most satisfaction in making our rural improvements, it has from that circumstance probably arisen that it is generally selected as the season for trans-

Experience however has proved that plantations formed in autumn, are far the most successful, and in all climates where the excessive cold or the delicacy of the trees are not insurmountable objection, the fall planting is to be preferred. It allows a sufficient period for the ground to become settled and compact about the roots, and the latter become prepared during the same space of time, to throw out the small fibrous roots whose vegetation commences at the first return of The other swarm was hived and the hive spring, uninterrupted by any retardment which a spring removal is calculated to produce. Their growth in such case seems unaffected by the transition, and the settled state of the earth which allows the young roots to extend themselves promptly, forms a powerful protection against the effects of drought, whereas when they are removed in the spring, the looseness of the earth for a considerable period, retards the advance of vegetation, and renders them liable to much injury, thereby causing many trees to entirely fail unless they are nourished by frequent waterings. Cherry rees, of which a large proportion perish in the spring, are generally transplanted with success in the Autumn, but notwithstanding my father has for nore than thirty years stated these facts in public communications, still many omit to pursue the course advised, and great annual losses result to the public. With regard however to those fruits that have

been originally brought from warmer climatessuch as the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c,-it is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also, and from a consideration of the attendcircumstances, I have come to the following I prefer the one first referred to. There is another the penaltics shall have accrued, and not afterclusion :- In localities south of New York, the season is preferable for transplanting all trees orth of New York, the fall is preferable only the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all r trees of northern latitudes; whereas the ng is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, arine, and almond, which, for the reasons ber. Many gentlemen, however, of excellent ment, make their plantations in the fall even e more delicate fruit trees, which only serves ove, that even in the most intelligent minds a sity of opinion exists.

Very respectfully.

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

liode Island, Oct. 5, 1830.

S. Capt. Jacob Smith, of this place, has this ent called in and presented me with an ge quince weighing 17 ozs .- it is the largest e ever seen, and is rather more plainly groovom the head to the base than is usually the He accompanied it by a splendid cluster of Thite Muscadine grape, of which he has a crop; the mildew, fogs, and humid atmosof this Island yielding readily to the all w-ful influence of sulphur and lime.

CULTURE OF THE PLUM.

AS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ. 1:AR Sia-I have remarked that erroneous ssions appear to exist in regard to the acter of this tree, among persons not converwith the subject .- Many people residing in older latitudes, suppose that it is equally te with the Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine. secause their climate is unsuitable for these, rikewise reject the culture of the Plam: but et is the latter not only possesses a much hardy character, but is often found to proruit most abundantly in lattitudes too far for the Peach to be cultivated successfully. vicinity of Albany, and in the most westd northern sections of the State of New the Plum trees produce abundantly, and in ighborhood of Montreal, and other parts of Canada their crops are also very great .-:Islands of the St Lawrence, near Montreal, myself rambled through groves of Plum the natural growth of the soil, and loaded ed and yellow fruit .- It is doubtless true me varieties are more tender than others. nat a judicious selection should be made; conceive the number is very limited of such es as will not support the winter of the coldattndes of our country, and those which riginated among us may certainly be selecth little doubt of success. In no case howhen removed to a cold climate, should the e budded on the peach stock, as the root then perish, although the plum growth otherwise have succeeded. And indeed eks invariably to be preferred are such as s the most hardy character, and perhaps s more suitable than the yellow variety of runus americana. In England the Muscle

e Pear Plum are principally used for stocks.

point to be considered in forming plantations of wards. plum trees, and which forms with some persons a great objection to their culture. This is, their being subject to injury from an insect that stings the branches and causes large protuberances to form on them, which if not removed, produce a canker that in time destroys the tree. This ob stated, might, during severe winters, suffer jection may however be readily remedied by a judithe intensity of the frosts. Still I do not not assert, that trees of these kiads are cerble number of varieties, which are very little sub-to be injured by the winter, as in very many ject to the attacks of this insect, and some which ons they are not in the least affected, but they are not at all so. Among those least subject to exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not be attacked, may be enumerated the Yellow and Red Chickasaw, American Cherry, American Red and Yellow, Yellow Egg, Washington, Huling's Superb, Tomlinson's Charlotte, Imperial Violet, White gage, Smith's Orlean, Italian Prune, Elfrey, Violet Empress, Miller's Spanish, Lewistown egg, Coe's golden drop, the large Red, Violet, and White Dame Aubert, Imperial Milan, Imperial Ottoman, and a number of others. But even when trees are stung by these insects, if proper attention is paid at an early stage, and every branch carefully cut off in February or March below where any appearance of the canker extends, and these branche, in which at that period the eggs of the insects sare deposited, are immediately burned, such attention will in a short period, totally eradicate them.

Very respectfully.

WM ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, Oct. 7, 1830.

TRESPASSERS IN ORCHARDS.

The following is an abstract of the Statute 1818. Chap. 3d, for the prevention of trespasses in Orchards, and Gardens, &c.

Sec. 1. If any person enter upon any grassland, orchard, or garden, without permission, with intent to cut, destroy, take, or carry away, any grass, hav, fruit, or vegetables, with intent to injure or defraud the owner; such person shall, on conviction, before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not less than two, ner more than ten dollars; and be also liable in damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2. If any person, having entered as aforesaid, shall take, without permission, and with intent to injure and defraud the owner, any grass, hay, fruit, vegetable, or shrub, cultivated for ornament or use; such person shall, on conviction, by indictment or information before any court of Common Pleas, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, for each offence, and be farther liable to the party injured, in damages, equal to three times the value of the grass, bay, fruit, vegetable, or shrub carried away.

Sec. 3. If any person, having entered, as aforesaid, shall, without permission of the owner, and with intent to injure him, break, bruise, cut, mutilate, injure, or destroy any fruit-tree, tree for ornament or shade, or shrub cultivated for ornament or use, such person, on conviction as in sec. 2. shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten. nor more then one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. If any person shall commit any of the above mentioned trespasses on the Lord's day, or in the night time (that is between sunsetting and snarising) he shall be liable to pay double the above ney, and a copy of his Address was requested for penalties. And all prosecutions for breaches of the press, which request, we are happy to learn, nce, the St Julien is preferred for that pur- this act, shall be commenced within one year but although I have them all under culture, from the time the offence shall be committed, or

LARGE FRUIT.

MR Editor-The papers mention that six apples of the Pomroyal species, gathered from a tree of Col. J. Goodman of Springfield, averaged more than a pound each, and one of them weighed nineteen ounces. I now send for your inspection five apples from my orchard, known as the Quince apple, which, when taken from the tree, weighed together five pounds and three ounces; the largest weighs one pound and five ounces; and measures one foot and two and an half inches in circumference. The fruit for cooking especially, is as fine as the apples are large. The tree is a good bearer. I will, with pleasure, give scions, in the proper season, to such gentlemen as may desire L. LINCOLN.

Sept. 27, 1830.

Mass. Spy.

HEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1830.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The 'Middlesex Society of Husbandmen,' held their annual exhibition at Concord, on Thursday, the 7th inst. The assemblage of spectators was numerous and respectable, and the different branches of the displays and proceedings of the day were appropriate and well conducted.

The Ploughing Match was well contested, and indicated much dexterity in the most important part of the art of husbandry. Five double teams and nine single teams were entered. Of the double teams, Abiel II. Wheeler, of Concord, ob tained the first premium; Samuel Hoar, 2d of Lincoln, the 2d do ; Maj. Ephraim Flint, of do, the third. Of the single teams, Silas Conaut, of Concord, obtained the first premium; Nathan Brooks of Acton, the second, and James B. Brown. the third.

Seventeen yokes of cattle contested in the trial of strength. The first premium was awarded to Present Barrett, of Westford; second to Isaac Brooks, of Lincoln; third to Edward Wetherbee, of Acton; and fourth to Silas Conant, of Cou-

The premiums on farms were awarded to Abner Wheeler, of Framingham, first premium; Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord, second do; Francis Richardson, of Billerica, 3d do.

An able and very useful Address was delivered by Elias Phinney, Esq. of Charlestown and Lexington. This was plain, practical, and replete with useful information relative to some of the most important topics of agriculture. It gave directions for subduing and cultivating peat and hoggy lands; stated the kinds of crops, which theory and practice concurred in proving to be best adapted to such soils; shewed that the plough, although the most important and indispensable implement in agriculture, may, by its injudicious use, deteriorate, instead of improving the soil. The address, was scientific as well as practical, and, what added to its value, mostly founded on actual experiments, made under the superintendence, or within the observation of the Orator. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr Phinwill be complied with.

After the Address, the Society again formed in

procession, escorted by the Brigade Band, marched to Shepherd's Coffee House, where an excellent Free Stone Peaches, from Mr R. Manning, of Sadinner was partaken of by more than 200 persons. A number of regular and eccentric toasts exhilirated the mind, while the body was feasted, and excellent music served to complete the entertainment.

The Song, given on the last page of this day's paper, written expressly for the occasion, was sung with marked approbation, by Mr J. W. Newell, of Charlestown.

Berkshire Cattle Show .- The twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was holden on the 6th and 7th inst. An address was delivered by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. of Stockbridge.

Remarkable Calf .- William Furness, Esq. of Medford, Massachusetts, owns a Heifer Calf which was calved 17th of March last, and weighed on the 20th of September, 465 lbs. Its Sire, we understand, belongs to Nathan Adams, Esq. of the same place.

VERMONT PRODUCTIONS.

Ma Russell-From the twelve seeds you gave me, of what is called the Valparaiso squash, I succeeded in raising nine plants, (the bugs having destroyed the other three,) which have produced a large quantity of squashes-some of the branches run to a very great length. I procured a carpenter to measure one of the Vines-the greatest extremity from east to west 92 feet; the whole branches from one plant 348 feet. We have cooked one of these squashes, which I think superior to any I have ever raised. The shell or rind is very hard, and when boiled, the inside is scraped from Mr Watts Turner, of Medford. President three round holes an inch in diameter, which from the shell with very little trouble.

I have also a Pumpkin Vine; the produce of the pumpkins from a single vine when weighed was

If you wish, I will send you one of the squashes which weighs 46 lbs.

Yours, truly, WIGHT CHAPMAN. Middlebury, Vt. Oct, 4, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, October 9, 1830.

The display of fruits, today, was unusually great. Our Horticultural friends, on this, as well as upon former occasions, have manifested a zeal for the dissemination of a knowledge of their best varieties, which is highly commendable in them and gratifying to the lovers of good fruits. those gentlemen living at a distance, particularly Col. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr Stephen H. Smith, of Providence, R. I., and Mr E. Edwards, ing. I trust they will give satisfaction. of Springfield, for the trouble they have taken, in forwarding fine specimens of fruits, the Committee feel greatly obliged.

Pears. From Mr Tooliey, no name. Napoleon and Passe Colmar, from Mr S. Downer. Very large and fine St Michaels, some of them weighing 9 oz., from Mr E. Edwards, of Springfield. A splendid specimen of St Michaels, for exhibition, A splendid specimen of St Michaels, for exhibition, Violet, from France; Royal; Blue Pearmain; Docfrom Dr Shurtleff, of Boston. Seckel Pears, from tor, or Dewitt (says W. R. Prince); Red flesh; Car-Mr Paine. Capsheaf, (supposed to be the Doyenné ter—English; Pomme Neige, or Snow; Calville Gris) Wilkinson, and a very superior Seedling rouge and Calville blanc, from France; Nonpareil, Pear, from Mr Stephen H. Smith. of Providence. Pear, from Mr Stephen H. Smith, of Providence,

Peaches.—Congress Clingstone and Washington lem. Fine Seedling Peaches, from Mr Davenport, of Milton. Handsome Heath Clingstones, from Mr E. M. Richards, of Dedham, 12 very large and handsome Clingstone peaches, the three largest weighing 13 lb. and measuring from 10 to 103 inches each in circumference, from Mr E, Edwards, of Springfield.

Grapes.-Fine specimens of Black Cluster, Black Hamburg, and Sweet Water, from Mr A. T. Penniman, of Boston. Very large Catawba, (the vine having been girdled) and Schuylkill Muscadel, from E. Phinney. Very handsome specimens of Black Hamburg, Barcelona, Oval Malaga, Catawba, Schuylkill Muscadel, Isabella, White Muscat, Red Chasselas, and some other varieties, names not known, all of out door growth, from Mr Z. Cook, Jr, of Dorchester. Part of a cluster of large purple grapes, imported from Gibraltar, weighing, it was stated, when the cluster was entire, and when taken from the vine, 11 pounds, by Capt. Urann, of Dorchester. Chasselas grapes, raised in open ground, from Mr Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester. A basket of Grapes, of very fine flavor, names not known to the committee, from Col. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Fine Esperion, Black and White Corinth, Black Cape, Black Hamburg, and a foreign Grape, (vines from M. Loubat) all out door culture, from Mr D. Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard. Also, two very beautiful boxes of Pine Strawberries, from Mr Haggerston.

Apples .- A beautiful apple, name unknown, from Mr Pickering Dodge, Jr, of Salem. A Spice Apple, weighing 18 oz .- circumference 14 inches, apples, from R. Manning, Salem. Pomme D'Api, or Lady Apple, and two fine apples name unknown, from Mr Thos. Whitmarsh, Apples, from Benj. Weld, of Roxbury.

Specimens of 55 varieties of apples, were exhibited by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. These were all from the grounds of Mr Prince, were all of excellent quality, and bear honorable testimony to his enterprise and horticultural skill, in the selection and propagation of the choicest fruits, The names are contained in a subjoined letter from Mr Prince to the Committee.

Per Order,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Oct. 8, 1830. To the Committee on Fruits-

Gentlemen-I send you a sample of fiftyfive sorts of Apples, the produce of my own farm. Many kinds, (nearly twenty) have already passed by, this season, and I have also many sorts not yet in bear-

> I am very truly yours, JOHN PRINCE.

Pomme D'Api, or Lady apple; Newtown Pippin; Ribstone Pippin; Bellflower, from a graft of May, 1830; Old Pearmain-produced full crops; Baldwin; R. I. Greening; Roxbury Russet; Buckman's Pear-main; Seaver's Sweeting, (uncertain); Esopus Spitzenberg; Golden Pippin; Sweeting, from Hamburgh; R. I.: of the latter variety, the committee would resembles the last; St Crispin, natural in Weston; be pleased to know more of its origin and history, Marigold; Flat Pippin, from Maryland—superior; Marigold; Flat Pippin, the Call of the latter variety of the latt Hubbardston Nonsuch; Gardner's Sweeting; Cat-imported from that country. They were mo

head, or York Russet; Swaar-celebrated in Ph delphia; Golden Russet; Fenouillet, from Fran Ducassade, from do; Wareham Russet—Englan Garden, from Salem; Spice Pippin; Chataignier, fr France; Court pendu gris, from do; Reinette Canada, from do; Fall Greening; Pippin, fin Fran Imperial Table Apple from Holland; Marean French Russet-and eight varieties of Engli French and American Apples, to which the tall are lost.

Among the fruits exhibited last week, was following, a description of which was accidents omitted. The Colmar Souvrain, one of V Mons' new Seedlings, was brought to Hall by Wm. R. Prince, 25th Sept., then net eating, but since ripened; has been tasted a proves an excellent pear. In size, it will comp with the Brown Beurré, not so round and full, tapering more towards the stem and eve-cel yellowish russet; the eye and stem set in a sm cavity; flesh, melting, juicy, and fine flavore not quite so high flavored as a superior Brown Beurré. It may be considered a good acquisiti to our list of Fruits,

From the Centinel.

Bees .- The attention of the public has been late often called to the culture of Bees. My o experience and what I believe to be import improvements in their management and in t construction of their hives, have been such as enable me to make statements which have gain some regard from intelligent keepers of apiar which may deserve still more than they have ceived. I have practised the making of hives inches square by 7 deep; the top perforated to be placed over each other in order to reme the top hive without disturbing or distroying

The present year I had swarms from six his One came out on the 5th of June; I put it into ah over which I placed another; and at the sa time put an empty hive upon that from which! swarm had issued. On the 31st of July I tt off my top hives: that from the before mention swarm contained thirtyone pounds of good hop and that which had been put upon the old b twentytwo pounds; making fiftythree pounds pure honey, and my six hives yielded one hund and eightynine pounds.

I added an empty hive to each, leaving a st cient quantity of honey in them severally for ! winter, and still, without impairing their win supply. When these top hives are removed t fall, they will be found to contain much how EBENEZER WITHINGTON

Dorchester, August 14, 1830.

Grape Vines .- Efforts have been made at i ferent times in this vicinity, to introduce the co vation of the vine : nearly, if not all, have failed have been only partially successful. Twe ye ago, Mr Loubat, a gentleman from the seuth France, commenced the undertaking on a mu moro extensive plan than had heretofore be done. For that purpose he purchased a farm Long-Island, fronting on the harbor, and ab five miles from Brooklyn, where he has laid do upwards of sixty thousand vines, in a viney of nearly fifty acres. The vines embrace ery description known in France, and were

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down two years ago last spring. r they took root well, and were not injured by weather. In the spring following, they were ssed, and quite a number of plants produced pes. The season of trial was considered to be following winter; but the last spring the roots eared to be in a healthy state-they were in trimmed, in the same manner that they are France, and have flourished in a most inxuriant mer. A large portion of them are now in essful bearing-many of them have from ten ifteen bunches on one stock, of the largest and

t delicious flavor. Mr L, is now sending

large investment and great labor. Mr L. states his vines have come forward more rapidly, on the third year produce more fruit, than in nce. He has, thus far, experienced no injury the inclemency of the weather, although his s have not been protected in the least. No age or inconvenience has been experienced insects, nor has there been any mildew. Mr ays that the experiment has exceeded his sanguine expectation, and has no doubt in year more he will be able to furnish the tables ie citizens with a supply of all kinds known

v as possible. - N. Y. D. Adv. CORRESPONDENTS—We regret the necessity of ring till next week, the remarks of 'A CULTIVATOR' regard to the discussion respecting the Napoleon 'asse Colmar Pears, and many other articles.

'rance, at a very moderate price. Mr L. is

ting himself to extend his culture as exten-

RATUM.—In our last paper, in the 1st article of the age, with the signature 'LOOKER ON,' column 2d, d from the bottom, an error occurs, which destroys ense of the passage. The word 'evidence' should been wildings. signature of S. D. in the last Herticultural Report,

Black

Fruit.

White Frontinac,

White Corinthian,

White Chasselas, Chasselas de Fontainbleau,

Bar Sur Aube, Ciontat,

Muscat of Alexandria,

ccidentally omitted.

Grape Vines. e Subscriber offers for sale at his Garden, the following Grape Vines.

: Hamburg. Cape, ters. sendaldt, ione.

ly Muscat, Frontinac. Chasselas. Constantia,

n Chasselas, &c, ey leaved, Oval,

Thomery Vines. ese Vines are from one to four years old, with fine and fit for placting immediately. The black Ham-Muscat of Alexandria, and the Corinthian, were to the subscriber by Sir Joseph Banks, from Kew ins, and are known to be genuine, the original plants g all berne fruit for many years. The fine Black citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extaa ourgs from Mr Breed's Vinery, which were so much ed at the Horticultural dinner this season, were from the subscriber's vines. Orders left at the n or with the subscriber, will meet due attention. may be seen at the Garden. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

B. A few Pear Trees of the new species, both of ountry and Europe, are also offered for sale; among are the Anguoleme, the Sieulle, and the Colmar

Executor's Sale at Auction. e premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 22d inst.arm of 30 acres on the Craigie road, less than three from Boston, with a good two story house and farm

A thriving young apple erchard and other fruit For terms and other particulars apply to Wm. E. e, No. 5, Court-street, Boston. 2w

· Pomological Manual. BY WILLIAM PRINCE.



To obviate the difficulties which those who are strangers to the qualities of the different truits often realize in endeavering to make their selections, is the object of this orblication. A descriptive work by which every possessor of Fruit Trees can himself test their identi-

ty, carries with it a guarantee for the correctness of Nursery Establishments, at the same time that it nullifies the cavillings of the ignerant, who often complain without possessing sufficient intelligence to understand the respective distinctions.

n to market, and will begin to realize this sea-'THEPOMOLOGICAL MANUAL' will comprise descripbeing only the third summer, some return for tions in detail of the various Garden Fruits, viz. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Mulberries, Quinces, Filberts, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. The number of varieties therein described will be very great, and will embrace all those comprised in the new edition of Duhamel, a work for which the first cost at Paris is over \$400; and also, the most important of those centained in the Pomological Magazine and other works of the highest note,-the object being to concentrate at a cheap rate all the pomelogical information necessary and requisite towards making a judicious selection from the great variety of Fruits, of such kinds as are best calculated to suit the wishes and purposes of cultivators.

This work will be published in two parts of about 200 ectavo pages, each part of which will be complete in itself, and persons can subscribe for one or both as they think proper. The terms will be \$1 for each part, which can proper. The terms will be \$1 for each part, which can be remitted in advance. The first part will be ready for delivery in October.

Also was recently published, A Short Treatise on Horticulture, by Wm. Prince, price 75 cts.

A Treatise on the Vine, by Wm. Robert Prince, 350 pages, octavo, price \$1,50.

The most convenient and least expensive mode by which persons in the interior can receive these works, is by ascertaining from their local bookseller, the address of the house they deal with in New York, on transmitting which to the author, the books desired can be deposited with them to be forwarded.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Mr J. B. Russell will receive subscriptions for the Pomological Manual, and has the other works now for sale. October 15.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Helland, and a large assortment of Bulbeus Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS -(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1 00 each.

TULIPS-splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts, each \$1 00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100-an object to these who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS-assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts.

JONQUILLES-sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS-fragrant, white with

sized roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12

cts. each—per dezen. \$1,00

SPRING CROCUS—of all colours, 6 cts. each—50

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyaclaths

having produced bells I inch and 8-10ths'in diameter. Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, I dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Oct. 15.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES IN For sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Northypics, Nor Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspber-ries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including

Wilmot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seedling, do. Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do. do. Honeysuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c, &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000-for plantations.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices. Written orders addressed to John or William Ken-

RICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections. Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense

for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in matts with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD Oct 8

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, The subscriber has he sale at the gauge in Dokument, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Black Hamburg, Black Cape, White Muscadine. Golden Muscat, Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Caroline.

White Chasselas, Gelden Chasselas, Red Chasselas, Black Censtantia, Bland. Ferrol.

Napoleon,

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old Isabellas. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 71 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prampt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Pomace Shovels.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, a few very superior pomace shovels. Also a few of Willis' improved Apple and Quince pearing Machines.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Oct. 11. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

A STATE OF THE WAY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

At Market this day 2265 Cattle, probably from 1800 to 1900 for beef: 5683 Sheep, and 1422 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3 to 4,50, about 25 a 30 cattle brought 4,50. We noticed one pair taken at 4,67; we also noticed four beautiful cattle fed by Samuel Sweetser, Esq. Athol, and driven to market by him, taken at 5,50; one pair purchased by Mr A. Ward, of Newton, the best pieces of which are engaged to Messrs. Sargeant and Murdock, for the table of the Agricultural Society, on 'Cattle Fair Day :' the other pair was purchased by Mr C. Bracket, and will probably be displayed upon his stall in Merchants Hall Market.

Stall in Mercuanis fran Market.

Barrelling *Cattle.—Mess 3,50 a 3,67, No. 1, 3 a 3,25.

Sheep.—Sales quick. from \$1,50 a 2,42. We noticed lots taken at \$1,50, 1,62\frac{1}{2}, 1,75, 1,88, 2, 2,12\frac{1}{2}, 2,25, and

Swine .- Brisk sales-we noticed one lot of 100 weighing each 250, taken at 4c; one entire lot of 75, part old and part Shoats, taken at 31c; one lot 100 selected Shoats, Barrows, at 42 c.; Sows at 4 c.; one lot of 60 Sows and Barrows, at 32; retail price 44 for Barrows, 4 for Sows.

THE CONCORD CATTLE SHOW.

A 8 0 N G

Written by the Editor of the New England Farmer, and sung by Mr J. W. NEWELL, of Charlestown, at the entertainment at the Concord, [Mass.] Agricultural Exhibition, &c, on the 8th inst.

SINCE Time in the Primer first sharpened his scythe, And the sands in his glass were beginning to flow, There never was spectacle bonny and blithe,

Which came fairly up to our GRAND CATTLE SHOW. Derry down, down down, derry down.

Here's Bulls, Hogs, and Horses, and Sheep not a few, Respectable animals, worthy a prize, Like good go-to-meeting folks, each in his pew, All sober as deacons-if not quite so wise.

Master Pig is the Chorister, just twist his tail,
And he'll give you altissime trills in high style, The fine diatonics which ran through the scale Of his exquisite gamut will ring for a mile.

Our Roots have run down to gravity's centre, Some went on to China, and thieves pulled them thro'-But that's a tough story, and I should nt venture, In a high court of Justice to swear it is true.

And here we have oxen, stout animals, which Might well go to Congress, representing their race, Round gravity's centre just give them a hitch, And I guess they would twitch the whole world out of

The match of our Ploughmen was ne'er matched before, Save when a lorn lover is matched to his Fair; They turned the earth over as flat as this floor, Such chaps the great globe, like an apple can pare.

In troth, all the world's nothing more than a show Of animals, shut up, or running at large, You meet with queer creatures wherever you go. And pity their keepers, who have them in charge.

A calf sent to College comes out a great bore, An odd metamorphosis that, it is true, But one which has taken place over and o'er ;-New I do not mean you, Sir, nor you, Sir, nor you.

I hate personalities, therefure won't say, How a jackass conducts when made just ass of Peace. Such animals now and then come in my way But I never shear hogs for the sake of their fleece.

A vile pettifogger, all quibble and jaw, Is 99,000 times worse than a brute, In a sunbeam he'll pick an indictable flaw. And against his own shadow show cause for a suit.

Here's health to our Orator, one who can boast That he practises well what he preaches about; But gentlemen please not to butter my toast, For we like him so well we can take him without.

Here's 'MIDDLESEX HUSBANDMEN,' doing more good Than all the political clubs ever known, Unless a man's head is the essence of wood, He ranks them above any king on his throne. Derry down, down down, derry down.

CANNIBALISM.

Captain Cook having one day gone ashere in Queen Charlotte's Sound accompanied by Mr Banks, Dr Solander, Tupia, and other persons belonging to the ship, they found a family of the natives employed in dressing some provisions. 'The body of a dog,' says Cook, 'was at this time buried in their oven, and many provision baskets stood near it. Having east our eyes carelessly into one of these as we passed it, we saw two hones pretty cleanly picked, which did not seem to be the bones of a dog, and which, upon a nearer examination, we discovered to be those of a human body. At this sight we were struck with

this coast. As we could have no doubt but the bones were human, neither could we have any doubt that the flesh which covered them had been eaten. They were found in a provision-basket; the flesh that remained appeared manifestly to have been dressed by fire, and in the gristles at the end were the marks of the teeth which had gnawed them. To put an end, however, to conjecture founded upon circumstances and appearanecs, we directed Tupia to ask what bones they were; and the Indians, without the least hesitation, answered the bones of a man. They were then asked what was become of the flesh, and they replied that they had eaten it; but, said Tupia, why did you not eat the body of the woman which we saw floating upon the water : 300,000 !! And this, without counting capital The woman, said they, died of disease; besides, she was our relation, and we cat only the bodies of our enemies who are killed in battle. Upon inquiry who the man was whose bones we had found, they told us that, about five days before, a hoat belonging to their enemies came into the bay, with many persons on board, and that this man was one of seven whom they had killed, Though stronger evidence of this horrid practice prevailing among the inhabitants of this coast will scarcely be required, we have still stronger to fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 2 give. One of us asked if they had any human bones with the flesh remaining upon them; and upon their answering us, that all had been eaten, we affected to disbelieve that the bones were human, and said that they were the bones of a dog; upon which one of the Indians, with some eagerness, took hold of his own fore-arm, and thrusting it towards us, said that the bone which Mr Banks held in his hand had belonged to that part of a human body; at the same time, to convince us that the flesh had been eaten, he took hold of his own arm with his teeth, and made show of eating. der it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cooks He also bit and gnawed the bone which Mr Banks had taken, drawing it through his mouth, and showing by signs that it had afforded a delicious repast.' Some others of them, in a conversation with Tupia next day, confirmed all this in the fullest manner; and they were afterwards in the habit of bringing human bones, the flesh of which they had eaten, and offering them to the English and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affect for sale.

V'hen Cook was at the same place in November, 1773, in the course of his second voyage, he obtained still stronger evidence of what he expressly calls their great liking for this kind of food'-his former account of their indulgence in which had been discredited, he tells us, by many. Some of the officers of the ship having gone one afternoon on shere, observed the head and bowels of a youth, who had been lately killed, lying on the beach; and one of them, having purchased the head, brought it on board. A piece of the flesh having then been broiled and given to one of the natives, he ate it immediately in the presence of all the officers and most of the men. Nothing is said of any aversion he seemed to Nothing is said of any aversion he seemed to a seemed to the shocking repast. Nay, when, upon Cook's return on board, (for he had been at this Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by when Cook's return on board, (for he had been at this was broiled and brought to the quarter-deck, that Russell, at the Agricultural Warolouse, No. 52 No. time absent on shore,) another piece of the flesh he also might be an eye-witness of what his officers had already seen, one of the New Zealanders, he tells us, 'ate it with surprising avidity.' 'This, he adds, had such an effect on some of our where it now is .- Lib. of Entertaining Knowledge. Montreal, L. C.-A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

ERRATA.

The number of letters in each copy of t Chronicle will not vary much from 100,06 There are then, 100,000 places where errors im be committed. Any letter of the alphabet is I ble to get into either of these places. The nur ber of letters besides that which should be set, 25; so that each of the 100,000 places is expose to either of 25 different errors, and the who number of errors which must be guarded again in every paper, is, 2,500,000! Or rather, th would be the number if we used but one fount type. But we use four, which raises the numb of wrong types, liable to get into a particular plac to 103, and the number of possible errors to 10 points, figures, &c-so that the chances again perfect accuracy, to be guarded against by the skill and care of the printer, are more than 10 300,000 to one. From these premises we infe I. That compositors and proof-readers ough to be very careful; and 2, That readers ought m to be surprised, if they find an error now an then .- Vermont Chronicle.

For Sale.

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the la acres, well located in a square, bounded on the southb Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and griadin plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Bric House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all we finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, cor necting the eider house 27 by 37, two stories, with on plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 te by 42, with two wings of about 40 fect each, one employ ed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yar well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square in swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone wall and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, or of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (princi pally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the la ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hun dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is to a good market. There has been planted some hundred of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which m grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quint trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Market Market Pience, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, and Postsmouth of the subscriptor of the prescipency.

Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Seeds for Fall sowing.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New

England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

A great variety of vegetable seeds for fall sowing, vir White Portugal Onion, Prickly or Fall Spinach, (growth of 1830,) Parsnips, Carrots, Black Spanish or Winter R dish-all warranted of the first quality.

Sept. 10.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cent

Market Street.

AGENTS

New York-G. THURBURN & Son, 67 Liberty-street. Philadelphia- D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street. Baltimore-G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL. AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR,

VOL IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

NO. 14.

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APOLEON AND PASSE COLMAR PEARS. HOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

SIR-I have read the discussions between Mr owell and Mr Prince, in your papers, relative to e Pear called the 'Napoleon,' and it seems to e there has been too much haste manifested in serting that the 'Pear Trees cultivated in Bosn under the name of · Napoleon,' 'are wrong,' that the 'Passe Colmar,' has been baptized by generally by that name .- That this may be the se in some instances is very probable, as all culators are more or less liable to mistakes of this nd, whether propagating new or old fruits; I none more so than men who like Mr Prince, placed at the head of great Nurseries.

From the hurry and confusion that usually exin Nurseries in grafting and building seasons: mixing of scions by the men who are performthe duty of budders or graftsmen; the mises in tallying trees; the ignorance or careless. s of those who supply them; the perseverance rror not unfrequently found among those who e once committed it, all combine to make 'conon worse confounded;' and when errors of kind have taken root, it is not easy to eradicate n altogether. I do not think that private culors are equally liable to make these mistakes, use they have fewer objects to attend to, and rally give their personal attendance to the tion and tallying of buds and grafts in their grounds. There is another reason which has eight. Nursery men like Mr Prince, who ar large quantities of trees from Enrope at -are liable to all the mistakes which are mitted by their confreres abroad; while gouen, like Mr Lowell, who receive their trees as nts from such men as Mr Knight, and the on Horticultural Society, are less liable to imon or error.

is true that Mr Knight and the gardeners of Iorticultural Society of London, may make kes like other people,-but we think they ss subject to do it than those who depend e contingencies that attach themselves to Nurseries.

Prince has been too broad in his declaration, o positive in his manner of treating the t for one who is himself open to the attacks ny who have purchased trees from his Nuror years past; and if it were true that Mr I had, through mistake, in some instances the 'Passe Colmar,' for the 'Napoleon,' it your paper, respecting St Michael Pear Trees. xeuse for Mr Prince, to assume the tone of

ames so far as be knew them,

is reply he marked the fruit which I re-

marked as such. This shows that he agreed with the oldest trees is 35 or 40 years. The extremthose from whom I received the fruits. Again, ities of their branches are decaying and the whole Mr Lowell was good enough to give me a graft appearance of the trees indicates a disease which of the pear he calls the 'Napoleon;' it has never will finally destroy them unless something can be borne fruit, but the leaves of this tree differ essen- done to stop its progress. tially from the tree which I have under the name (Nozember) and that which he called the Passe might hinder in the least the cultivation of this

I have never seen the London Pomological Magazire, nor do I pretend to know anything about answered with pleasure by these fruits, or much about any others-but I can harlly believe that Mr Knight could have mistaken one of these fruits for the other; and as he sent the trees to Mr L. as a present, I must, until I lave further evidence to the contrary, believe that the trees sent him for the Napoleon are such in fact. My Passe Colmar, has been transferred to the garden of Mr John Prince, of Roxbury, a gentleman well known for his accuracy and extensive knowledge in horticulture; and particularly so in the pomological department. This gentleman has no doubt, as I understand, that the pear he received from me as the ' Passe Colmar,' is such in fact.

Mr William Robert Prince of Long Island, had not seen all the trees cultivated in the vicinity of Bos on under the names of the 'Passe Colmar,' "A Napoleon,' when he wrote his article of the 30th of July, and he of course was liable to mistake facts when he made his 'strong remark,' in regard to the ignorance of the Boston Cultivators,

I do not, however, see that the subject requires scions, deserves to be arraigned in the manner in which it has been done by Mr Prince. If we are all to be called to a severe account for our errors of this nature, I have doubtless much to answer for, in common with others; and even Mr Prince, whose 'Pride for accuracy,' in these matters, 'predominates over his zeal, acquisitions, and ambition to be useful,' is not exempt from the lot of

A CULTIVATOR.

Brookline, Oct. 10, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DECAYING PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN-1 noticed in the 11th No. of your paper a communication in answer to some inquiries, which I made through the medium of

Your correspondent says it is difficult even to ion that he does in his replies to that gen-conjecture the cause without a more definite To show that Mr Lowell is well acquaint- knowledge of their aspect, situation, &c. The h the two fruits in question, I will state a trees to which I had reference in my inquiries have the appearance of old trees, worn out with ed by R. M. Field, Esq. November, I sent to Mr Lowell six or eight age and bearing; although some of them have outside, and requesting him to give me have also a considerable number of young trees by Mr Ely. which are not of sufficient growth to yield fruit, and which have the same sickly appearance as in fine condition, and gave additional evidence of erved from France as the 'Napoleon,' he or 20 years as a kitchen garden. The age of Esq. Destination, Elizabethtown, N. J.

The fruit does not come to maturity before it is of the 'Passe Colmar.', The fruit recognized by blasted to such a degree that it is not worth pre-Mr Lowell, as the 'Napoleon,' was then ripe, serving. I would not wish to say anything which Colmar,' was not ripe until December, and valuable fruit wherever it is practicable. If your correspondent have any questions to propose respecting the trees I have mentioned, they will be

A SUBSCRIBER.

GREAT SALE OF STOCK,

The following is from a friend of ours who attended the sale of valuable Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, on the 11th ult. at the residence of Charles II. Hall, Esq. Harlem, N. Y.

No. 1. Lady Lightfoot, a noted running mare, 4 colts from her having sold at an average price of \$1000 each was sold for \$1475,00. Destination, Chenango County, N. Y.

No. 2. Alarm, bred by Lord Grovesner, foaled in 1820, now in foal by the imported Horse Barefoot, \$650,00.

No. 3. Gazelle, bred by Mr Hall, (one eye imperfect) with her colt, No. 10, sold for \$380,00.

No. 4. Knott, a sorrel mare, 6 years old; by Bellfounder out of Cinnamon; in foal by Bald Eagle, son of Americau Eclipse, (one knee defect. ive,) \$110.

No. 5. Lady Mary - A bay mare, with a star and one white hind foot, 10 years old; a beautiful so much discussion, or that the mistake, if there animal, purchased by A. Dey, Esq. 8425,00. was one on the part of Mr Lowell, in giving Destination, his farm at Newark, N. J. for a Brood mare.

> No. 6. A brown colt, 6 months old; out of Lady Lightfoot, by American Eclipse; purchased by Charles Green, Esq. \$850,00. Destination, his farm on the Kennebec, Maine.

No. 7. Lightning, a brown filly, one year old last May, out of Alarm, by American Eclipse, \$400. Purchased by Mr Stevens, the owner of Eclipse.

No. S. A brown filly, 6 months old, by Eclipse Lightfoot, out of Alarm. Purchased by A. Dey, Esq. \$200. Destination, his farm at Newark, N. J.

No. 9. A Dark Bay, 2 years old, a fine Stallion. by Bussorah Arabian, out of Alarm, \$500,00. Purchased by J. Ford, Esq.

No. 10. Sold with her Dam, No. 3.

No. 11. A sorrel filly, out of Knot, by Eclipse Lightfoot, 4 months old, \$60. Purchased by Mr Suydam, N. J.

No. 12. Constellation, 5 years old, a fine Stallion, color dark sorrel, get by American Eclipse, out of Olivia, a Virginia mare, \$675,00. Purchas-

No. 13. Bald Eagle, 5 years old, by American each wrapped in a blank paper, numbered not been bearers more than six or eight years. I Eclipse, out of Hyacinth, \$500,00. Purchased

The Durham Cattle, about 30 in number, were from the London Horticultural Society for the older ones. They are situated on a rich light their natural quiet dispositions. Request, an imported size Colmar, by that name; and the fruit that soil, which has been improved for the last 15 Bull, 8 years old, sold for \$300, to S. P. Britton, Favorite, out of Princess; was purchased by David eaten with avidity by the silk worms and that the Austin, Esq. for \$210. Destination, his farm, at silk which they form, is of the first quality. Throggs Neck.

Several Cows, sold at \$250, each. The stock will be very much scattered. One fine Bull was purchased by Benjamin Poor, Esq. which will be sent to Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport. Dr Hosack, purchased for his Farm, at Hyde Park; not only easy, but proper, to give him, at this and on the whole the sale may be said to have gone off well, and satisfied buyers, and sellers, The best Leicester sheep sold at an average of \$95 will contribute so much to the prosperity of each.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN .- I have made several extracts from the June number of the Annales D'Horticulture, which has been recently received, on Manures, the Chinese Mulberry, a Hindoo mode of grafting, and the use of salt for accelerating vegetation, which please to insert in the New England Farmer.

With great esteem.

Your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, } October 15, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXI.

' From the Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture De Paris. Extract of a report on Manures, made by M. PAYEN.

Four different things are often confounded under the name of manures, which it is important to distinguish.

1st. The debris of organic matter, or of vegetables and animals, to which alone this denomination belongs, and amorg these, the more azotic the matter, the greater is the beneficial effect of the manure in the nourishment of plants; thus he kept fresh, in the hollow of a large leaf with a we should place in the first rank muscular flesh, little water in it, he operated on the stock to be blood, horn, and gelatine. All these substances, dried and pulverised, act more or less promptly, according to their degree of changability, nuder the diverse influences of the atmosphere.

2d. The soluble salts, are only excitants of the vegetable energies, and do not contribute to their organization, properly so called; their actual value, as applicable to agriculture, is less than

that of manures.

3d. Insoluble salts, and the oxids, form, what is commonly designated under the name of earths. They can only be considered as capable of ameliorating the soil, of which they form a part. These are the true amendments, which are obtained, at a low price, in the vicinity of waste places.

4th, Carbon, whose useful action appears to consist in absorbing the calorific rays of the atmosphere, and thus warms the soil. Perhaps it may be admitted that a portion of earbon is imbibed support of such a theory.

EXTRACT NO. XXII.

Note on the Perrotet Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis,) or Chinese Mulberry.

By the information which we receive from all quarters, it appears that this nulberry is destined to replace the common white mulberry, everywhere, for nourishing silk worms; its property of continuing low and bushy, so that the leaves can always be gathered without a ladder, and the

Prince, 4 years old, got in England, by Fitz has been sufficiently ascertained, that they are

This mulberry has not suffered in the least, from the rigors of the last severe winter.

The zealous traveller, who has given to France, America, and Africa, this precious plant, has aequired a just right to public gratitude, and it is time a proof of it, by affixing his name to the tree, which has given him celebrity, and wrich French industry,

We will set the example, and continue to call it the Perrotet mulberry, every time we speak of it.

EXTRACT NO. XXIII.

Mode of grafting in the East Indies, described in the Extracts from the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of India; by M. SOULANGE BODIN.

Mr Leycester learned from the nabob of Mollaghun, that he had a gardener, who was slufful in various modes of grafting, and that he practised one common in the upper provinces, but which Mr Leveester had never found described in anybook. and gives the following account of the process.

At the season of the year when the birk is easily separated from the wood, having cut off the end of a shoot, about a quarter of an inch above a bud, the Indian gardener makes an annular incision through the bark, half an inch below the bud, and then, with a piece of cloth in his hand, he carefully removes this ring of bark, so as not to injure the bud contained in it, after which he proceeds in the same manner with the bud below.

Having thus collected a number of buds, which grafted, by first cutting off the head, at the point where it appeared to be of the proper size,-that is to say, of a diameter a little less than the ring of bark, which he intended to place on it; he then cut the bark in longitudinal strips, which were pealed down sufficiently low, to allow the ring containing the bud to slip down and exactly fit the end of the stock. After this, the little strips of bark were raised up over the bark ring, and tied to the upper end of the stalk, when the whole was covered with a little moist clay, care being taken, that no injury was done to the bud by this application.

This mode of grafting very much resembles that which is described in the 'Cours de Culture et de Naturalisation des Vegetoux d'Andre Thouin,' under the name of Graffe des fauncs, (tome ii. page 463, et figuree planche 56 de l'Atlas BBbb,); but what is most remarkable, Mr by the plants, but there are no positive facts, in Leycester states that he was convinced after particular inquiries, the method was not taught by any European, but that it had been transmitted from 38, butts 33, total 103 lbs. generation to generation, from time immemorial; he thinks it unites so much simplicity, and facility, that it would be one of the first, which would rationally present itself to the mind of original 6 lbs, whole, 94 lbs. cultivators.

EXTRACT NO. XXIV.

Saline Manures.

Gardeners and all those who endeavor to obarge size, abundance and tenderness of the leaves, tain early legumes or fruits, may profit by the cannot fail to give it a decided preference. It following experiment, which confirms an es-l Agricultural Society took place in Taunton,

tablished fact, that plants in a soil prepared with common sait, rarely suffer from the cold and the sudden changes of the weather.

The half of a bed of early Peas raised in a garden of Worcestershire was dressed with sait, and the other half with common manure: upon the part which had been prepared with salt and in the proportion of about twenty bushels to the acre, the Peas were fit to pick three weeks before the others, and the vines yielded five or six times as many.

GREAT PRODUCE OF POTATOES.

Mr Fessenden-The following remarkable produce ought to be read by every New England Farmer, Mr Antipas Maynard, of Waltham, Mass bought of Capt. Tombs, in Boston Market house 2 Chenango potatoes this last spring, which he cut into seventyfour or five pieces, and planted them in a drill. He dug from the same two bush els and one peck, or a flour barrel full. This car be relied on. Who can beat this?

Weston, Oct 15, 1830. J. WARREN.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING POTATOES

MR Fessenden-The following experiment with regard to the expediency of planting Pote toes, cut or whole, were made by B. Nason, Est of Augusta, Maine, a very intelligent, practica farmer. They are at your disposal, for insertio in the New England Farmer, if you think prope

Yours, &c,

Keene, N. H. Oct. 19, 1830.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. plante whole, produced 97 lbs.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. in halve

99 lbs. 20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs, top middle, and butts; tops 321, middle 301, but 35, total 98 lbs.

20 Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. ey taken out, 120 lbs.

60 small Chenango Potatoes, weighing 6 ll planted whole, 105 lbs.

20 white Petatocs, weighing 6 lbs, plant whole, $124\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. planted halves, 1113 lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. seed er middle, and butts; seed end 384, middle 39 butts 39, total 117 lbs.

20 white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs. eyes tak out, 1501 lbs.

60 small white Potatoes, weighing 6 lbs, who

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 l whole, 92 lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 1 halves, 1024 lbs.

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 1 seed end, middle, and butts; seed end 32, mid

20 long red La Plata Potatoes, weighing 6 1 eves taken out, 129 lbs.

60 small long red La Plata Petatoes, weigh

A single potato, planted last spring in one l in Halifax, Vt. produced half a bushel of potat and 70 lbs. of vines.

BRISTOL COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the Bristol Coul

the 6th inst. The Columbian Reporter states that one advantage has been gained by fixing an earlier day for Show than had been customary before the last year. The weather is milder and spectators witnessed the exhibition with more gratification no doubt than they would while shivering, as has sometimes been the case, in their great coats. The day of the show in this town the present season, was one of the most bland and attractive of October, in New England, and brought together a large number of farmers, manufacturers and others from different parts of the viamos

At the Ploughing Match 'sixteen ploughs, which was the greatest number ever entered, started in the contest, and executed their work in good time, and with no lack of skill, and animation. Two teams only had drivers-one being a yoke of steers and a horse, and the other, two voke of steers. All the single teams were required this year, for the first time to be driven by the ploughman. The experiment was completely successful. The work may not have been quite is perfect as it was last year, (which exceeded previous exhibition) but it was equal or superior o the work at several of the matches in past

'At the trial of the working oxen in drawng, twenty voke engaged in the competition, The manner of their drawing as well as the great reight of the loads, showed them to be well ained as well as to possess great strength.'

After speaking somewhat diminutively of the whibition of manufactures, the Editor proceeds A larger quantity of Butter and Cheese was resented for exhibition this year than usual, and or the most part of excellent quality,

'The show of Cattle was larger, probably, than has been at any former exhibition of the Soety. All the pens were filled, without furnishg room for the whole; a considerable number ad some of the finest animals exhibited, were cluded. The show of fat cattle was conceded t all hands, we believe, to surpass in quality as ell as numbers, that of any former year. on the whole, the Society and its friends (Bris-I County Agricultural Society) under whose rection and patronage the Show was held, ve good reason to be satisfied, and highly grated and encouraged by the exhibition the present ar. The fruits of these Shows, are becoming ery season more and more apparent, and we ist the time is not distant when the most scepal will cease to question their beneficial influces.

The Society marched in procession preceded the Taunton band of music, from Rev. Mr milton's meeting house to the Taunton Hotel. unroe's) where a bountiful and excellent dinner s provided; a longer table than we have seen any former Exhibition was spread, and few if seats were unoccupied. Several Toasts were en at the call of the President of the Society o presided also at the table. We are not able present the whole, and will not at present, there-, publish the portion of them which are reected.

Soon after dinner the members of the Society assembled at the meeting house for the transacof the business of the annual meeting. This supied several hours.

One new standing committee was added, viz.

The sum to be awarded for the best farm or farms will be fixed by the Trustees at their meeting in March next. The other committees and officers were mostly reelected, with the exception of Chairmen of some of the committees. The time of the committee is so much occupied on the day of exhibition in their examination necessary for deciding upon the awards to be made by them. that little opportunity is left for drawing up their reports. To aid them in this part of their duties, gentlemen have for a year or two past been placed at the head of some of the committees who were not practical agriculturists or manufacturers, This principle of selection, as we understand it, has been again and to somewhat larger extent adopted the present year.'

Stout Squashes .- Two beautiful crook necked squashes grew on one vine, this season, on the farm of Mr William Mercer, Lincoln, one of which weighed 47 lbs. the other 33. The smallest girted 20 inches round the neck, and the largest, which straightened out would have been nearly five feet long, girted 19 round the neck.

Five squashes were raised by Capt T. G. Banks and A. H. Stickney, of this village, from three them weighed 125 pounds.—Dunstable (N. H.)

These squashes were not, probably of the crook necked species.

Mr Wm. Gault, of Concord, N. H. raised two 'large white Turkey,' eucumbers this season, one of which weighs 9 lbs, 6 oz, is 201 inches round, is 194 inches long and 154 round.

The editor of the Palladium has been presented with a dozen apples from a friend in Bedford, one of which is 14 inches round. The tree from which it was taken is supposed to contain 20 bushels of the same species, which average from 11 to 12 inches each. The tree has borne fruit for about ten years, is 12 or 15 feet in height, and

Mr Comfort, in Bucks co. Pa, has gathered this season an apple 15 inches round, and weighing twentusix onnees.

Mr Aaron Hewitt, of Utica, N. Y. has a pig a little over a year old, which girts 7 feet, and is near 8 feet long. It is intended to make him weigh 1000 lbs. or more, Feb. 22, when he is to be slaughtered.

Grapes .- The Isabella grapes have been plentiful and very fine the present season; and we have seen none of any other kind equal to them. The French vines generally fail entirely, or bear but a few sickly bunches, and it is doubtful whether they will ever become naturalized. Almost every yard and garden in Brooklyn has an excellent vine. and we have abundant reason to remember and respect Miss Isabella Gibbs, who first introduced this excellent fruit among us .- Brooklyn Star.

Mr Delany of New York has a vine in a small yard, that has borne 2000 bunches of grapes in one season.

Remedy for Stings and Bruises .- In the trials, of mmittee for viewing farms and mulberry trees. many years, in our family, we have never found -1b.

Olive Oil, or common Sweet Oil, to fail of giving immediate relief, and effecting a complete cure of poisonous stings, if gently rubbed on immediately, and continued for a short time. And for a bruise, the application of water as hot as it can be borne, either by a wet cloth, or by immersing the part, we have always found effectual. It may be necessary to continue the application of water, and to renew the heat, for a considerable time, and to rub the swellen parts softly .- Pennsylvania Exam-

TEMPERANCE.

We have heard the following facts recently stated, The first occurred in our state; the second relates to a town in Maine

Last fall, in cold weather, just as the flakes of show began to descend, a miserable man, scantily covered with rags, presented himself to a farmer and wanted work. He had no particular employment for him, and besides, his appearance was against him; he did not want him. The poor fellow begged hard to stay till he could earn a pair of shoes, and pointed to his bare feet to strengthen his cause. The farmer pitied him, and agreed to take him-but he must drink no rum. This was a hard condition; but cold and bunger seeds: they weighed 352 lbs. and the largest of compelled him to assent, and he began his work; though for the first two or three days ' he thought he should die.' By the time he had earned his shoes, he found out that he was better off without rum: he lived with the temperance man through the winter, and in the spring went home to his wife, his father and his friends, decently clothed, and to all appearance a reformed man,

In one town, of 3000 inhabitants, where, a year and 16% in length; the other weighs 8 lbs. 4 oz. or two ago, they used to spend \$14,000 a year, for strong drink, last year they spent only 1000. The same people used to raise \$1000 for their schools, with great difficulty; but this year they voted cheerfully to raise \$1500. So much does the temperance of the fathers tend to the intelligence of the children .- Portsmouth Journal.

Sage is said to be as much of an article of luxury in China as tea is with us; and there extends nearly 75 feet. So heavily laden are its can be no doubt but if sage, catnip, pennyroyal, branches, that many of them rest upon the ground, and pepperbush were cured in the same way and brought from as great distance as tea, they would be as much admired and bear as high a price.

> Census of Boston .- The population of Boston is 61.381, of whom 59,506 are whites, and 1875 free blacks. The number of aliens is 3448.

> By the Census of 1820 the whole population of Boston was 43,298; increase in 10 years 18,083, which is equal to 413 per cent. The number of colored persons in 1820 was 1690; increase 165.

> In making toys, the Chinese are exceedingly expert.-Out of a solid hall of ivory, with a hole in it, not larger than half an inch in diameter, they will cut from nine to fifteen distinct bollow globes, one within another, all loose, and capable of being turned round in every direction, and each of them carved full of the same kind of open work that appears on the fans. A very small sum of money is the price of one of these difficult trifles.

Commerce of Boston .- From the 12th to the 20th of September, 64 vessels were entered at the Custom House in this city, from foreign ports, and will probably pay duties to the amount of \$400,000.

The whale ship Awashonks, of 340 tons, built of live oak and coppered, lately launched at Woods' Hole, was built without the use or abuse of ardent spirits.

Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter .- Franklin. What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

PAWTUXET FAIR. [Coucluded from page 99.]

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, &c.

The committee on Butter, Cheese and Household Manufactures, beg leave, respectfully to report: That they have proceeded to the discharge of the arduous duties assigned them, with a deep conviction of the importance of extending to the branches of Industry, embraced by their appointment, every encouragement within the means of the committee recommend for the premiums set the Society, not inconsistent with what may be against them, respectively, the following articles.

those exhibited on previous occasions; and the committee are persuaded, that the money, heretofore paid out in premiums on similar articles, has been a truly profitable expenditure. They have awarded for the article of Butter, exhibited at this

considered as due to other branches. The vari-

ous articles, entered for premium at the present

Show, evince, on the whole, an improvement on

To CLARISSA WEBSTER, of Johnston, for the best box, containing forty pounds, the first premi-\$10

present Show, the following Premiums:-

To Joseph S. Budlong, of Warwick, for the next best lot, the second premium,

To Silas Spink, of Cranston, the third premi-

To Welcome Alverson, Johnston, the fourth premium,

To Abigail Spencer, of Warwick, the fifth premium.

To Thomas R. Greene, of Warwick, for one firkin, weight 50 lbs. the first premium on firkin

To Hannah Dawley, of Warwick, for one firkin of fifty pounds, the second premium.

The committee regret to have to state, that some firkin butter was entered for premium which proved on examination, to have been plated; the under layers, being found to consist of butter of a quality very inferior to that presented on the surface. Several parcels of the box butter were so scarf, nearly alike, that the committee found it difficult to decide between them.

For the best lot of Cheese, one hundred pounds, made by Benjamin Greene of Warwick, they award the first premium on that article,

For the second best lot, of 100 lbs. the second premium, to Nicholas S. Frey.

There was very little competition in this article; but the two lots on which the premium are awarded were found to be of excellent quality.

On Household Manufactures, by females, they have awarded the following premiums.

To Mrs. Rosanna Greene, of Warwick, for the best piece of Carpeting, being of excellent quality, the first premium,

To James W. Gorton, of Coventry, for the second premium,

To Hannah Anthony, of Warwick, for the third

To Mary L. Greene, Warwick, for the best lot of woollen hose, the Society's first premium, be-

To M. E. Stafford, Warwick, for the best flaxen hose,

To S. F. Stafford, of Warwick, for worsted hose. To Mary L. Greene, of Warwick, for the best

piece woollen Flannel, 32 yards, the Society's first spread,

This Flannel was, in the opinion of the Committee, the best ever presented for premium.

To Hannah Anthony, of Warwick, for the second best blue broadcloth, the Society's premi-

To Eliza Thomson, of Apponaug, for the best woollen blanket, 8-4 wide,

In addition to the preceding regular premiums,

To Almira Greene, for a piece of cotton and

To Rosanna Greene, for damask diaper, To Ann M'Kay, Providence, for a rug, 1 To Eliza M' Kay, of do, for To Esther R. Cleaveland, for rug and

To Lydia Bowen, Coventry, for linen

To Julia Ann Battey for a hearth rug, To Ruth M. Waterman, Coventry, for a yarn coverlet,

To Olive Waterman, Coventry, for 2 do, To Henry Carpenter, of Fiskeville for a

beautiful piece of silver mixed satinett, To Mary S. Fiske, Providence, for a lace collar.

To do, for a lace veil,

To Mrs J. Tourtellott, Gloucester, for linen diaper,

To Misses Grant, for a wrought hearth

3

1

To Mary Parker, for sundries,

stool covers,

To Eliza Sarle, Cranston, for a lace veil, To M. R. Greene, for lamp mats,

To Octavia Greene, Warwick, feather fire screens, To Sarah C. Peck, for card racks,

To Phebe Shaldon, for a rug, To Mrs Rhodes, Pawtuxet, for a lace

To Miss E. Deane, Providence, for wrought lace caps,

To Miss Mary E. Willard, for imitation Chinese boxes,

To Eliza S. Chase, for handsome silk buttons,

To Miss Sophia Parkinson, for a coun-

To M. S. Levalley, Warwick, velvet Paintings.

To Abbot and Miller, Coventry, for white knitting cotton yarn,

To Nancy A. Philips, white spread To Barney Merry, two pieces striped

jean, excellent. To same, for two packages table cloths,

To Lydia Collins, patch work spread, To Sarah Ann Crooker, black face veil, To same, one wrought cape,

To Eliza Lawton, one white wrought gown,

To Eliza Stevens, one white lace veil, To M. D. Cooke, Providence, I sampler, 0.50

To the Dorcas Society, Newport, for one box of sundries, containing more than 180 pieces.

To Altha Richmond, Bristol, patchwork

To II. M. H. Grieve, for five pair cloth

To Mary Harris, for the best piece blue broad- premiums be offered for wrought buttons of silk cloth 3-4 wide, 22 yards long, the Society's first and worsted; and for wrought mitts, in quantities; and that, hereafter, all fancy and ornamental articles, presented for premium or sale, at the exbibition of this Society, must be made of American materials, if such can be obtained. All which is respectfully submitted, by

WILLIAM E. RICHMOND, For the Committee.

RAW SILK AND MULBERRY TREES,

[A report of too great length for this paper, was made by the Committee, embracing some facts and statements, believed to be useful in reference to this important branch of industry. In conclusion the Report says]

The Committee regret to have to state, that there is a great falling off this year, compared with the last, in the exhibition of raw and sewing silk. At the same time they notice with satisfaction, an increased attention to the cultivation o the Mulberry Tree in this state. This is the foundation of the silk business, and the rearing of worms will follow, as a matter of course, the cultivation of the tree. Most of those who presented specimens last year, are ready to continue and extend the experiments, as soon as they can find a market for the material produced. In silk there was but one specimen offered

this year, a very fine sample, remarkably well handled. The quantity was small, being 21 lbs. of raw silk, for which the Committee award.

To Miss Maria S. Levalley, of Warwick, \$5 To the same, for small samples of sewing silk

and cocoons. To Charles Dyer, on certificate of the rearing of more than 10,000 mulberry trees, from seed

planted the 17th of last April, at the Mulberry Grove Nursery, in Cranston. The first premium,

Elisha S. Johnson, of Wickford, for 4000 Mulberry Trees, from seed this season, sowed the last of April,

Lemuel Burge, of Wickford, for over 4000 Mulberry Trees, raised this season, 3

Benjamin F. Spink, of Wickford, for 4500 trees, sowed the 1st of May, 3

Rhodes Budlong, of Warwick, for 1700 Trees accidently raised from seed in manure, taken from the fowl yard,

Which is respectfully submitted by BENJAMIN F. HALLETT.

For the Committee.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held a special meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Washington Hall, for the purpose of exhibiting to the members and their friends the Fruits of the season, the growth of our city and vicinity. The notice was short, but the collection brought to the room was extensive, and gave great satisfaction.

Charles Chauncey, Esq. sent several Lemons, of a very large size and flavor, raised by himself; Pound Pears, very large Apples, and the beautiful Lady Apples (pomme d'api).

The collection of Peaches was truly grand. Mr Bates, of Camden, New Jersey, the well known extensive and successful cultivator of fruit.

sent a quantity of his fine white free-stone Peaches (seedling,) in high order, tender and luscious; and Rodman's Cling. Heath Peaches, from Mr George Pepper. Do, for preserving, by Mr M'Arano, The Committee beg leave to recommend that | Several other parcels from different persons, not

known. Mr Fred. Fox, of Kensington, and Mr Jacob Pierce, of Philadelphia, sent parcels of their field, N. J., fair and free from knots. seedling free-stone Peaches, which were much the garden of the Friends' School, south Fourth-

Pears. - Doycune Gris, from Mr Maupay. The favorite Seckle Pear, from Mr M'Arann, Mr Pepper, and from several others. The Petre Pear, by Mr Carr: the original tree bearing this delightful fruit was sent to the late John Bartram by the eighth Lord Petre, who died in 1742; the tree still lives in a thrifty state, and the fruit preserves he high character it has hitherto obtained. Mr Carr also sent a pleasant tasted seedling Pear.

Grapes .- Several sorts raised by Jacob S. Waln, Esq. from foreign stocks. Isabella Grape, from Feorge Vaux, Esq. all in high perfection. The

thers, names not known.

The variety of Apples was great and the speies excellent. The monstrous Cat-heads, a vaety of the fall Pippin, attracted particular attenon, from their great size; several of them weighl a pound each. The genuine fall Pippins were early as large and very beautiful: these were nt by several persons; those of Dr Spence ere particularly noticed. The Bell-flowers of at excellent fruit,-The Ashmore Apple, from vet dies rich ! mes E. Miffin, nurseryman, Wrightsville, York unty, Pa., was greatly praised: they came from

Broad Creek, Hartford county, Maryland: lor, deep lively red, streaked; taste, slightly but asantly acid; flesh, tender; above the common e: besides being a very excellent dessert and inary Apple, it is valuable for drying, and keepuntil mid-winter. Numerous and excellent he varieties of our Apples are, the Ashmore ple premises to be a valuable addition to the sk, combining a beautiful exterior and excel-: quality.

The Yellow Egg Plum of Mr M. Lawrence, of Fin township, which were first shown at the piceding regular meeting of the Society, were a in produced : they were large and brilliantly ow, and would have done credit to Albany. Mease sent blue Pruen Plums, of good flavor, Mr Smith excellent Butter Pears.

Ir Copia, of Pine street, sent Quinces, Butter Prs, and late Pears, the growth of the same r -a Quince. The Butter Pears weighed nily a pound; last year they weighed 1 lb. 6 oz. in e presence of several persons.

'uliuary Vegetables .- By Mr Engleman-ima selv large hard head Cabbages, strings of large Onions, very fine red and white Celery, Salsify, a foot or more long. By Mr Barlo -Egg Plants, which were weighed and found to alance 9 lbs. 2 oz. Do, by Mrs M'Mahon; weighed II lbs. 2 oz. Several more were acily of the same bulk.

elons .- Water and Nutmegs, from Mr Bates, Fillent, and of a brilliant red color. They append to be of a new sort, being very tender and

liarly sweet.

With ractical gardeners present.

Quinces were sent by Mr Cellins, of Haddon-

The tables were ornamented with a variety of and deservedly admired. The last were raised in elegant trees and shrubs, in pots and tubs, and with a tasteful display of cut flowers, among which the superb Dahlias of Professor Gibson were conspicious. Mr Carr also exhibited specimens of that singular flower, the Aristolochia Labiosa, from Brazil.

From the Oxford, N. C., Examiner.

FARMERS' ARITHMETIC,

Profits of Agriculture-If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed on than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the Bland Grape, Alexander or Tasker Grapes, from whole expense of the State Government; are sometimes oppressed by onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never have much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich l

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, r Carr were also large and fine. The Hay's receive their thousands per annum, and die poor, pples, from Mr M'Arann, were a good sample of while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens,

How are these strange results produced? All calculation in dollars and cents fail to account for original tree on the farm of Mr John Ashmore, it .- Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture, stares them in the face. In the opinion of these calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue any-

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the Farmer's Arithmetic. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some abler hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools, and the professional man is idle, they are sinking, because their expenses are going on and their profits are suspended. Not so the farmer: while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increaso, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor, everything continues to advance. The Farmer's Arithmetic shows that the farmer grows rich by saving while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink, and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day amden, N. J. The Water Melons were truly or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new hours all observers, and call forth the praises of comparing his money with that of others, who only by must give it all for things which he has without

buying! Surely a farmer may without a sigh resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that sooths his cares and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun l think of Solomon's description of a good wifeher husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders,' and most cordially do I congratulate the possessors of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

SPERM OIL.

Few people are aware to what extent the adulteration of this important article of comfort is carried by some of those who offer it for sale. There is a kind of oil known by the name of Whale, worth about 30 cents per gallon, which may readily be made to resemble the Spermaceti in color, smell and general appearance, but is by no means suitable to the purposes to which the latter is applied. These two species of oil will easily amalgamate, and the mongrel article so composed is daily presented to the public under the name and at the price of good Sperm Oil. There is abundant reason to believe that more than three fourths of the oil sold in this city and vicinity is of this description. Indeed, there is no place in the Union where this disgraceful practice abounds so extensively as in this, and our correct traders are frequently made to feel how much the character of trade has suffered abroad in consequence of it. But the present year far transcends all former ones in the amount of this business. Numerous establishments have been formed where Whale Oil is refined and mixed with Sperm to an extent bitherto unthought of. To form a faint idea of the amount of money filched in this way from the pockets of the community, let us suppose the average sales of Whale Oil per week to be 50,000 gallons, which is an exceedingly moderate calculation. If the cost of this be 30 cents, and the price at which it is sold 75 cents, we find an excess of more than \$20,000 paid weekly by the consumers of the article-for what? For the benefit solely of those by whom the community is defrauded. Such imposition deserves exposure and demands the unqualified reprehension of every honest citizen.

It may be that in these times of severe retrenchment, the oil thus adulterated may burn sufficiently well for those who are willing to sacrifice a pertion of their convenience for the purpose of reducing their expenses .- Oil of this character may likewise suit those retailers whose customers are satisfied with an inferior article at a proportionate price. But wherefore should such individuals submit to the inconvenience of the practice, and yield the advantage of it to others? Why not procure the Sperm and the Whale themselves and mix them to their own satisfaction? Both may be had pure, by due precaution on the part of purchasers, and every man may supply himself with both or either, and mix or use them separately at his own discretion. Some people there are who would prefer a genuine article, and if such excoat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In peet to gratify their choice, they will find a pecushort, he wants but few, very few things which he liar necessity at the present time of looking well cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, into the pretensions of those of whom they purpeet Polatoes, from different persons. Those should the farmer repine because he has not the chase. For many of these my lecture will perof r Bates were so large and handsome as to money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by haps be in vain, and they will at last be taught EXPERIENCE.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On the Birch Rind of the American Indians, and the uses to which it might be applied in gardening. In a Letter from Mr Hav-Thorn, of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, to Mr Baillie of Dropmore Gardens ; with a Note by Mr Baillie.

Str-llaving some time ago spoken to you on the subject of birch rind, and suggested its application in horticultural practice, I venture in a simple manner to relate what I have witnessed with regard to the usefulness of this rind, and in my humble opinion the many ways in which it might be applied to our gardens.

The settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company are supplied with this rind by the Indians. The Europeans never venture to peel it from the tree, for in this process much skill and ingenuity must be displayed, otherwise the trees soon become weak, and in a few years perish.

It is part of the Indian's study, particularly of the inland tribes to watch with care the growth of this beautiful tree, the height of which may be judged by the circumference, as the first-rate trees measure from 18 to 20 feet round. The rind on an average is half an inch thick, and this is reduced in a most scientific and easy manner by a people whom we are accustomed to call savages. They begin by separating the outside, rough and knotty parts from the more delicate, which, when prepared, they use for tentings or tent covering, small and large baskets and various other utensils. The rind next the outer bark is principally used for large and small canees; the latter will carry 20 cwt. They also construct measures of it, which will hold from one to two bushels, and are exceedingly light and durable. But as that part which is used for tenting appears to me of most importance to the horticulturist, I will endeavor to explain how the tenting is formed, and its use among the Indians, and leave it to the decision of the amateur and gardener how far it might be useful in our gardens. I have frequently seen the Indian, his wife and children, forming this covering, which generally consists of four lengths, each length 12 feet, and the width 4 feet. The making is simple, but no European was ever known to me that could finish off one to answer the purposes with the readiness and nicety of the natives. The women sew the lengths together with roots which the children procure in the woods: these undergo the process of barking, cleaning, and dividing. The men frame each separate length at both ends, so that any convenient length or breadth might be obtained. The utility of the rind tents is acknowledged by the hunter and traveller of North America. They are used throughout the year; but during the hot months of June, July and August they are found particularly comfortable, and are easily removed from place to place. The rain may descend in torrents, but all beneath are safe from

I have seen an Indian tent forming a circle of 60 feet, and 10 feet high, covered in the short space of half an hour; so that flower beds, containing choice roots or plants might thus be defended from frost and heavy rains, particularly the latter, which do so much injury to our half hardy shrubs and trees. There are many other purposes in gardening to which this rind might be ap-

plied that will readily suggest themselves to practical men.

My motive in bringing this article into notice is to serve the public, trusting that it will one day or other become a national benefit.

I am, sir, &c.

HAMLET HALSAY HAWTHORN.

Ma Baillie, Dropmore Gardens.

The following is an extract from Mr Baillie's

Str-Having mentioned this article to several of my friends and acquaintances, they, as well as myself, were of opinion that the rind might be usefully employed in horticultural practice, and applied with advantage in a great many ways not enumerated in the above communication. From many that suggest themselves the following are abstracted:

Ist. As a durable substitute for the pertable marquees in use in the pleasure grounds of British gardens; the materials of which, as at present constructed, being inadequate to the purpose to which they are applied, to repel heavy rains and intense sunshine. These tentings may also demand the particular attention of the florist, as affording in my opinion excellent material for protecting tulip beds from heavy rains in winter, by rolling them up and down, as circumstances might require. To stages of carnations, auriculas, &c, they might be applied with advantage either for shade or shelter.

2dly. Ranges of pine, and melon pits and frames might be safely defended from rain and frost by a roll of this kind, as also pots of alpine and other plants that suffer more from wet than cold during our winter months.

Portable copings for garden walls might also be constructed of this article, which would defend peach and apricot blossoms from rain and spring frost. This rind might also prove a good substitute for the wicker protections now in use for half hardy trees and shrubs. In the kitchen ble in everything else. The committee were no garden its utility is also apparent. Beds of such vegetables as are readily injured by frost, by being previously arranged, and planted so as to admit of two rolls of this kind, of 4 feet wide and of any given length, being run along a few hazel or rods, arched across them; rows of early peas and beans; beds of cauliflowers, broccoli, lettuce, potatoes, &c, might be readily and securely protected in this way; and a few square yards of this rind, placed in a favorable quarter of the kitchen garden would assist in ripening abundance of tomatoes for a large family and obviate the pernicious practice of planting them near fruit trees, &c.

Another warning to Fruit Stealers .- A fellow of the name of Foster, was committed to jail in Roxbury the week before last, for stealing fruit from the orchard of Mr Aaron D. Williams. He was detected shaking the trees, regularly, on the Sabbath, was arrested in behalf of the commonwealth, and for want of bail has been committed to prison, where it is not unlikely he will remain for some time. The business of stealing fruit from orchards has been carried on so largely of late, by a few worthless vagabonds, that the marketmen think they have generally more fruit stolen on the Sabbath, than they sell during the week.

Cure for the Cholera Morbus or Bowel Complaint. -One ounce of cinnamon water, one grain of pale red, and transparent.

ipecacuanha, 35 drops of tincture of opium, one drop spirits of lavender, and two drops tincture of rhubarb, to be taken at once, and the complaint will be instantly relieved .- Long Island Star.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, October 16, 1830.

FRUITS.

Some very fine specimens of fruit, were this day exhibited, although the display did not quite equal in its variety, the very extensive exhibition of the Saturday preceding.

Pears.—From John Prince, Esq. were received specimens of Passe Colmar, true, and in eating, (prematurely); Winter Auchan, from Flushing, a very long green pear, not in eating; Oliver's, a large pear, supposed to be the Spanish Bon Chretien, not in cating; 'Dr Hunt's,' 'Connecticut,' (unnamed,) and the Beurrée du Roi, a pear of good flavor. From John C, Gray, Esq. a pear called in the American Gardener, at p. 132, a 'striped variety of the Moorfowl Egg,' called by others the Striped Dean, and the Culotte de Suisse, and Verte Longue Panachée, of some other authors. From Mr Manning, a pear cultivated in Salem, as the Capolette or Muscat Vert; (doubtful.) From M. Downer, Capiaumont Pears. From Hon. Benj Crowninshield, of Danvers, specimens of a large round pear, very good, name unknown. From S G. Perkins, Esq. Duchesse d'Angouleme, 1emarka bly large and beautiful, but not in eating. (Thi is probably the first specimen produced in Ameri ca.) The form and appearance of this fruit agre well with the figures in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society and Pomelogica Magazine. For a more particular account of thi pear, see Mr Perkins' note subjoined; also a fin pear received by him from England, under the name of Charles d'Antriche; in size and forr like a St Michael. We have seen three varietie of pears, each bearing alike the name of Charle d'Autriche, and as unlike to each other as poss prepared at the moment to decide confidently a to the correctness of the name of this fruit, bu it seemed, however, to be the impression with a least one of them, that this specimen was rightly named. From Mr R. F. Phipps, of Charlestown specimens of the Andrews Pear. Peaches .- Late Clingstone, very fine, from Joh

Prince, Esq.; this appears to be the same variet called the Hyslop.

Apples .- By Mr Jonas Monroe, of very larg size, from the garden of Mr James Vila, of Bec ford; tree produced 20 bushels. From Mr F Weston, Jr, of Duxbury, apples from a scedlin tree, nearly 100 years old, which has borne in single year, 76 bushels of sound ripe fruit: nam unknown. From Mr R. F. Phipps, Russet an Baldwin Apples, both from a limb of a Baldwil tree. Some of these were in their appearance an intermediate grade between the Russet an Baldwin,

Grapes.-Lombardy Grapes, from Mr R. F. Phipps. Catawba Grapes, from Mr N. Seaver, c Isabella, from Mr D. Fosdick, C Roxbury. Charlestown; and from Mr Downer, four varie ties, namely, Isabella, Schuylkill, Muscadel, Ell senburg, or Elsenborough, free from pulp, one o two seeds in a berry, and of good flavor; and sample of true Bland Grape, free from pulp, on and two seeds in a berry, and good flavored, colc

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Strawberries .- Fine specimens were exhibited by Mr Haggerston, of the Pinc Strawberry.

Mr Downer also presented samples of fine large Sharbarks, taken from scions set in the spring of 1826, in a pig or common nut tree, and samples of good nuts, from a tree planted 24 years since, from a very large nut from Ohio; has been in bearing 4 years.

Mr Samuel Stillman, of Roxbury, forwarded to the Society, specimens of the grub producing the Canker Worm; these insects were found in motion, 15th Oct. 1830, but in 1829, they did not commence their movements till the 24th.

WM. KENRICK.

NOTE REFERRED TO ABOVE. To the Committee on Fruits, Horticultural Hall.

'Mr S. G. Perkins sends to the Committee on Fruits, two Pears, taken from trees sent him from Europe. The large Pear came to Mr Perkins from France, under the name of " Duchesse d'An-

'The small Pcar came from England, under the

goulenie."

name of the 'Charles D'Autriche.

' Mr P. will thank the committee to inform bim whether these fruits are correctly named. Mr P. sends a description of the large Pear, taken from Pirolle, p. 70.

'ANGOULEME PEAR.'- Fruit, larger than the Dovenne, nearly the same form. Skin, yellowish, ed next the sun. Flesh, melting, very fine texare, and sprightly; the flavor more delicate and romatic than the Crassanne.'

'This precious pear, which keeps until Decemer, was found a few years since, by Madame maillé, in a hedge near Angers. The tree is a eat bearer.' [Noisette, 1823,]

The specimen sent, measures eleven and three nths inches, as it is the only one that grew on e tree.'

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW,

The annual exhibition of Cattle, Ploughing atch, &c, was held at Brighton on Wednesday it. The day was uncommonly fine, the collectn of people very large, and the show, particurly of fine cattle, about equal to that of most mer occasions.

We have time and room this week for but a etch of the proceedings. The pens were all ed with LIVE STOCK of the first quality and learance; among which we noticed 17 Cattle, lutiful heifers, calves, &c. of the Holderness, nton and Admiral stock, belonging to the Hon. in Welles, of Boston, a fine roan heifer, five this Durham stock, belonging to John Prince, 17., a fat ox from D. Farr of Southborough, ighing 2477 lbs., 2 fat oxen, from S. Billings, Hatfield, one weighing 234 lbs, the other 32 lbs. 3 fine cattle from J. W. Watson, of nceton, a fine Bull, by Coelebs, dam Flora, an borted Durham Short Horn, from T. Williams Noddle's Island, also 2 fine heifers, by Mr Illiams, one by Bolivar, the other by Coelebseifer by B. P. Phillips, of Lynn, a heifer calf fin Wm. Furness of Medford, weighing when nonths and 3 days old, 518 lb., a fine Milch r from John Ballard of Framingham, a beifer by S. Conant of Stow, two heifers, from J. Isham of Westborough, one weighing 1085 lbs. other 951, a beifer from J. Birt of Camblge, a large cow from Jeremiah Fitch, of Bos-8 years old, weighing 1633 lbs., a heifer from Dudley of Brighton, 2 heifers from N. Brown of Itham, a heifer and calf from S. Higginson of we are obliged to defer till next week.

Cambridge, a Milch cow and yearling from S. Wyman of Shrewsbury, from A. Washburn, 2d of has at length been received here. We have not Bridgewater, 1 Bull 2 years and 7 months old, yet had time to examine it, but have no doubt it weighing 1494 lbs., a bull from S. Morse of Roxbury, one fourth Admiral stock, a fine Bull calf from L. Baker of Bloton, a Bull calf 6 months old, from N. Johnson of Medford, weighing 641 lbs. a Bull from J. W. Watson of Princeton, 1 year and 5 months old, weighing 989 lbs, from J. Estabrooks of Reyalston, 2 fat oxen, 6 years old, one weighing 2233 lbs., the other 2291 lbs.a fine heifer from Seth Davis of Newton-a heifer from J. Stone of Newton-a heifer from A. S. Jackson of Newton-a heifer from S. Fiske of Saugus-a cow and yearling from R. Sanborn of Charlestown-a cow, two heifers and a bull calf from Mr I. Bemis of Waltham-a beautiful pair of twin steers from Wm. P. Endicott of Danvers-a cow from Asa Wyman of Roxburya cow 7 years old from N.Saunderson of Waltham -a heifer from Luke Fiske of Waltham-from Joel Adams of Newton a heifer-from T. Taylor a fine cow and two calves-a beautiful beifer from Rev. II. Colman of Salem-a fine cow by Coelebs from A. Aspinwall of Brookline-from S. Bowen of Adams 2 fat cattle-from Leander Hosmer of Bedford a milch cow-from John Perry of Sherburne 2 Bulls, 2 yearlings, and 2 fine calves-a fine Bull from C. Sanger of Sherburne, 3 pigs from E. Smith, Jr-from A Rice of Worchester 1 Bull 2 years and 5 months old, weighing 1469 lbs-from B. Page of Shirley 1 Bull 18 months old weighing 1160 lbs-from S. Conant of Stow, 1 Ox 2 years and 6 months old, weighing 1456 lbs-from S. Ward of Charlton, 2 fat Oxen, one weighing 2312, the other 2278 lbsfrom P. P. Pierce of Lexington 7 native fat wethers-from E. Silsby of Boston 1 fine Dishley Ram and 3 Ewes of pure blood, all imported from Europe-from Eliab W. Metcalf of Cambridge one milch cow-from Asa Rice of Worcester, a fat ox 7 years old weighing 2380 lbs. a heifer from J. Smith of Newton-a fine heifer, and some superlative swine from John Mackay of Boston, viz. 2 Boars, 2 very fat pigs, 2 store pigs, and 1 sow and 6 pigs that we think were as sleek and plump and as fine an exhibition of the sort as a connoisseur ever examined—from J. Robbins of Watertown 1 sow and 2 store pigs-from A. T. French of Milton, 6 fat native wethers-from T. Williams of Noddle's Island, 2 Dishley Ewes and 2 yearling Rams got by Col. Jaques' imported Dishley Ram-from S. Jaques, I Dishley Ram, a fine imported animal that received the Society's premium of \$30, last year—from J. Prince 1 fine Ram and 2 Ewes from imported Dishley stockfrom F. Winchester of Southborough an uncommonly large and fair colt, two years old, which weighed 1055 lbs .- from E. Sherman, of East Sudbury a 4 years' old gelding-a cow and calf from II. J. Kelly-Sir Isaac Coffin's Cleaveland Bays, a present to the Society, were exhibited.

Hearth Rugs were exhibited that were manufactured by Miss Jane T. Robinson, Miss Susan W. Lovett, of Beverly, and Miss Eliza Vinton, of West Cambridge, a very beautiful Diamond Flat by Miss Aurelia White, of New Braintree, also fine Palm Leaf Hats, Capes, flannels, painted carpets, manufactures in leather, for, and fancy articles from various sources.

Further details with regard to the Ploughing Match, premiums, address, toasts at the dinner,&c.

Mr Prince's long expected Treatise on the Vine will satisfy public expectation.

Large Squashes.—We have received from E. EDWARDS, Esq. of Springfield, three Valparaiso winter Squashes, one weighing 45 lbs., the other two rather smaller-they are a part of the produce of two seeds, which yielded 36 squashes, of the average weight of 22 lbs,-the whole weighed 792 lbs. They will be exhibited at the Horticultural Hall tomorrow, and the seeds distributed among the members of the Society, at the request of Mr Edwards.

To Correspondents.—Several valuable communications are deferred till next week.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, a small collection of choice Ornamental Shrubs, faithfully packed in moss for transportation, at the following reduced prices:-Mezereon, (filled with flower buds: will blossom in

50 March in the open air.) Venetian Sumach, (extra size) 1.00 Snow Balls. 50 Kalmia latifolia, (very beautiful) 50 Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, monthly flowering, 50 Italian Fragrant Honeysnekle, 50 Persian Lilac, (purple fragrant)

Corchorrus Japonicus, (very showy yellow blossoms) Syringa, (white fragrant) Fig Trees,

Double Flowering Almonds, (beoutiful, extra sized, vigorous plants.) Roses-Velvet Rose,

Damask Rose, English Double Red Rose, (beautiful) Striped Rose, red and white, Royal Rose, (very large) Dark Marbled Rose, (very double, beautiful.)

Burgundy Double Rose, Blush, Cabbage, or 100 leafed Rose, Four Seasons Rose, (beautiful, double,)

Scotch Single, (white, with a little red, early, small and singular,) Pennsylvania semi-double autumnal Flowering Rose,

(white, with delicate blush) Yellow Single Rose, (very beautiful,) China Primroses. Tradescantia virginica. African Blue Lily,

Indian Shot, (canna indica.) The above are all extra sized, vigorous plants, and will blossom the next season, if properly managed-they are labelled, and faithfully packed in moss for transportation to any distance. Autumn is the best season for transplanting

them, to insure a vigorous growth, and blossoms the ensuing season.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Oct. 18. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 3579 Cattle, 6323 Sheep, and 1117 Swine. The severe storm which commenced about 10 o'clock, probably prevented much business being done. From 1500 to 2000 Cattle, 800 to 1000 Sheep, and several hundred Swine, remained unsold at the close of the day.

We shall expect quite a market day tomorrow, Tuesday. Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,25 to a 4,50; probably about 20 were taken at 4,50; one yoke of Mr Sweetser's prime Cattle were purchased by Mr T. W. Bennett, at 5,50. The barrellers did not pay so high as last Monday; they appeared to fix the price for Mess. \$3,50, No. 1, 3, No. 2, 2,75.

Sheep .- We noticed about 100 prime wethers, ('on drift') which cost about \$3,75-4 was offered for them. We also noticed one lot taken at 2,25; also lots at 2, 1,75, 1,50, 1,42, 1,33, and 1,25,

Swine .- We noticed one entire lot of nearly 500 taken at 3½c; one lot of 50 Barrows, old, at 4c; one lot of 30 Sows, old, at 34c; one lot of 30 selected Shoats, Sows & Barrows, at 4c; one lot of 70 Shoats, Sows and Barrows, at 34c-retail price 34 a 4c for Sows, 44 a 5c for Barrows.

AUTUMN WOODS.

BY BRYANT.

Ere, in the northern gale, The summer tresses of the trees are gone, The woods of Autumn, all around our vale, Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round, Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold, That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown The upland, where the mingled splendors glow, Where the gay company of trees look down On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone In these bright walks; the sweet southwest at play, Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while, The sun, that sends that gale to wander here, Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile,-The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade, Verdure and gloom where many branches meet; So grateful when the noon of summer made The valleys sick with heat?

Let in through all the trees Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright; Their sunny colored foliage in the breeze Twinkles like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unscen. When bickering through the shrubs its waters run, Shines with the image of its golden screen, And glimmerings of the sun.

But, 'neath you crimson tree, Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame, Nor mark within its reseate canopy, Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon Depart the bues that make thy forests glad: Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon, And leave the wild and sad.

Ah, 'twere a lot too blest Forever in thy colored shades to stray; Amidst the kisses of the soft south-west To rove and dream for aye.

And leave the vain low strife That makes men mad--the tug for wealth and power, The passions and the cares that wither life, And waste its fittle hour.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fifth volume of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge contains a very interesting account of these islands; from which we extract the follow-Journal and Tribune.

Of all the people constituting the great Polynesian family, the New Zealandershave, at least of late years, attracted the largest portion of public atten-tion. Their character exhibits, with remarkable boldness of relief, many both of the vices and virtues of the savage state. They present a striking contrast to the timid and luxurious Otaheitans, and the miserable outcasts of Australia. The masculine independence they at once manifested in their encounters with us, and the startling resistance they offered to our proud pre-eminence, served to stimulate the feelings of curiosity with which we are now accustomed to regard them. The interest which they thus excite, is probably created, in a great degree, by the prevailing dispositions of our minds to regard with anxious attention any display of human power. The new Zealanders are not a feeble or timid people. From the days of their first intercourse with Europeans they gave blow for blow .-They did not stand still to be slaughtered, like the

They have destroyed, sometimes treacherously, always cruefly, the people of many European vessels, from the days of their first discovery to our own times ;-but it would be difficult to say that they had no justification in our aggressions, whether immediate or recollected—or at any rate that they did not strongly feel the necessity for self-defence on all commonest arts-their clothing is rude, their agriculture imperfect, they have no knowledge of metals, writing is unknown to them :- and yet they exhibit the keenest sense of the value of those acquirments which render Europeans so greatly their superiors. Many of the natives have voluntarily undertaken a voyage to England, that they might see the wonders of civilization :- and when they have looked upon our fertile fields, our machines for the abridgment of human labor, our manufactories, they have begged to be sent back to their own country, with the means of imitating what their own progress passion is war; and they carry on that excitement in the most terrific way that the fierceness of man has ever devised ;-they devour their slaughtered enemies. And yet they feel that this rude warfare may be assisted by the arts of destruction which civilized men employ; and they come to us for the musket and the sword, to invade, or to repel the invader. All these, and many more features of their character, shew an intellectual vigor, which is the root of ultimate civilization. They are not insensible to the arts of civilized life, as the New Hollander is ;-or wholly bound in the chain of superstitions which control the efforts of the docile Hindoo, and hold his mind in thraldom. They are neither apathetic as the Turk, who believes that nothing can change the destiny of himself or his nation: nor self-satisfied as the poor Tartar, who said, 'Were I to boast, it would be of that wisdom I have received from God; for, as on the one hand, I yield to none in the conduct of war, mamma? Her countenance, on such occasions, to so on the other I have my talent in writing, inferior sumed the appearance of the deepest melancho perhaps only to them who inhabit the great cities of Persia or India. Of other nations, unknown to me, I do not speak. The New Zealander knows his own power as a savage; but he also knows that the people of European communities have a much more extensive and durable power, which he is desirous to share. He has his instruments of bone, but he asks for instruments of iron; he has his club, but he comes to us for a musket. Baubles he despises. He possesses the rude arts of savage nations in an eminent then laying it upon the paper. degree: he can carve elegantly in wood, and he is tattooed with a graceful minuteness which is not devoid of symmetrical elegance. Yet he is not insensible to the value of the imitative arts of Europeans, and he takes delight in our sculpture and our paintings. His own social habits are refined—his cookery is coarse—his articles of furniture are rude. Yet he adapts himself at once to the usages of the best English society, and displays that case and self-confidence which are the peculiar marks of individual refinement. He exhibits little contradiction between his original condition of a cannibal at home, and his assumed one of a gentleman here. Add to all this, that he is as capable of friendship as of enmity,-and we shall have no difficulty in perceiving that the New Zealander possesses a character which, at no distant period, may become an example of the rapidity with which the barbarian may be wholly refined, when brought into contact with a nation which neither insults nor oppresses him, and which exhibits to him the influence of a benevolent religion in connexion with the force of practical knowledge.' The sight of European improvements in contrast Market Street.

with their own ignorance, affects them deeply. On such occasions they will burst into tears, and say, ' New Zealand no good.'

It is customary with this singular people to go through the same ceremony upon meeting their friends, as they do in parting with them. They join They did not stand still to be slaughtered, like the Peruvians by the Spaniards; but they tried the half an hour; during which time, they sob and how

strength of the club against the flash of the musket. in a most doleful manner. Even the sternest chief will weep so bitterly, that the mats they wear wi be soaked with tears. Yet this people, so passion ately attached to their friends, eat the flesh of their enemies, and consider it more delicious than an other food.

The captain of the ship Boyd in the year 180. flogged the son of a New Zealand chief; in conse such occasions. They are ignorant of some of the quence of which the whole crew were murdered, ex cept a woman, two children, and a cabin-boy. Thes were afterwards conveyed to England by Mr Berry of the ship Edinburgh, who found them out, an saved them at the risk of his own life.

'The last he recovered was a girl of two or thre years of age, the daughter of a Mr Broughton, Port Jackson, whose mother perished. This chil was found to be in the possession of one of the chief and although promised, was not brought to him ti after a considerable delay. 'This delay,' says A Berry, 'I afterwards had reason to believe proceed ed from the endeavors of the natives to deliver enabled them to comprehend were blessings. Their up in as decent a manner as possible. It was to erably clean, with its hair dressed and ornamente with white feathers, in the fashion of New Zealan Its only clothing, however, consisted of a linen ship which, from the marks upon it, had belonged to tl captain. The poor child was greatly emaciated as its skin exceriated all over. When brought to tl boat, it cried out in a feeble and complaining tor 'Mamina, my mamma!' This child was carried Lima in the City of Edinburgh, ship; and it was n till more than two years after leaving New Zealar that she was restored to her father in New Sou Wales. Although of so tender an age when t destruction of the Boyd took place, she was four while in South America, to recollect well the drea ful scenes of which she had been witness. 'I ha more than once been present,' says Mr Bern when the cruel but interesting question was put her, if she recollected what the Zealanders did to ! sumed the appearance of the deepest melancho and, without uttering a word, she used to draw l. hand across her throat. On further questions, s would say, with every appearance of the most pa ful feeling, that they afterwards cut her up, a cooked and ate her like victuals.'

Instead of signing their name to treaties, gran &c. they make an exact copy of the tattooing up their faces. This is better than the ancient Russi custom of daubing the whole hand with ink, a

When well treated they are a very kind and he pitable people. Several Englishmen, who have a cidentally been thrown among them, have been to toed, intermarried with them, and learned to hi their mode of life extremely.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connect with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-stree A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Manag ment of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, wi the best method of destroying and preventing the depr dations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. J

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cent No paper will be sent to a distance without payme

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YOU IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1830.

No. 15.

soil; when in perfection is one of the

best fall pears known,-fruit is large,

buttered and fine flavored; there is

COMMUNICAL ARONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLISH FARMER.

LIST OF VALUABLE FRUITS.

Mr Fessenben-Agreeably to my promise, I send you a list of Pears selected from the old catalogue of Duhamel, arranged in the order in which they ripen. I should have sent this list to you before had not other avocations prevented my making it up. However I apprehend, from some observations which have come to my ears, that the connoisseurs will find it but a meagre lish to be presented at the present day to the public.—The letter F design rates these trees that are very good bearers. A LOOKER ON.

Brookline, Oct. 18, 1830.

end of June. Amiré Joannet, Petit Muscat, July.

Muscat Robert, middle July, this is a better pear than the preceding.

Citron des Carmes 1st August, this is the Green Chissel, or Made-

Cuisse Madame August, this is erroneously called Jargonnelle Epargne one of the best and largest pears of the season.

Blanquet (long stalk) this, with the Petit Blanquet, are good fruit.

Salviati highly musked and excellent,-rots soon. Orange rouge, 46

a good fruit for the season. Gracioli, 1st Sept. this fruit is not so subject as the ' Sum-

mer Good Christian Musquee' to crack. small, but excellent in light soil. Rousselet de Reinis. Fondante de Brest, delicate, but breaking, rather than

melting. Bergamotte rouge, middle Sept. should be gathered before it is entirely ripe; is excellent-but soon de-

Terte longue Mouille Bouche 1st Excellent fruit-adheres slightly to

Sept, to the branch. Beurré (brown) October, this most excellent pear is liable to

> erack in the open country, but in cities, and where it can be sheltered, it becomes by far the best autumn pear that is known-Old trees furnish the best fruit,-all soils suit it.

Doyenné St Michael Beurré blanc, this excellent fruit should be gather-October. ed before it is ripe and kept in the house till yellow; in our climate it requires shelter; in towns and back in the country, it is less liable to crack or blast than it is in the open country

on the sea board. ezi de Martigny, 1st October, melting, musked, and handsome

ezi de la Motte, Oet, and Nov'r melting good fruit.

ergamotte Suisse October, should be gathered before it is quite ripe, is melting and sweet, requires a shady situation.

ergamotte d'Automne Oct, and

crè Vert,

Nov, excellent fruit,

essire Jean Oct, this is the extreme of the breaking pears, the fruit is much estcemed by many; when raised on old trees it

becomes pale yellow and is excellast Oct, fruit is small, always green, flesh tender, agreeable and very sweet:

mseline November, small fruit, but very excellent. asanne Bergamotte this pear is subject to crack unless it be sheltered, it requires a good moist

a new variety of this fruit called the 'Poire d'Austrasié' or donble Crasanne which is not liable to crack and is an excellent fruit. Bezi de Cuissoy or ? tender, buttery flesh; when planted in November

Russette d'Anjou, a soil that is congenial the fruit is very fine flavored, a good fresh and

rather strong loam suits it best. Doyenné Gris, November, better than the St Michael, which it

resembles in form, it is however a distinct variety, juice richer, and more sugared, skin russet.

November, this fruit is excellent if planted in a F Merveille d'Hiver. good, dry soil and good exposition.

Nov. and Dcc. large melting, sweet and musked. F Marquis, F Eschassery, Nov. Dec. and Jan. small, but very good fruit, Ambrette, Nov. to Feb. middling size, but excellent fruit in

good seasons. Bezi de Chaumontel or & Dec. and this fruit is very superior and melting,

Winter Beurre January, in good stong moist loam, but woody

and hard in poor gravelly soil; it is in cating when it turns yellowish; this fruit should be culled out when it as-

sumes this appearance. Nov. to March. when this fruit is raised in cities or is F St Germain,

otherwise sheltered, or where it is in a suitable climate, it is the best winter pear known taking all its propertics into view; it requires a good moist loam.

Virgouleuse

Nov. to Jan. in cities, where this fruit may be raised with ease, it is one of the best, as well as one of the handsomest fruits that decorate the table in the winter season

Dec. to Feb. 7. this fruit resembles the German Mus-Royale d'hiver,

eat-is an excellent fruit, quite large and handsome. It requires a warm light soil. Muscat l'Alleman, March to May, this fruit resembles the preceding so

much in its appearance that it is often mistaken for it by the gardeners, the flesh is melting, buttered and musked

Dec. to March, for baking, Pound Pear. ditto. Tresor, Amour

this is one of the largest, if not the very largest pears that is known, and is preferable to the pound pear or the Catillac for baking; they weigh from 16 or 26 ounces.

Bergamette de Pâques, Jan. to Mar. a very good pear for the season. Colmar,

Jan, to April, this is an excellent and valuable fruit but it requires shelter, in our cities it might be raised with great advantage; when in perfection its flavor is very fine and the flesh is buttered and melting; we think it better suited to

the Philadelphia than the New England climate. Bergainotte de Soulers, Feb. & Mar. handsome and good pear.

Bergamotte d'Holland or ¿ fin. Ap. large fine pear, highly esteemed and Bergamotte d'Alenc Sarazin, keeps the year round

to Jun. well worth cultivating. is very good fruit when ripe both for table and baking.

BRIGHTON AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

PLOUGHING MATCH-TWO YOKE OF OXEN.

The committee on the Ploughing Match with two yoke of oxen, Report-

That eleven ploughs were duly returned for this match, (a greater number than were ever before entered at Brighton,) that on calling the list at 9 o'clock, thirteen ploughs were offered for competition, but as only 11 lots were assigned, the two last on the list were under the necessity of retiring from the contest,

After a most careful examination, the committee unanimously awarded the first premium to Abiel Wheeler, of Concord,

as ploughman, Do. Jacob Jepson, driver,

2d premium, Samuel Hoar, 2d, of Lincoln, Do, as ploughman, Franklin Wheeler, driver,

3d premium, G. M. Barrett, of Concord, Do, as ploughman, Ira Fisher, driver,

The shortest time occupied by any team was do, 30 minutes; longest time do, 41書 do. Greatest number of furrows to any lot was 21, do. Fewest. do, do, the rest from the shape of the field, required to be little wider, and 23 furrows were made—the size of the lots were 20 rods long and 20 feet

wide, making about 24 rods to cach. Every plough used was of Cast Iron, and were chiefly of Tice's make (all that obtained preminm were of his patent;) the whole work was excellently well performed, and much difficulty was experienced in selecting for the three preminms: the committee would gladly have had it in their power to have awarded eleven,

It seems necessary to give their reasons for deciding as they did, and the rules they established-which were, that Cattle should not be hurried, as goodness of work was the object, to be ploughed not less than 51 inches deep, and the furrow slice to be cut narrow, and laid as flat in it as was possible-the reason of the committee was this, that in this part of our country very little land is cultivated in winter grain, and the object of fall ploughing, is to have the sward rotted for spring cultivation, and which they think best effected by this mode; as if laid on edge, and so left till spring, much grass comes up in rows in the hollow of the furrows-and on the flat method it is all equally covered, and no grass grows.

The committee well know that in England, (and probably in our own country, where winter grain is cultivated on sward land) they adopt the ridge furrow slice, as by this means, in broadcasting their seed, it naturally falls into the lowest part of furrows, and then by harrowing, the seed is deeper covered, and comes up in rows as they wish, giving a better chance for a free circulation of air in its after growth, and to clean, by hoeing if they wish, and also probably some saving of seed-having nearly the same effect as sowing by drill machine.

The first ploughing match planned in the United States, was at Brighton, in Oct. 1817. At that match, not one cast iron moved board plough was in This shows in the clearest possible view, the im- and lively; bones fine and small, pelts thin; wool by observing that not only from the impor-

ticularly the ploughing matches, have produced in this most important Agricultural Implement,

Respectfully submitted by JOHN PRINCE,

EBEN, HEATH, Committee. JOHN NORTHEND,

SHEEP AND SWINE,

The committee, who were appointed to award premiums upon sheep and swine, have attended the duty assigned them, and request leave to He REPORT-

That they proceeded to the discharge of their duty by first visiting the pens in which the swine were, and they found them well filled; and after a careful and thorough examination of their several points, qualities and properties, they awarded

To John Mackay for the best boar,

To John Mackay for the next best do, To John Mackay for the best sow,

6

2

2

To John Mackay for the next best do, To Isaac Robbins for the next best do,

To John Mackay for the best pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight,

To Isaac Robbins for the next best

They then visited the sheep pens, and were except the lot No 1, being about a rod shorter than much gratified to find in them several lots of Dishley or New Leicester breed of sheep. One fine ram and three ewes belonging to Enoch Silshy of Boston of pure blood, imported from England.

> Prince of Roxbury from the superior Dishley ram After great deliberation, they award as follow of Col. S. Jaques, and two ewe lambs 61 months old from imported stock.

Two Dishley ewes and two yearling rams belonging to Thomas Williams of Noddle's island. They were from the imported ram of Col. S. Jaques, who obtained the Society's premium the last year, and was presented this year for exhibition, aged 17, The committee were not insensible of the responsible and delicate situation in which some of its members were placed to discharge their duty satisfactorily, but after a minute and close examination of the sheep, their form, shape, size, and other peculiar properties they unanimouly award

To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley ram, \$30 To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley ewe, \$30

And it is with great pleasure the Committee observe the attention of gentlemen turned in favor of the Dishley slicep. They consider them an important and valuable acquisition to the country, and among the farmers' best stock. They will yield more profit than other sheep from the fleece, and their carcass is remarkably well calculated for the market.

There were two pens filled with native wethers. One lot was owned by E. T. French of Milton; and the other by P. P. Peirce of Lexington. Some of those, that were offered by Mr Peirce were large and in good condition, but there were not a sufficient number of such extraordinary quality as to justify the committee to award the premiums

> JOHN HEARD, Jr. SAMUEL JAQUES. Committee. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Specific character of the Dishley or New Leiour vicinity, if in the State-and at the present cester breed of sheep. Heads clean, straight, and grade in the improvement of stock. show none but of cast iron was in our match. broad; bodies round, or barrel shaped; eyes fine

mense improvement that our cattle shows, and par- long and fine, well calculated for combing, an weighing upon an average eight pounds per fleece when killed at two years old. Fatten kindl and early, well calculated for market, thriving i pastures that will searcely keep other sheep, an requiring less food than others. Tolerably hard and vigorous.

> The committee consisting of E. Hersey Derby Daniel Adams, and Timothy Corey, to whom wa assigned the ploughing match with one yoke of ca

> That the land to be ploughed was divided int. lots of about 24 rods each.

There were cleven competitors for the prem ums-the ploughs generally of the improve kinds, and four of them were without drivers.

As the principal object of the ploughing mate was to show good work, and skill in the plougl men, they were particularly directed not to hurn their cattle,-shortness of time being no obje in comparison with good work-that attention would also be paid to the appearance, and docilit of the cattle, and the management of the driver-The ploughing to be not less than five inches dee and that narrow furrows, laid lapping on eac other would be preferred to wide and flat ones.

Under these regulations the first lot was plong ed in 33, and the last in 46 minutes.

The committee state with great pleasure, th the work in every instance was of a superi order, that that there was so little difference most of it, they found it extremely difficult to d A buck lamb, six months old belonging to John cide to whom they should award the premiums

1st premium, to Moses Whitney, of Stow, \$ G. P. Meriam as ploughman. Moses Whitney, as driver,

\$27,

2d, premium to Otis Meriam of Concord,

Same as ploughman, Abel Meriam, aged 11, as driver

\$18.

3d premium, to John Tilden, Jun. of N. Brie

Edwin Dunbar, aged 18, as ploughman, Same as driver,

\$11. E. HERSEY DERBY, Chairman, Brighton, 20th Oct. 1830.

COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

The committee on Bulls, and Bull calves, Co and Heifers, were gratified to perceive the i provement in the value and appearance of t stock exhibited this year at the Brighton Cat Show. The number of fine animals with t spirit manifested by the great assemblage of ag culturists are pleasing indications of the i provement which exchement and honorable co petition will effect.

True it is that imported animals of great nat do not call crowds round a pen as was once t

ease-nor are fine animals so rare as in years pa But your committee think that our discerni farmers will be gratified to notice the advanc-

They will be pleased and led to useful pract

breads of cattle is an obvious benefit derivedbut their Report will shew a judicious selection of native stock is moving forward in equal pro- premium. gress, and to like advantage.

which seemed due to the occasion, your committee proceed to announce the premiums which they average of 18 quarts, and from her week's milk award as follows.

The committee award the first premium, on bulls to Mr G. W. Watson, of Princeton for his young Bull 1 year and 5 days old,

This was a cross from the Imported breed, and a beautiful animal, weighing 987 lbs. It will be seen that he but little exceeded the age proposed premium, for Bull calves.

But the committee were governed by the letter of the rules, and hope the distinguishing proportions of this animal may be retained as his figure enlarges.

The second premium they award to Mr Peter W. Page, of Shirley, \$20, for his Bull 19 months old, weighing 1160 lbs, partly of the short horned and partly of what is called the Westminster breed, so remarkable for the fleshy bind quarter, and said originally to have been of foreign deriration. This animal was of good size, figure and proportion, and may be exported to reward Mr Page's attention to stock.

To Mr Asa Rice, of Worcester, the third premum, \$10, for a fine Bull 2 years and five months old, a cross of Holderness or native stock. The leautiful color and hair of Holderness with many pproved qualities is remarkable in his descendants.

The committee recommend a gratuity often dollars o Mr Abraham Washburn, of Bridgewater, for is fine white Bull 2 years and 7 months old, veighing 1498. This animal was of large growth, good figure and well tempered, with many marks of imported blood.

He was a cross from that fine animal Denton. Vith the opinions of dislike held by our countrynen, it is to be regretted that the short horned tock so often incline to this color.

Having been driven in a short time to the show his animal appeared to less advantage.

There were several Bulls exhibited for premium eserving of commendation.

Mr George Merse, of Roxbury, exhibited one rhich excited the attention of the committee. G. vas a cross from Admiral and a valuable ani-

* 1.

For exhibition the show was indebted to Mr homas Williams, of Noddle's Island for a view of is full blood bull Cicero, 22 months old, of fine gure and promise. Col. Sanger of Sherburne sent fine animal of this description.

The show was in like manner indebted to Mr oh 1 Perry, of Sherburne, for a view of many of is high bred stock,

BULL CALVES.

To Noah Johnson, for his Bull calf 61 months ld, weighing 644 lbs. of foreign cross and good ppearance, \$15.

There were no other Bull calves that were thought deserve a premium. There was a Bull calf of enuted excellent breed for milk and of the same tock with Mr Saunderson's cow to which was warded the first premium.

But though fair to view your committee did not sel authorised to award a premium. This he may erhaps merit hereafter.

ON MILCH COWS

This cow was in her origin of imported blood Craving indulgence for these observations though not well explained, 6 years old, and had given 20 quarts of milk, and for some months an 11 lbs, of Butter had been made.

To Leander Hosmer, of Bedford, the second premium, This cow's milk made 14 lbs. of Butter a week.

and satisfactory evidence was given of her being a very productive animal; of native stock.

To John Ballard, of Framingham, the third

This was a well formed animal, and of valuable milch qualities. She had for several months yielded over 12 lbs, of Butter a week. Her stock was mainly native.

Other fine stock was exhibited for premium- a cow of Mr Aspinwall, of Brookline, was much admired and deservedly so-Her figure was beautiful, and her product might perhaps have equalled that of any other animal exhibited at the show : but an excessive feed on apples reduced her milk soon after calving. For some days she gave at the rate of 13 lbs. of Butter a week. She is said also to be in milk nearly all the time, and the committee doubt not that under other circumstances this animal may hereafter receive a high try is fully capable of being independent of the premium.

Mr Saunderson, Jun. of Waltham, Col. Metcalf of Cambridge, Mr Wyman, of Shrewsbury, Mr Adams, of Newton, Col. Taylor, of Quincy, Mr Bemis, of Waltham, and Mr Sanborn, of Charlestown, either for premium or Exhibition added to the merits of the show.

HEIFERS IN MILK.

The 1st premium to the Rev. Henry Colman of Salem.

This extraordinary Heifer was o native stock. She calved 2d of Sept, last, and had given at. some time when measured 16 quarts in a day, But it would seem the quality of her milk must be superior, for in ten and a half days there was had therefrom 181 lbs. of Butter and at other times on trial, 14 lbs. of Butter a week. Most of place. this appears by the certificate of her former owner Mr L. Hazelton, Jr, of Haverhill.

The second premium to Seth Davis, of Newton, or a native Heifer, 28 months old of great product and promise.

HEIFERS NOT IN MILK.

The 1st premium to Samuel Fisk of Saugus for a be autiful heifer out of Bolivar, \$12; her age was 8 months 5 days, weighing 584 lbs. and of fine

The second premium to Mr William Furness of Medford, for his native Heifer, \$10. Its age was 7 months and 3 days—Its weight 519 lbs. This four knots of woollen yarn, of a superior quality. Such animal did justice to the care taken of it and women were our mothers! How many of the younger promised to reward it.

To John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, the 3d premium, for his Heifer, \$8. This handsome Heifer was of the short horn breed principally, with somewhat of the Bakewell and Aldergey blood.

To Mr Thomas Williams, for his Heifer from Coelebs called Isabella, the 4th premium, \$6. This was a high bred Heifer and wholly of imported Blood.

There were many Heifers that were ornamental to the pens both for premium and exhibition.

son, Esq. of Cambridge, Mr N. Brown of Waltham, To Nathan Saunderson, of Waltham, the first Capt. Mackay of Weston, Mr Watson of Prince-\$30 ton, Mr Bemis of Waltham, Mr Dudley of Brighton, Mr May of Roxbury, Mr Phillips of Lynn, Mr Swift of Newton, and Mr Williams, of Noddle's Island, (in a fine Heifer from Bolivar,) with others, gave many good instances of the improved condition of our stock.

> The productiveness of the Milch animals in fact appeared to your Committee to exceed what has formerly been exhibited. Of the improvement in the handsome show of Heifers mention has been made-Of the Bull there were some fine specimens; of Calves there were few and 1 premium only was awarded. This is not so much to be regretted as these animals are generally so loaded with fat as to make it difficult atso early an age to decide on form or properties.

All which is submitted.

JOHN WELLES. GEORGE SMITH, Committee. NATHAN ADAMS, Jr.

Silk .- A beautiful specimen of sewing silk was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in N. Y., which was raised from the silk worms, and manufactured by Miss Louisa Hewlett, daughter of John V. Hewlett of Oyster Bay. These evidences of skill and industry prove that our counold world for this branch of manufacture.

To remove water spots from black crape veils.— If a drop of water fall upon black, transparent crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a disfiguring mark. To remove this, spread the veil on the table, laying smoothly under the stain, a piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel's hair pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the ink has time to dry) wipe it off with an old piece of canton crape or some thing of similar soft texture, taking care to rub it crosswise of the crape. This process will cause the water stain entirely to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the

Canal Tolls .- The Albany Argus, states that the tolls collected on the State Canals up to the 1st of September, amount to \$514,000 being about \$:100,000 more than were collected in the same period last year.

Worcester cattle show, took place on the 13th inst .-The following is from the Report on Manufacturers. A bed-spread made by Miss Caroline Henshaw of Leicester, when three years of age, came in close competition with a bed quilt, made by Mrs Sarah Dunsmoor of West Bolston at the age of \$4. Either of them would do great credit to persons in the meridian of life.

A good day's Work .- At Shutesbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Mrs Bogue on the anniversary of her birth day, at the completion of her ninety fifth year, spun tifty portion of their descendants at the present day can equal this performance ?- Worcester Spy.

Corn and Cob .- A western paper says that it has been ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn ground will afford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as 9 bushels of shelled corn.

American Cotton goods are now exported to Calcutt with great profit, and materials for our manufactures are received here from there. The Raleigh Register says-In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, New York, he states that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place
—so much so, that the English actually put American Hon. Luke Fiske of Waltham, Stephen Higgin-stamps on their goods, to soll them to better advantage.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL. EXHIBITION.

The Pittsfield Argus, of October 14th, contains Fair, lately held at that place.

'The remarks fellowing, with the accompanying reports, were furnished us by the Committee

of publication of the Society.

"The twentieth anniversary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society was held at Pittsfield during the past week. At no former anniversary has there been so splendid an Exhibition, or one so well calculated to strengthen the heart of the patriot, or cheer the feelings of the philanthropist. The man who beheld the first anniversary twenty years ago, and witnessed the late one, must rejoice at the rapid advancement of the Berkshire farmers in agricultural knowledge, prosperity and improvement; and who during the lapse of he these years, has marked upon these occasions the progressive improvement of public manners and morals, must indeed rejoice. It was calculated by those who are accustomed to large assimblages, who are used to count the drops of the wave of the multitude,' that near sir thousand p rsons were present. During both days there was no fighting, no disturbance of good order and instances of intemperance were extremely rare,

'The exhibition was honored with the presence of many gentlemen of distinction from abroad, particularly from the neighboring state of New York. The exhibition of animals was superior in number and quality to any ever before exhibited. The highly improved stock of Cattle exhibited by Col Dwight, attracted general notice. As there was no premium announced for a steck of Cattle the spirit which induced him to bring them forward is praise worthy. The exhibition of manufactures, although not so large as would be destrable, evinced an improvement in the excellency of their fabric.'

'The public exercises were held in the old Church on the second day. It is cause of regret that so many were excluded for want of room. The religious duties were performed by Rev. Dr Shepard. It is great praise to say that he maintained his well established reputation for piety and talents-the devout aspirations, the fervent supplications, which fell so eloquently from his lips seemed to alight on the hearts of his hearers. The address by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq was worthy of him, and honorable to the the Exchange flotel. A number of appropriate Society. He did not confine himself to minute details of small things, the speeks of farming, but he advanced his standard, he recurred to first principles—practical principles of action, conduct. She is and Take-May it be permanently establishand economy, well calculated to extend the presperity, to improve the condition, and promote the general happiness of the community. As the Address is to be published, it is not necessary to enlarge so much as inclination prompts. It was received by the audience with attention, and when concluded they testified their approbation by cheers, long, loud and hearty.

 The singing, led by Mr Billings, was excellent, particularly the beautiful Ode by W. C. Buy-

ANT, the Berkshire Bard.

'The performances of both days were enlivenod by a fine band of music, led by Major Hanson. Much praise is due Col. Nelson Strong, and the Assistant Marshals, for the preservation of good order, and carrying the arrangements into effect. to us for both her Senators in Congress, and many

Messrs Russell on the first day of the Fair three of the four of our own supreme Judicia was served up in their usual elegant and beautiful Tribunal, the Secretary of the Commonwealth style. On the second day, the Society dired at the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the District the following notices of the Cattle Show and the new house of Mr John Pomeron, and were Judge, and last not least, the Mayor of Boston pleutifully regaled with the good things of the sprang from among us. He would therefore -cason, uniting of gance with variety.'

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

Was held on the 13th inst. The day was cloudy in the ferencen and rainy in the afternoon, but notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the collection of people was nearly on an average with the former similar exhibitious.

The number of teams which engaged in the Ploughing Match was twentyone, a greater numher than on the former occasion. And it was observed by the Committee that at no other time has the work been so well done. The President of the Society, Gov. Lancous made a brief and valuable exposition of the present state of the Society. A blassing on the proceedings of the daywas inyoked by the Rev. Mc Hiller. An address was delivered by Ina Barron, Us a of Oxford. This is commended as sound, practical and replete with good sense, cluthed in chaste and appropriate

kin Is was two he adred and fiftyeight animals, exclusive of the teams engaged in the Ploughing Match, of which one hundred and ninetyfour were neat cattle, and the remainder were the various descriptions of sheep and swine. This is a larger number than has been exhibited on any former occasion, with exception of the year 1828.

The exhibition of Butter and Chesse is highly commended. Of Choese there were lots from 44 different dairies, each lot weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. the aggregate of the whole being about 5000 lbs.

TALL RIVER CATTLE SHOW.

The last Fall River Monitor gives a detailed account of the Cattle Fnow and Fair which took place in that village on Tuesday of last week. The exhibition of manufactured articles was particularly gratifying, and the speciarcus of calico from Mr A, Robeson's manufactory and from the Taunton printworks might, it is said, vie in beauty with any of the English patterns. At the sale in the afternoon, a carpet containing ten yards was sold for \$16 to a gentleman of this town.

About 100 gentlemen partook of a dinner at toasts were given on the occasion among which

were the following.

By James Ford, Esa .- The Fill River Cattle ed. Iderally encouraged, and the fondest expectations of its projectors fully realized.

Dy Hon, James L. Hodges,-Oar Forms and --Owned and culavated by collightened freemen-may they never be subjected to the despotism of weeds, ignorance or indolence.

Hon, Russell Freeman, on being called inton remarked-that

'As this was an occasion for local exhibition, it might not be ill-timed, to include in a little local pride and boasting. Not to name the illustrious characters, natives of the Old Colony, who had. in times past, occupied the high places of the state and nation, our sister state of Maine, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, is now indebted The Dinner at the old established house of of her high judicial and other functionaries; and

propose--

The Old Colony-at the head of the Commonwealth in mental exhibition; not secondary in mere animal, vegetable or artificial productions.

By M. H. Ruggles, Esq. Vice President-The Farmers of Somerset and the citizens of Fall River-The latter may toil and spin, but their fields are not arrayed like one of these .- Providence paper.

Brooklyn Productions .- We have before stated that the Isabella grapes have been abundant and excellent throughout Brooklyn. We have seen e single Isabella grape from Mr Leavit's garder which measured two inches and eleven sixteenths in circumference, and perfectly round.

Figs have come to good maturity. We have seen a dozen perfectly ripe and very fine from

the garden of Mr Birch.

The Lima Cocoa Nut Squash has grown twenty two inches in length, in the gardens of J. Seamar and A. Spooner. At maturity they are pronounce The whole number of entries of stock of all ed good.—Brooklyn Star.

DOMESTIC COTTONS.

A writer in the Daily 'Advertiser, states that within the last three months, some thousands of tons of merchandise have been imported in our ships from Calcutta, three fourths of the bulk o which consists of raw materials for the use of our manufactories in this vicinity, and upon which the ship owners have a freight of twentyfive of thirty dollars per ton, and the importers twenty to forty per cent, profit-and that, what is more to be noted and wondered at, a part of these very cargies have been paid for by our cotton manufac tures, sold in Calcutta at a profit 15 to 25 pc. cent. The instances of profitable shipments o our coarse cottons to India, he adds, are not one or two, but many. The intrinsic superiority of our 'domesties' to the 'India cottons' is now almost as well understood and appreciated by the natives of Hindostan as by these of New Eugland.

Upon the same subject, the Salem Gazette says- It is but a few years since this action [carrying Cotton to Calcutta] would have been dectard no less absurd than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of "carrying Coal to Newcasile;" vet it hids fair to be soon one of frequent occurrence. The ship Rome, of this port, belonging to P. Dodge, Esq. on the outward voyage from which she has just returned, carried about 300 bales of American cotton cloths, which it is well understood, paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trashy cottons of India, with their uncouth nomenclature, filled our market, will hardly be able to realize that the natives of Bengal are now dependent upon foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed; but it is true. American cottons find a ready market in the island of Madagascar, where they are a favorite article. Many bales have been sent to that quarter by our Salem merchants, who have found their account in it.'- Boston Palladium.

We have before us a letter from a highly respectable physician of this city, to a distinguished philanthropist, in which is given the distressing details of a case of Mania a potu, in a young

man about 20 years of age. The cause of the disease of the youth, is referred, by the physician, to the habit of the mother, who administered to the patient, when he was an infant, small quantities of ardent spirits, with a view of correcting internal weakness; and this early sip of the poison, infused into his nutriment, produced a fondness for it that was never conquered, and which will probably be indulged until the powers of physical resistance are destroyed, and the poor wretch dies a drunkard,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1830.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The Agricultural Exhibition at Brighton on the 0th inst. though not equal in some particulars, to ormer exhibitions of the kind at the same place, et was, on the whole very respectable, and in ome things superior to what has been before preinted on similar occasions. There was no imorted stock, which has, heretofore added much to e Show; and to a casual inexperienced obserr there was an appearance of some diminution that particular. But there was a great show of reign stock, which constitutes one of the great anches of rural economy for which Agricultu-I Societies were instituted. There was, it is id, searcely one of the pure native breed of cat-, sheep or swine. Nor were there many of any ss, remarkable for size. But there were many lications of that real improvement, which conts in utility. We were formerly pleased with crything which was great, as if its goodness s in proportion to its size, but we have discovd our error, and now judge of the goodness of animal, not by its size, but other more valuaand essential properties. And to that discovwe are much indebted to scientific and intelent gentlemen, who were formerly styled Book mers, or Theoretical Farmers. But the film of indice against cultivators of that description is appearing from the eye of our candid and custened Yeomanry, and they begin to realize benefits of experiments and improvements, With regard to manufactures, it was not exted that the exhibition would be splendid. The istees, believing that our manufactures were in cessful operation, and that a better and more ensive exhibition could and would be made at public sales than at a Cattle Show, and the pretms offered would not produce great competi-, discontinued their premiums for cloths, &c. limited those and gratuitous rewards to articles home manufacture of taste and ingenuity. In ition to those on which the Committee passed r judgment, and awarded gratuities there e several articles, which would have been ened to particular notice for their beauty and exence if they had been presented in season for mination. The following are among the num-

STRACTURES RECEIVED OUT OF SEASON FOR RX-AMINATION.

Irs Dorothy Wheeler, Concord, 1 Black Lace ter, Ox, 6 years old, cwt. 2477,

Lyrus B. Thayer, Watertown, 3 Half Reams lestown, cwt. 2312. ss paper, an improvement on the sand paper Merly in use.

Mary H. Brammet, Boiton, 1 White Lace Veil. very good

Harriet Brummet, do. I Black Lace Veil, do. Sarah Heath, Roxbury, 1 Black Lace Veil and I Rug, imitation Wilton.

Eloisa Beals, Boston, 1 Woollen Hearth Rug. Harriet F Tenny, Boston, 5 specimens of Rug

Work, very beautiful.

Jonathan and R. E. Warren, Grafton, 12 waxed calf skins, prime quality.

Sarah R. Pierce, Roxbury, 1 Lace Cap, rich. Theodore Richmond, Dighton, 8 Lots assorted sewing Silks, containing 3550 skeins, weight 7 to

8 lbs. I Let Black Silk twist, 130 sticks.

Do 1 Pair worsted Stockings, and one skein floss silk do, beautiful ar-

Dolly B. Cotting, Marlhorough, 1 cotton counterpane, I sheet and I pair pillow cases, (worked edges.)

John P. Webber, Beverly, I box, of 12 whole and IS half canisters of mustard, (best quality,)

Jane T. Robbinson, Boston, 1 woollen rug. Lucy E. Heard, Chelsea, 1 black lace veil.

Ladies' Benevolent Society, Danvers, 1 box ir own cattle, improved on the most approved fancy articles, viz. couches, needle-books, butterflies, fish, bracelets, &c, the most beautiful of their kind. Were offered at auction by request, but no bids made.

George Mansfield, Boston, I Vandyke or Cape for a lady's use, cut and wrought by himself. He was 3 years on board the United States Sloop of war Falmouth, and is now lame, occasioned by a fall from the mast head yard; an elegant article deserving of notice, as he never saw one cut or made before.

Harriet Clapp, Boston, 1 large cape, 1 muff, 5 neck tippets, 1 pelleriene do, Abonnet, all of down from geese.

Mary De Luce, South Boston, 2 wrought and painted pictures.

Mary W. Davis, Newton, 2 blank maps, or 2 emispheres for the use of Lyceum: Sophia A. Perry, N. Bridgewater, 4 yards white

lace, beautiful. Julia A Perry black lace veil,

beautiful. William Sheppard, Watertown, 2 pieces black

broad cloth. Jonas Hastings, Weston, 3 pair half boots,

Sherman U. Houghton, Bolton, I whip stock,

Martha A. Hayden, Marlborough, 1 black lace

Lucinda Goddard, Roxbury, 1 black lace veil, specimens of painted carpeting.

Among the fat cattle were a pair of young oxen sent by Theodore Lyman, Esq. for exhibition only, which were beautiful and very superior ani-

The following is an abstract of the premiums awarded.

FAT 'OXEN.

cwt. 2380.

The first premium was awarded to Col. Dexter Fay, of Southborough, in the County of Worces-\$25.

Second premium to Mr Simon Ward of Char-20 Third premium to Mr Asa Rice, of Princeton,

Working Oxen.

The first premium was awarded to Benjamin Woodbury, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old. 294 The second premium was awarded to Leonard

Woodbury, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old. 20 The third premium was awarded to Luther Whiting, of Sutton, cattle 4 years old.

The fourth premium was awarded to George M. Barrett, of Concord, cattle 4 years old. The fifth premium was awarded to Henry Barrett, of Concord, cattle 4 years old.

PLOUGHING-Two yoke of Oxen. The first premium was awarded to Wheeler,

Abiel Wheeler, ploughman. Jacob Jepson; driver. The second premium was awarded to Samuel

Hoar, 2d, Samuel Hoar, 2d, ploughmaa. 5 Franklin Wheeler, driver.

The third premium was awarded to George M. Barrett. George M. Barrett, ploughman, Asa Fisher, driver, 2

PLOUGHING WITH ONE YOKE OF OXEN. The first premium was awarded to Moses Whitney of Stow. 1.5

T. P. Meriam, ploughman. 8 Moses Whitney, driver. The second premium was awarded to Otis Meriam, of Concord, aged 17 years.

10 Otis Meriam, ploughman 5 Abel II. Meriam, aged 11 years, driver. 3 The third premium to John Tilden, of North

Edwin Dunbar, 18 years old, ploughman. 3 Same, driver.

MILCH COWS. The first premium was awarded to Nathan Sanderson, Jr.

The second premium was awarded to Leander Hosmer. The third do, to Mr Bullard,

HEIFERS IN MILK. The first premium was awarded to Rev. Mr

Coleman. 1.5 The second do, to Seth Davis, HEIFERS NOT HAVING HAD A CALF.

The first premium was awarded to Samuel Fiske, 19

The second do. to Mr Furness, 10 The third do, to John Prince. 8

The fourth do. to Thomas Williams. BULLS. The first premium was awarded to J. W. Wat-

son, of Princeton, The second do, to Peter Payson, The third do. to Asa Rice,

BELL CALVES. The first premium was awarded to Noah John

The first premium for the best Dishley Ram

was awarded to Enoch Silsby, The first do. for the best Dishley Ewe, same, 30

The first premium for the best Boar, was awarded to John Mackay,

The second do. for the next best, to same, The first premium for the best Sow, was awarded to John Mackay,

The second premium for the next best, to same, 8

Robbins,

John Mackay,

Robbins.

Wetness, of extraordinary quality not less than 5 in number.

There was a lot offered by Mr Pelatiah P. Pierce, some of them were very good, but there was not a sufficient number of such quality as to authorise the committee to award a premium.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CIDER.

The first premium for the best butter, was awarded to Michael Crosby,

The second premium for the next best, to Nathan Hardy,

The third premium for the next best, to Luther Chamberlain,

The fourth premium for the next best to Adam

awarded to Elisha Matthews,

The second premium for the next best, to Job

The first premium for the best new Cheese to Hooper Holland.

The second premium for the next best to Samnel Denny,

INVENTIONS.

A premium was awarded to Horace M. Pool, for a set of Geometrical Protracters.

MANUFACTURES.

A gratuity was allowed to Mary Fairbrother for the best specimen of Brown linen thread, | \$2

table cloths, and 2 pair of socks, to Jonas More, for linen diaper, Do.

Do. to Aurelia White, for a straw bonnet, 2 Do. to John Hunter, for rose blankets.

to Catherine E. Cook, aged 12 years, De, white lace veil,

to Sophia W. Farland, aged 12 years, Do, white lace veil,

" to Louisa W. Chamberlain, black face veil, 2

6 to Adeline Marsh, for woollen socks,

" to Deborah Walker, palm leaf hats,

" to Eliakim Messe, diamond plat bonnets,

" to Susan W. Lovett, woollen hearth rug,

" to William Cobb, diamond plat bonnet, English straw,

The show dinner prepared by Messrs Sargeant and Mardock, and in which it was intended to display the best specimens of provisions of every lodds in the mouths of Political Economists. kind, which the season affords, was judged by connoisseurs to have been the best public dinner, in the New World, and a distinguished afficer in the and the best served, which has been given for many Old. United to this country by birth, affection, and a years in this neighborhood. There was a great generous spirit, his benefactions to us are enduring variety of fine apples and fine peaches, which for and diffusive. May his name endure also, and be beauty and flavor were as remarkable as any the season has produced. There were also some levity. specimens of good pears from John Prince, Esq. And specimens of nine kinds of grapes, from Zeb- held in honor for his munificent gift to this Coun-EDEE COOK, Esq. of Dorchester, in excellent con- try. He has presented us a draft,* for millions. dition, and very creditable to the skill of that gentleman, who is deservedly eminent as an Horticulturist. There were also several varieties of Grapes | were drank, from the vinery of the Ilon. T. II. PERKINS, in great perfection. In addition to these there was z liberal contribution of peaches, grapes, apples, ertions to promote the best interests of our Counand pears, from individuals of the Board of Trustees | try to be in constant requisition. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society which

5 having been displaced. But we may say in a Schools are endowed, and the Mariner is instruct The first premium for the best storepigs, to word that the dessert was a very fair representa-10 tion of the present state of Horticulture in this The third premium for the next best, to Isaac vicinity, and such as we have reason to be proud 5 of.

> The style of this dinner was peculiarly appropriate. Large surloins and rumps of beef from mutton, &c, were served up in a handsome manner, ularity and order.

The Society dined in the lower hall of that spa-

cions and elegant building the Cattle Fair Hotel, which was erected by the liberality and public spirit of several gentlemen in Boston and its neighborhood, and a number of the inhabitants of Brighton. Such a building has been wanted for a ful, well written, and well delivered. We ar long time to accommodate our friends from the happy to announce that we shall be permitted t country, who attend the Cattle Fair every Monday. It appears to be all that they can desire, and will well deserve a large share of their patronage. The first premium for the best old Cheese, was Although the Hall was unfinished, it was very beatifully decorated with flags and appropriate banners, tastefully arranged, surrounded by the graceful pine and larch, and the posts entwined with evergreens, under the direction of John Green. At the head of the Hall was the portrait of Sir Isaac Corfin, a great patron of the Society, and to whom they are indebted for many invaluable presents. The portrait was by Mr Rand, a painter of great promise. It gives great satisfac-15 lion to the friends of Sir Isaac, and shows the hand of a master.

The following were the Regular Toasts.

1. Cattle Shows. They present a field of honto Mrs Samuel Denny for two linen orable competition to the most numerous class of productive laborers. Figures cannot compass the gain from this apparently humble instrument of improvement. May the County Shows still continue to be cherished under a full sense of their importance.

2. Ploughing Matches-Matches to kindle Ambition. Though Bank Bills make a good tinder. honorable ambition is a better.

3. Horticulture-The Farmer who has as yet denied himself the pleasures and benefits of a gurden has not enjoyed hulf the advantages of his condition as a Cultivator. The garden may be made to yield everything and cost nothing.

4. Those who farm, those who truffic - and those who manufacture. A mutually dependent and harmonious brotherhood, -- And yet the words agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are ever at

5. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, a Philanthrophist heard with a blessing on every farm to the latest pos-

6. General John Coffin .- May be be forever

The following are a few of the Volunteer Toasts -we have not been able to procure all which

By the President. The Farmers, the Merchants and the Manufacturers. Let each consider his ex-

The third premium for the next best, to Isaac cannot be enumerated on account of the labels By his munificence Agriculture is encouraged ed in nautical Science; he is an honor and is honored by his native state.

> By Judge Story. New England - Let those have liberty to reproach her, who first excel her it morals, in public spirit, and in productive industry

By T. G. Fessenden, Esq. Gentlemen Farmers the best fatted oxen, large legs of excellent cosset | Men who make expensive experiments in Agricul ture for the benefit of the community. May we and the tables were well attended, with great reg-tacknowledge with gratitude the favors which we receive gratis.

> Some other very good toasts were given, which with additional particulars relative to this exhibi tion, we hope to present in our next, as want o room this week renders it necessary to defer them

The Address of J. C. Gray, Esq. was able, use give it entire-a part of it will appear in our next

* Gen. Coffin presented to the Mass. Agr. Soc. som years ago, a draught Horse of great power, and esteeme a valuable acquisition to the Stock of the Country.

Large Cauliflower .- Mr Otis Pettee of Newton Mass, exhibited to the Horticultural Society, an afterwards presented to us a Cauliflower, which when divested of leaves, weighed 93 lbs. It was a delicious vegetable, and much superior in siz to anything of the kind we have ever seen, hear or read of.

Edinburgh Review .- Wells and Lilly, have ju published No. CH. of this valuable and interestir journal, which contains elaborate articles on tl following subjects.

The Law of Population-The Life of Bentley-Niebuhr's History of Rome-Life of Sir Stamfor Raffles-History of the Commerce of Holland-Women as they are, or manners of the day-New Version of Homer-Remarks on a bill for establishing courts of a local jurisdiction-Worl of Thomas Jefferson-Library of Useful Knov ledge; Farmer's Series-Origin and Affinit of the principal Languages of Europe-Stat of parties in England-Quarterly List of Nev Publications, Index-Price \$5 per annum.

One of Mr Mackay's Hogs, 16 months ok exhibited at Brighton, last week, measured 5 fee 10 inches long, 6 feet, 2 inches round.

Dr Rogens' experiment for preventing the ray ages of the canker worm is now in operation i Roxbury, Gentlemen interested in Agriculture pursuits, are respectfully invited to call and see i Roxbury, October 29.

Encouraging to Cultivators of Fruits.-Mr Sam nel R. Johnson of Charlestown, Mass, has receiv ed \$51,36, for the produce of a single plum tre in his garden, this season, besides giving awa; considerable of the fruit to his friends,-The tre produces the Bolmer's Washington Plum, and ha yielded but a little short of \$50 per annum, for the last three years,-St Michael pears of the fines appearance, have been sold in our market thi week for \$1,50 per dozen.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday October 23, 1830.

FRUITS.

Pears .- From Mr Joy, St Germain, very fair, with no appearance of blight; one of them weighed 12. oz. From Mr Manning, St Michael, from the garder By Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.—Sir Isaac Coffin. of Rev. Mr Ellingwood, Bath, Me. of medium size-

never blight-Holland Green, Holland Table Pear' (Cex. No. 26,) not suitable for our climate. From Mr Stearns, of Salem. Chaumontelle, of large size, (Cox. No. 46.) From Mr A. Young, of Boston, a remarkably fine specimen of his Baking Pear, weighing 23 oz. From Mrs Chaplin, of Cambridge Port, pears of good flavor, from a tree imported from France; a good bearer, name unknown. From Mr A. D. Williams, of Roxbury, pears from a tree imported from Scotland, name unknown; appears to be the same kind as the last mentioned. From Mr R. Tooliey, of Waltham, Monsieur John, (Cox, No. 33) a good breaking pear. From E. M. Richards, Rushmore's Bon Cretien, an inferior fruit, and Monseiur John.

Peaches.—From Mr Otis Pettee, of Newton, Hyslop Clingstone, a very fine and prolific variety; also some of the same sort, prepared in the following manner. 'Eight peaches, weighing 2 lbs., brushed dean, and put into a dish with 3 oz. best brown sugar, and set into a steam kettle; the steam kept up intil the fruit was soft. I have practised the above nethod through the Peach season, varying the quanity of sugar according to the taste or quality of the ruit.' A pleasant but not rich preparation—will teep 5 or 6 days. From E. M. Richards, Heath lingstone, (Cox, No. 13) The season has been very infavorable for the maturity of this sort.

Apples.-From Mr E. Bartlett, of Roxbury, Montrous Pippin, (Cox, No. 27) one of them weighed 8 oz., Pearmain, Winter Pearmain, (Cox, No. 47) Vewton Pippin, very large, Golden Pippin, (Cox, No. 4) Spitzenburg, and one variety, name unknown. rom Mr G. W. Porter, of Medford, a handsome reen apple, weighing I lb., not in eating, name unnown. From Mr Manning, remarkably fine fruit om a French dwarf tree, name unknown, and a sperior variety, origin not known.

Grapes .- From J. Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, White cuppernong, of good appearance; not mature ; raised 1 open ground.

O THE FRUIT COMMITTEE.

With the box of Catawba Grapes sent to the Horcultural Society by John Adlum, Esq. from the ineyard near Georgetown, I also send you an exact from his letter under date of 20th Sept. 1830, rected to the subscriber. "The grapes I send you e not so good as usual, the best and earliest are one; they ripened about the 15th of this monthose you will receive ripened in the shade; of ourse not so high flavored, the bunches not full and rge, caused first by a hail storm when in blossom, nd secondly by a drought when ripening. The land Grapes ripened this season at the same time e Catawba did, usually a few days later."

Dorchester, October 21, 1330. S. DOWNER. The fine vinous Catawba Grapes, from Maj. Adlum. Georgetown, (D. C.) Mr Nathaniel Seaver's, of oxbury, and E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, are onounced identically the same by the committee Fruits. From Mr D. Fosdick, of Charlestown, ne bunches of White Muscadine, raised in the open bound. From Mr Sharp, of Dorchester, Seedling rapes, raised in the open ground, resembling the weet Water, good for the season.

E. M. RICHARDS.

VEGETABLES.

Mr Otis Pettee, exhibited a fine large Cauliflower, eighing !i lbs. when divested of its leaves.

E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, forwarded three alparaiso Squashes, of extraordinary size, which ere particularly described last week.

Dr P. G. Robbins, of Roxbury, exhibited 6 of the e Squash, twentytwo of which grew on a piece of ound less than two rods square, twelve of them aighed 401 lbs. averaging 334 lbs. each.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Boston, was admitted a subscripa member of the Society, at the last meeting.

To Correspondents.—Several communications are hand. The history of the Ambrette Pear, which was st noticed in France, in 169'), and of the Echassery, will | they are all from the garden of Mr Seaver, who raised on appear.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c.



4000 Isabella Grape Vines, 1 year

old, at \$25 per 100. and very strong, \$314 per 100. 800 Catawba, strong, 2 years old, at \$35 per 100.

2000 Alexander's, at \$25 per 100and other Grape Vines, as per Catalogue.

Penr Trees of large size and exceedingly vigerous growth, of a great variety of kinds-

Also, the finest new varieties originated in Europe, of sizes in proportion to the period of their introduction, some of them 2, 3, and 4 years, from the inoculation. Among these is the genuine Colmar Souverain, of Van Mons, of from 2 to 3 years' growth, one of the most splendid fruits yet introduced.

The Sylvanche vert d'hyver, Colmar d'hyver, Napoleon, Passe Colmar, Foxley, Benrie d'Albeeg, Prince printemps, Colmar blanc, Downton, Marie Louise, Merveille de Charnenx, Garnestone, Burghill, Wormsley Grange, Beurre Bose, Rouselench, Lowell, La belle Ma linoise, Beurre Spence, all of which are excellent trees, for the period since introduced, having been ingrafted 4 to 5 fect from the ground, on young thrifty stocks.

The Plum trees form a collection of more than 20,000. and are almost wholly on the fine new stock, and generally 3 years' growth from the inoculation, and very vigorous-some few very new kinds are however but I and 2 years' growth.

All the other species of Fruits, such as Apples, Peaches, Nectarines, &c, are of fine size.

The Proprietors are thus particular in calling the publie attention, because their great attention and extension of the Establishment to above 40 acres, compactly filled, has caused the trees now offered to be greatly superior to all former periods, and they tender them as unrivalled in size and accuracy. A supplement Catalogue, containing the new varieties of fruits, has been published, and may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, and of the proprietors. Among the Ornamental Trees, the Silver leaved Abele stands conspicuous for its great beauty and rapid growth, and several thousand are now offered of large size. The collection of the Camellia Japonica, contains several thousand plants, and they are reduced to very low prices in the new Greenhouse Catalogue, of 1830-and the other species are also proportionably reduced.

WM. PRINCE, & SONS. Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52

North Market Street,
A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

' The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots, Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south, And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.?

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Propriefor of the Linnwan Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 355 pages. Price \$1,50. Oct. 29.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 ets. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season -and cleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as . lpples.

Gentlemen in want of fine Baldwin or Greening Apples, of extra quality and fairness, raised from a young orchard in this vicinity, can have them delivered at any place in Boston, at \$1,58 per barrel, by leaving their orders at Mr Russell's Seed Store, No. 52 North Warket Street, where specimens of the fruit may be seen.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street—

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseriesraised within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 per thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubbach*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

NOTICE. The Library Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in pursuance of a vote passed at the meeting on Saturday, the 23d inst., request all persons having in their possession, any books or pamphlets be-longing to the Library, to return them to the Librarian at the Hall immediately, that the committee may be enabled to form a Catalogue of the same, for publication.

Z. COOK, JR. Oct. 29. In behalf of the Library Committee. Grave Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety. Black Hamburg, Napoleon,

Black Cape, White Chasselas, White Muscadine, Golden Chasselas, Red Chasselas. Golden Muscat, Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Black Constantia. Caroline. Bland. Ferral.

8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old ISABELLAS. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the Bland. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 72 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Oct. 25.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 3154 Cattle, 6430 Sheep, and 720 Swine, a large proportion of which were sold.

Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,25 to 4,50; a few extra only brought 4,50. We noticed however one yoke taken at 5,00. The premium cattle were taken last week at \$6 a 7. Barrelling Cattle—for Mess. \$3,50, a 3,58; No. I, 3, a 3,08; No. 2, 2,67, a 2,75.

Sheep .- Sales brisk, considering the number at market. We noticed four prime Cosset Wethers, taken at \$19, as follows: one for 8, two for 8, and one for 3. We noticed also another lot of about 25 Wethers taken at \$3 each; a lot of 30 at 2,50; also a lot of more than 200, part with ers, for 2,12; and lots at the following prices: 2,25 2, 1,75, 1,58, 1,50, 1,37\frac{1}{2}, and 1,25—those last mentioned

were probably purchased for the pelts only. Swine .- Considerable doing; we noticed one entire lot of 250 taken 34c; one lot of 53 selected Barrows, at 44c. one of 60 Sows and Barrows, at 4c; and one of 60 4tc; also, one remnant, to close, at 34c. At retail, selected,

the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts. 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

THE DYING CHILD.

Ah, look thy last, fond mother-On the beauty of that brow, For death's cold hand is passing o'er Its marble stillness now; Those silken eyelids weighing down Upon the glazed eye, Are telling to thy breaking heart,

Yes, mother of the dying one, The beautiful must go; The pallid cheek, and fading eye, And trembling lip of snow, Are signets from the hand of Death, When unseen angels come To bear the young and beautiful To their own happy home.

The lovely one must die.

That soft white hand within thy own. May never more entwine Its arms around the mother's neck, Like tendrils of the vine-Those still, cold fingers never more Along thy forchead fair, Shall dally with the raven curls That cluster thickly there,

The flashes of its speaking eye-The music of its mirth-Shall hever more make glad the hearts Around the parent's hearth; Then look thy last, fond mother-For the earth shall be above. And curtains up that sleeping one, The first boin of thy love.

But let thy burning thoughts go forth-And pray that thou may'st meet That sinless one, where worlds shall bow Before the judgment seat; And pray, that when the wing of death Is shadowed on thy brow, Thy soul may be beside the one That sleepeth near thee now.

N. E. Review.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, is of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common, every day conversation of mothers to their children.

When giving to your children commands, bei careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, is if, not only the right, but the wisdom also to comand was with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees that you have doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious never to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be sheyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice, you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it be convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind, and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do the very greatest among the chiefs. The more not allow yourself to do this with severity.

they may think they want, without being nearly small square patch of tattooing over the right eye knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their

ly punish in anger, you will find your children marks of a similar nature which our own sailors will imbibe your spirit and manners. First, you will find they will treat each other as you treat troducing gunpowder under the skin .- Library them; and after they arrive to a little age, they of Entertaining Knowledge. will treat you with unbecoming replies. But if you are wise and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their a young country girl to abandon her rustic state minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth.

TATIOUING.

The operation of tattooing is one of a still more severe and sanguinary description in New Zealand, than it would seem to be in any of the other islands of the South Sca; for it is performed here, not merely by means of a sort of fine comb, which merely pricks the skin, and draws from it a little serum slightly tinged with blood, but, also by an instrument of the nature of a chisel, which at every application, makes an incision into the flesh, and causes the blood to start forth in gushes. This chisel is sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch broad, although, for the more minute parts of the figure, a smaller instrument is used. 'The stick with which the chisel is struck, is occasionally formed into a broad blade at one end, which is applied to wipe away the blood. The tincture a particular tree.

Some are tattooed at eight or ten years of age; but a young man is accounted very effeminate, who reaches his twentieth year without having undergone the operation. Mr Marsden told one he must not tattoo his nephew Racow, who was a very fine looking youth, with a dignified, open, and placid countenance, remarking that it would quite disfigure his face; but he laughed at my advice,' says Mr Marsden, 'and said he must be tattooed, as it would give him a noble, masculine, and warlike appearance; that he would not be fit for his successsor with a smooth face; the New Zealanders would look on him merely as a weman, if he was not tattooed.' Mr Savage says, that a small spiral figure on each side of the chin, a semicircular figure over each eyebrow, and two, or sometimes three lines on each lip, are all the tattooing the New Zealand women are required te submit to. Rutherford's account is, that they have a figure tattooed on the chin, resembling a crown turned upside down; that the inside of their lips is also tattooed, the figures here appearing of a blue color; and that they have also a mark on each side of the mouth resembling a candlestick, as well as two stripes about an inch long on the forehead, and one on each side of the nose. Their decorations of this description, as well as those of the other sex, are no doubt differ ent in different parts of the country.

Rutherford states, that in the part of the country where he was, the men were commonly tattooed on their face, hips, and body, and some as low as the knee. None were allowed to be tattooed on the forehead, chin, and upper lip, except the very greatest among the chiefs. The more they are hon-they are tattoocd, he adds, the more they are hon-donlers, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller.

is enough for our little ones to be denied of what ored. The priests Mr Savage says, have only a

These stains, although their brilliancy may perhaps decay with time, being thus fixed in the flesh If you practise severity, speak harshly, frequent- are of course indelible-just as much as the frequently make on their arms and breasts, by in-

> THE CONTENTED LEMALE, -A nobleman soliciting and reside in a populous city, she replied, 'Ah!my Lord, the farther we remove from ourselves, the greater is our distance from happiness !'-They who leave their homes, uncalled by Providence, ir search of happiness, generally find they are only farther from it.

> REQUISITES .- There are five requisites for a professed drunkard :-- A face of brass-nerves of steel-lungs of leather-heart of stone and an incombustible liver.

> Pretty Women, -- Of all other views, a mar may, in time, grow tired; but in the countenance of women there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance.'-The divine right of beauty, say! Junius, is the only divine right an Englishmar can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

Idleness .- Lord Chatham writes to his nephew at Cambridge - Vitanda est improba Siren, Desida, I desire may be affixed to the curtains of your is said to be sometimes obtained from the juice of bed, and to the walls of your chambers. If you do not rise early, you can never make any progress worth anything. If you do not set apar your hours of reading; if you suffer yourself, or any one else, to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands, unprofitable and of the chiefs, Kiug George, as he was called, that frivolous, unpraised by all you wish to please, and really unenjoyed by yourself?

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and casy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies emloyed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoring-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the and of the year--but those who pay within sixty days from the ane of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment

being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDKETH. 95 Chestnut-street.

Bullimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer. Albany-Hon, Jesse Buel.

Flushing, N. Y. Wm. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
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FOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1830.

NO. 16.

Delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, October 20th, 1833.

By J. C. GRAY, Esq.

It is with great dithidence, my friends, that I now address you. This duty has hitherto been discharged by men distinguished at once as theoretical and as practical furmers, able not only to display in impressive language the immense importance of unsuted to the narrow limits of this occasion, and Agriculture, but to convey to their audience much valuable practical information. I cannot pretend to follow in their footsteps. My experience in Agriculture is comparatively recent, and my preensions to the name of an accomplished farmer extremely moderate. But I trust that I yield to none in my zeal for the best interests of this great rt, and having been requested by my associates o make some remarks on topics connected with he business of this day, I have not felt at liberty to efuse so to do, though I can offer you nothing beter than a few general and desultory observations. You well know, my friends, that Agriculture is

ie most ancient of Arts, unless perhaps we should onsider the mechanic arts as coeval with it. ou are equally aware, that in our country at ast, it has ever been considered one of the most spectable of human avocations. It has always imbered among its votaries many of our most stinguished citizens. It has formed either the tief business or the favorite recreation of all, or most all, those whom the people of this nation ve elevated to the highest office in their gift, and stance within our own commonwealth of the al, the steadiness, and ability, with which this suit has been followed, amidst the successive Chair of State. But it is only within a short iod, that Agriculture has held the rank in pubestimation, and engrossed the share of public ntion, due to its immense importance. While great interests of Commerce and Manufactures, 3 and thoughts of our National and State Leators, the improvement of our Agriculture was for a long time to the detached efforts of induals. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society founded as early as the year 1792, but for ral years it stood alone in the Commonwealth : ceived no patronage from our Legislature, and han in later times. Notwithstanding the num-

or wholly of maritime towns.

I need not say how great are the improvements, ment, though great, was less urgent and manifest tween the Agriculture of Massachusetts as it now is, and as it was previous to our last war, would be indeed a most interesting task, but it would be is worthy far abler hands than mine, I shall therefore merely state a very few facts, in relation to obvous to the general observer; I mean the changes which have taken place in our Domestic Animals. The most striking of these, is the entire revolution which has been effected in our Swine. A few years ago our state was disgraced by a tall raw boned ace of these animals, who seemed formed as has been observed by a great poet, of some of the eath. This breed bears a great resemblance to the Gloucestershire breed of Great Britain, which is supposed by the best English writers on Agriculture to have once prevailed throughout that Island, and we may therefore infer, that the two breds are in fact derived from the same source. The most unprofitable description of stock is almest expelled from the commonwealth, and we trist will soon be numbered with the things that were. Its place is supplied by animals of a far Merent kind, whose superiority is obvious at the ur minds will naturally revert to a distinguished very first view. But though we all know that a traterial change has taken place, few of us may be equally aware of the profit which it has produced to our commonwealth. This was estimated by I pressing avocations of the Bar, the Bench and the most competent judges several years ago, at no less than one hundred thousand dollars per as the change at that time was much less entire appear to be of far greater consequence, especially importance of our woollen manufactures. The whole number of sheep in New England is in all probability not less than 3,600,000, of which nearly the whole are either of the foreign or mixand respectability of those who composed it, above mentioned races, may be safely estimated may safely estimate the value of the horned cattle a public association. It was not till nearly Consequently New England has gained in the in-dollars. When we consider in addition, the imyears after, that a second society was incordereased value of this staple nearly twelve hundred mense importance of the products of our dairies, The honor of introducing into this thousand dollars per annum, which to avoid all it must be acknowledged, that too much consethose important engines of Agricultural im- danger of exaggeration, I put down at a million, quence cannot easily be attached to the improvement, Cattle Shows-and a high honor it is A million of dollars added in a few years to the ment to a still higher degree of our breed of ngs to the County of Berkshire, where the first annual revenue of New England, by the improve-cattle, nor too much praise awarded to those, who e Show was held in the year 1814. The first ment of only one branch of her Agriculture! have so faithfully, and thus far so successfully, doe Show held at this place was in October, The improvements which have lately taken place voted their attention to this object. There is one At present, there is not a County in the in our horned cattle, may be less striking than improvement in this description of animals, without its Agricultural Society, and its those which I have already stated. In the first which I notice more particularly, because I believe Show, with the exception of the County of place, as these are animals of much slower growth it to be peculiar to New England, and consider it as olk, and of the four Counties of Suffolk, Barn- than sheep or swine, a longer course of years is one of her chief glories—I mean that which has Dukes and Nantucket, which consist, princi-|required to render any improvements extensive or taken place in her working oxen, whether employ-

which, since the establishment of these societies in this case, than in those mentioned above. Our and shows, have taken place in every branch of native breed of cattle, commonly so called, is supour Agriculture. To give a complete history of posed to be derived from the Devonshire stock, those improvements, to draw an exact parallel be- which is held evon now in high estimation. The individuals of this species of animals brought over by our forefathers, were probably among the best then existing in Great Britian. The first settlers of Massachusetts Bay, were in many instances men of large property, as well as great intelligence. I find in a history of New England writone lescription of improvements, which while they ten as early as the year 1652, a statement of the are among the most important, are also the most expenses incurred by those settlers, for the transportation of themselves and their effects, up to that period. From this it appears that the transportation only (exclusive of the price) of their domestic animals, cost them twelve thousand pounds sterling. It does not seem probable, that when called upon to incur so great an expense for the mere freight of animals, they should have neglected to our own species, merely to consume the fruits of select those of a good quality, inasmuch as any others could hardly be worth the carriage. However this fact may be, it is certain that we have long possessed in this state a race of cattle highly respectable, containing many individuals which would compare advantageously with the finest animals of this description in any country. Still I am warranted by the opinions of the best judges in asserting, that a marked and important improvement has taken place in this, as well as in other descriptions of our domestic animals, since the introduction of agricultural societies and shows. I shall not agrace the much disputed question. whether this result be owing in any degree to the introduction of fine cattle from abroad. It is enough for my purpose, that the result itself is unquestionable, and that it is the effect of an increased care in the selection of animals for breedanum, and is now probably considerably larger, ing. Now let it be recollected, that a considerable part of Massachusetts is essentially and unchangothan at present. The improvements which have ably a grazing country—that beef cattle constitute been produced of late years in our Sheep, by the the great staple of most of our interior districts, e occupied at different periods, much of the introduction of the Spanish and Saxon races, will and form a large portion of the remittances made by the country to the sea coast, in exchange for when we consider the immense and increasing the articles of use and of luxury which are drawn from thence. It appears by a statement in the New England Farmer in 1828, that the value of cattle sold at Brighton, principally or wholly for slaughter, in a little more than two months. ed breed. It is believed by our most intelligent amounted to about \$540,000. These two mouths fforts were far less conspicuous, and less effect- and experienced dealers in wool, that the value were it is true, the busiest in the year, but after all added to this product, by the introduction of the proper allowance for this circumstance, I think we as in every sense of the word a private, rather on an average, at one third of a dollar per fleece, sold annually at Brighton, at a million and a half of perceptible. Secondly, the necessity of improve- ed in draught or in ploughing. The ox has been

denominated by one of the most distinguished theory. No one is better convinced, that more is topic which can divide the opinions without severand best of men, Dr Watts, our fellow laborer, and the often learned from a few shrewd remarks from ing the friendship of good men-one green spot appellation is as true as it is beautiful. Yet how such an individual, or from a single day's observalong was it, before we rendered full justice, to the tion of his course of farming, than from volumes tende—one most interesting object of human inmerits of this humble but powerful auxiliary, of essays, and hours of declamation from a mere quiry which we can investigate and discuss with His meekness, his steadiness, his capacity of en-theorist in agriculture. No one is more aware, all our heart and soul, not only without forgetting, during severe labor and subsisting on coarse fare, that there have been, and now are among our far-but without being tempted to forget, that we are were indeed too striking to remain concealed, but mers, men gifted with talents of the highest order. it was for a long time supposed that these good which would have raised them to distinction, had party division fade away-if we ever realize that qualities were in a great degree balanced by the such been their object, in any walk of human inextreme tardiness of his movements. A proper dustry. But it is for this very reason, that I would attention to his training has convinced us how uphold Agricultural Societies and Shows. For, Agriculture are in question. much this supposition was founded in error, and let me ask, what becomes of the sterling wisdom we may now boast a race of working oxen, which of these practical men? Something of it may be ricultural Societies have tended to suspend and for the despatch, neatness and efficiency with which they perform their labor, are certainly not surpassed, and most probably not equalled in any part of the world. Such, my friends, are a very few of the improvements which have taken place in our Agriculture, since the establishment of our mark will apply with equal truth to the skill and superior merit in its members, but simply from the agricultural societies and Cattle Shows. In what way these societies and shows have contributed to these improvements, is a point which has been so fully and ably handled in this place on former occasions, as to leave little room for any farther illustration. Indeed I think a candid mind will require little other proof of the advantages resulting from Agricultural Societies, to the great farming interest of this state, than that which can be drawn from their very existence. Twenty years ago mere writer of agricultural essays has no need of pressions of an opposite kind exist anywhere there was searcely a County Society in this Commonwealth. At present, these societies exist, Counties. Whence this increase? Was it owing to a sudden impulse of popular feeling? No, for these societies rose into being in gradual succession. Can it be ascribed wholly or principally to the encouragement afforded by the Commonwealth? That encouragement is highly creditable to the liberality of the Legislature, for it has proved amply sufficient to effect the desired object, and has been uniformly given with a promptness, which evinced that more would have been done, had more been necessary. But the sum which any society can receive annually from the treasury, is limited to an amount equal to the revenue derived by such society from its own funds, and can in no case exceed six hundred dotfor the establishment of an Agricultural Society. Consider too the character of the people among whom these institutions have sprung up. It is among the farmers of Massachusstts, a race not given to change, men proverbially and wisely cantious, holding on to their settled opinions and habits with a grasp, which yields to nothing but the force of eogent reasoning. To what else then can we ascribe the multiplication of these societies than to general, a deliberate, and may we not add a just conviction, of their utility? There is however, one objection to these institutions, which though it prevaimuch less extensively than formerly, yet still retains its hold on many worthy minds, and is much oftener felt than avowed. It is said that an opportunity for theorists to display their fanimportance or benefit to the practical farmer. My

communicated to their children or their immedia soften. They have done much to alleviate others ate neighbors, but the greater part goes own equally dangerous at least-I mean those of a lowith them to the grave. 'Certain it is,' say an eal nature. In this respect more has perhaps ancient sage of the law, 'that when a good lavyer been effected by the Massachusetts Society, than dieth, much learning dieth with him; and there- by any other in the Commonwealth, not from any information of the good farmer. My friends, 1 force of circumstances. Owing to the manner in would arrest this valuable information before it which it is composed and the situation of the passes away. I would induce the possessor of it to place where its shows are held, it has served as a visit our shows and contend for our premums; 1 connecting link between the City and the Interior. would have it communicated by his conversation To you, my friends, I need not say that the interest and simple statements, to our societies and through of these great portions of our community are one them to the public; I would have it brought into and that any jealousy on either side is as impolitie the great claumel of intelligence, the press and as it is illiberal. I believe that this importan diffused throughout the whole community. The sentiment is constantly gaining ground, that if im societies and shows. His facility of composition they are founded in misconception, and are rapidly enable him to place his thoughts on paper in passing away. This is indeed a pleasing opinion with scarcely an exception, in all our Farming the solitude of his library, and the press is always but it may be entertained on far better grounds open to his effusions. But if we would realer Every day's observation convinces me that the intelligence and experience of the true pretical farmer either properly creditable to himself, what can better promote harmonious feelings be or properly beneficial to his fellow citizens, I know of no means by which it can be so well effected more tend to strengthen, diffuse, and perpetua as by those which I have mentione I. My friends, them than that friendly interchange of sent I have spoken of the benefits which have resulted ments, upon subjects of deep and immutab to the Agriculture of our state from the establish- interest to us all, which results necessarily fro ment of agricultural societies and cattle shows. Agricultural Societies and Shows? He must 1 But I believe we should do great injustice to the singularly inexperienced or singularly unobservin subject, if we confined our attention to this class of who has not seen how often a little personal intebenefits only. There are others of a political or course, or a word in season has caused the gros rather mural nature, of no mean importance. The est misconceptions and prejudices to vanish, lil youngest of us may remember the time, when the morning cloud, and if this society has confe this commonwealth was divided into political pur- red any benefits on the public, that to which I a lars. This bounty, liberal as in fact it is, mani- ties by questions of the most momentous and now referring is certainly one of the greatest. firstly furnishes of itself a very inadequate motive most exciting character; when the contest was carried on between these parties with the activity, very few practica suggestions. The first relat the determination and fervor, which might have to insects, been anticipated from their nearly equal forces, from the general intelligence of those who composed them, and from the importance of the subjects in dispute. Men who personally respected each other, were ranged on opposite sides in bat- they are driven out from their ancient haunts tle array, and many hard thoughts were entertain- the progress of cultivation, descend in countle ed and many hard words exchanged, which were armies upon our fields and our gardens. Wh the existence among our intelligent farmers, of a deeply regretted when the season of excitement ever be their origin, their prowess speaks but t had gone by. These times have happily passed well for itself. The beautiful and active Bee away, but our community still is, and always will which attacks the Locust tree, a tree combinbe, divided on questions less exerting perhaps than rapidity of growth, with hardness of wood to those which once existed among us, but still highly most singular degree, this insect I say, has rold important and interesting. And yet, my friends, our country of valuable timber to the amount we nowhere find the slightest vestigo of party millions of dollars. Agricultural Societies and Shows merely furnish spirit in the proceedings of this, or of any Agricultural Society. So may it ever be, so we may of our Apple trees, and the Canker worm, wh cied discoveries, and that their existence is of little pronounce after our past trying experience, will it consumes their foliage like a flame of fire, ever be. In Agriculture we shall ever find a subject equally destructive, within the circle of their friends, no one respects more than I do the intel- of harmonious interest, and how consoling is the ages. It is true that our efforts to extirpate th ligent practical farmer, if indeed any one can be thought, that however we may contend elswhere, minute but powerful encuries as well as other an intelligent farmer, without some degree of here at least we shall be at peace; that here is one a similar description, or even to check them

where the demon of party violence can never inbrethren. Yes, my friends, if ever all lines of we are all of one blood, nourished at the bosom of one common mother, it is when the interests of

But it is not political prejudices alone, which Agis not a grateful error but a sober truth. Not tween different portions of the state, what ca Permit me now, my friends, to submit to you

These are evils to which our Agriculture is pr sumed to be more exposed, than that of any pr tion of the Old World. These animals are preably bred in most cases in our vast forests, and

The horer which mines into the solid tru

unavailing, but the object is one of the utmost imed.

and in the next they are within the reach of the great mass of our agricultural community. The plans, not for years, but for ages. farmer who possesses a moderate competency, son which nature offers us, a proper degree of ninute, but light and interesting labor, and the ousiness is done. I should say more on this topic, ociety, whose efforts, thus far, have been crownd with a success beyond all expectation,

on is the preservation and culture of our forest ees. My friends, in this respect, if in no other, v the highest authority on such subjects, F. A. ichaux, 'that the number of sorts of American rest trees, whose growth amounts to thirty feet least, is not less than one hundred and thirtyven, of which ninetyfive are employed in the ts : while in France there are only thirtyseven nich grow to that height, of which eighteen ly are found in their forests, and seven only of ese are employed in civil and maritime archcture.' We are fast consuming these rich treases of our woods, and I fear that our predigality Il be followed at no distant period with the ial consequences of prodigality in other cases, el has already become scarce in our scaports. abject of serious consideration to those who lect, that the sufferings of the poor in this counsiele, than from all other causes united. The uable timber also on which we depend for our duestic architecture, and for our public and our preantile marine, is rapidly passing away without to the triple row of clms which adorns our ? Who has ever contemplated those solid

any considerable degree, have hitherto been almost | feelings towards the unknown individual to whose taste and wisdom we owe them? Who doubts that portance, and should not be relinquished till the his name, had he chosen to record it, would have greatest research and exertion have been exhaust- been far better perpetuated by such a memorial than by the proudest monument of brass or mar-The next suggestion which I shall offer, relates ble. My friends, is there not something elevating to the cultivation of delicate fruits and of orna- in the thought, that we can thus contribute to the mental flowers. These are delicious luxuries; but happiness of generations yet unborn, that we can in the first place they are innocent and salutary, thus imitate, in some humble measure, the comprehensive benevolence of that Providence which

The season which is just closing, my friends, has may cover his table and decorate his house with been uncommonly propitions. We have been exfruits and flowers of the highest degree of flavor empted from all visitations of drought, and have enand beauty, in a state of freshness and perfection, joyed a succession of seasonable rains, to a degree in which they are seldom enjoyed by the most op- seldom experienced in our bright and dry climate. ulent inhabitants of the City. And all this with a Our fruit trees have borne with unusual abunsmall expense of time and exertion. A little at dance, our crop of Indian Corn is good, and tention in the right place, a due vigilance in im-that of potatoes whether we regard quantity or proving the fleeting opportunities of time and sca-quality uncommonly fine.* Above all, our grass, a product of more importance to this state than all other products united, has proved, for the fourth year in succession, remarkably luxuriant. ad it not engaged the attention of a kindred This abundance has been attended, as might have been expected, by a diminution in the market value of hay, but it should be recollected on the The last point which I submit to your considera- other hand, that our farmers have been enabled to retail and rear much valuable stock, which must have been sacrificed in a dry season. It is true e have indeed a goodly heritage. It is stated that within the last two years our manufactures and merchants have been visited with severe trials. and that our farmers have not been wholly exempted from the weight of the depression under which the rest of the community have labored. But such a complete exemption could not be exnected in a country, where the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are so intimately united, as in ours. It may safely be affirmed however, that our farmers have suffered far less from the evils to which I allude, than any other large or important portion of our people, and this from the very nature of their calling. The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by changes in the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control. and may wind up a year, in which he has done are probably greater from the want of this everything which intelligence and industry could do to insure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfecbled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturearnest or extensive efforts to reproduce it, ing or commercial interests to whose existence e live oak of our Southern States, considered it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn best material in the world for ship building, it so essentially depends. But what has the inprobably be entirely swept away in half a telligent and industrious farmer to fear? His tury, and our own white oak may follow, after capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws very long interval. Independently, however, on a fund which from time immemorial has never all considerations of utility, the culture of our failed to honor all just demands, his profits may st forest trees merely as majestic ornaments to be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended; face of our country, well deserves our utmost his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee. . What can be a more noble object for in- but on the assurance of that great and beneficent ce, than one of our full grown American class, being, who has declared that while the earth ense denominated by the high authority already dureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease. I ted, the most magnificent vegetable produc- shall close with a few remarks on the immediate of the temperate zone. Where can we be-business of this meeting, the distribution of prizes, a more striking union of strength and grace It is obviously a difficult and delicate task, to de-I in its massy trunk and drooping foliage? cide between the claims of competitors deeply at is there in the most classical specimens of interested in the result, and of nearly equal merits. itecture in our city, beautiful as indeed they The labors of the trustees in this part of their to which the eye turns with more pleasure, duty have been greatly alleviated on the present,

*I have since been informed that this last assertion is unades and shady arches, without grateful of potatoes is deficient in quantity.

as on former occasions, by the assistance of those intelligent and respectable individuals, who have consented to be associated with them on committees. It has ever been the desire and nim of those committees to arrive in each case at a pist decision, and it is gratifying to reflect, that their exertions to this end have always been duly appreciated. Whatever may have been said, sometimes doubtless with justice, of their errors, I am not aware that their impartiality and fairness have ever been impeached. We entertain the fullest confidence that the decisions now to be announced, will be received by the public in general, and by the unsuccessful competitors in particular, in the same fair and liberal spirit which has been manifested on all former occasions.

FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE.

More than four thousand copies of the Frugal Housewife have been sold; and the demand for it has increased so much, that the publishers have been induced to stereotype it. A number of additions suggested by experienced nurses and housekeepers, have been made. The tourth edition will soon be out of the press.

Journal and Tribune.

The Albion (a British paper established in New York.) states that 'a protecting duty in favor of the Northern colonies, beyond that contemplated by the acts, will be imposed at the next session of Parliament.

The Eagle Print Works, on Passaie river, N. Jersey, turn out weekly four thousand pieces of goods. The calicoes made here are said to equal any foreign ones in richness, brilliancy, and finish; they received the highest pregium from the American Institute.

A Diamond rattle snake was lately killed in the Cherokee nation, 7 feet and 1 inch in length, and 1 foot and 1 inch in eircumference. The bite of this species is said to admit of no cure.

At the Cattle Show, at Concord, a yoke of oven dragged up hill a load, which weighed, wagon and all, 6100 lbs; another drew a load of 6090. A gentleman, who did not apply in season for a premium, put his oxen to the foremost eart, and they carried both loads up with perfect ease-a burden of 12190 lbs. These oxen are six years old, and girt about six feet and a half,

A handbill is circulating in London, for the purpose of inducing an English colony to emigrate to the territory of Michigan. The writer of the hand-bill visited Michigan in 1827, and has lately returned there.

Census of Philadelphia.-According to the eensus just finished the population of the fifteen wards of the City of Philadelphia is 80,318; the seven wards of the Northern Liberties, 28,888; and the districts of Southwark, Kensington, Spring Garden, &e. 58,487; total 167,688.

Philip I. walks the streets of Paris with an umbrella in his hand, a surtout, and a round drab hat-not distinguishable by his dress from any other citizen. Charles X, could be seen only in state, covered with gold and embroidery and drawn by eight horses in a gilded char-

Canal Tolls .- The Albany Argus, states that the toils collected on the State Canals up to the 1st of September, amount to \$514,000 being about \$100,000 more than were collected in the same period last year.

Worcester cattle show, took place on the 13th inst .-The following is from the Report on Manufacturers. A bed-spread made by Miss Caroline Henshaw of Leicester. when three years of oge, came in close competition with a bed quilt, made by Mrs Sarah Dunsmoor of West Bolston at the age of 84. Either of them would do great credit to persons in the meridian of life.

A good day's Work .- At Shuteshury, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Mrs Bogue on the anniversary of her birth day, at the completion of her ninety fifth year, spun fifty four knots of woollen varn, of a superior quality. Such women were our mothers! How many of the younger portion of their descendants at the present day can equal this performance ?- Il orcester Spy.

Corn and Cob .- A western paper says that it has been ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn ground will afford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as 9 bushels of shelled corn.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

22d, a communication signed 'A Cultivator,' in any advantages to be derived from presents and up early in spring from the nursery, and cover its regard to which I will make a few passing re- gratuitous tenders, we have had a large share; roots deep, until the ground has become warm in marks. From the writer's misconception in one collection alone sent by John Braddick, Esq. May; then place it in its new bed that it may regard to Mr Knight, and his communication of the London Horticultural Society, having com- have a light fresh soil in which to commence vegbeing dated the 10th, it appears he had not seen prised 32 varieties, and another from Professor etation; and I can testify that the most thrifty my remarks relative to that point in your paper Bose, of the Royal Garden at Paris, 115 varieties, trees I ever saw were transplanted in this way. of 13th inst. to which I refer him. The writer besides numerous others. But our present ar- No doubt the earth should be so compact very justly states that a person may commit an rangements, however, with Nurseries in Europe, about the roots as to leave no crevices for vermin correr without being censurable. There consured are such that there is no inducement for imposition or air holes to dry up the roots; but if the tree to one therefore; and I claim no exemption from or error on their part and one point on which I is well set in spring not too deep the very the fate of all, and that Mr Knight may also com- place great import is, that we obtain the same finit first rain will make the earth sufficiently compact mit an error is proved by the D. Iremberg pear, from at least three, and often four and five source; about the roots for the benefit of the tree. the trees of which exhibited by his correspond- and I further state to them invariably, that the | I confess I have not much experience in fall ents as sent by him at different times, are widely trees sent for are intended for a specimen orchard, planting, and I cannot see in the above communi distinct from each other. The writer seems to such being in fact the situation allotted them, the cation any good reasons in favor of placing on misunderstand another point. The two numbers originals rever being sold. The fact is, no person | seeds in the earth, or of transplanting trees, long of the Pomological Magazine, containing the who omits to visit our Establishment, can form a before we expect them to vegetate, fearing if w fruits referred to, where published in February and just idea of it; and few are aware that above do, the ground will become too hard, and compact wrong before; the one being a pule green, autumn pear, and the other a yellowish winter one. In regard to the supposition that Nurseries are and the attainment of accuracy, less correct than those of private cultivators, it certainly is not the case where the Establishments are properly regulated and it can be disproved by argument. Precision is most perfect where our interest and reputation depend on its existence. character for accuracy, and no proprietor of a Nursery who values its permanency, would ever be so silly as to commit an intentional error. There are, it is true, such numerous sources by which the proprietor may be himself deceived, and errors introduced, that the business, from its very nature, is subjected to more inaccuracies than perhaps any other, and therefore a greater degree of as exact and precise as those who give the sub- be light for the seed to vegetate. jeet their undivided attention; and I feel authorized to say that well conducted Nurseries general- the earth is light.

thinks proper.

May, 1829, and I have invariably admitted that \$100,000 have been expended in its formation, to admit of their flourishing according to ou no person could fail after receiving that work to and many thousands of it without any prospect wishes, distinguish the two fruits, even if he had been or idea of remuneration; and I have yet to learn the name of any other man who has speat as much as my father for Horticultural advancement,

As for myself, I ask no plaudits; and the only that the following recipe willmerit claimed is that of but partially reflecting the great zeal which has animated my esteemed father through life, and which on his part has been accompanied with so much intelligence and diber-Almost the sole value of a Nensery consists in its ality as to have gained for him the appellation of a public benefactor.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE. Linnwan Botanic Garden, / Oct. 23, 1:30.

> FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER. TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Mr Fessender - A writer in your paper, of indulgence should be extended; but nine tenths the 15th inst. recommends the transplanting of of the trumpery tales attributing inaccuracies to most trees in the fall of the year, in preference to respectable Nursery Establishments, conducted the spring. His experience ought to have great with intelligence, exist merely in the imaginations weight in the scale, and I cannot say his recomof those who utter them. As to the extent of a mendation should not be followed; but the rea-Nursery, it forms no argument against its correct-uson he gives in favor of fall planting are the very ness; the simple question is :- Is there a sufficient same which should induce us to prefer the spring. number of intelligent persons engaged in conduct. When trees are well set in spring the ground is ing it? For were I to admit the writer's suppo- light about the roots and there is no need of any sition, the garden of the London Horticultural process to make the earth become settled and com-Society would necessarily be more incorrect than | pact, about them, for it generally becomes so any other, because it contains a greater variety of quite too soon for the benefit of the tree. If Fruit trees. In relation to the necessary accuracy "the looseness of the earth for a considerable poof propagation, not one fruit tree in our whole riod retard the advance of vegetation, and ren-Establishment is ever inoculated except under the der the trees liable to much injury, thereby causeye of one of its proprietors. As to 'private culti-ling many to entirely fail, 'then it should be our vators,' they have in general no particular interest aim in all cases to render the ground settled and at stake, and strive to be accurate no farther than compact, to promote vegetation. This we never suits their pleasure; besides which, they com- attempt to do in other eases, but on the contrary monly have other occupations the greater portion we dig about our trees to prevent the ground's of their time, (as 'A Cultivator,' himself has,) and becoming 'tight and compact.' We plough our it cannot therefore be expected that they will be land first before planting that the ground may

We sow also immediately after planting while

ly serve to correct the errors of private collec- When we transplant in spring we put old hav tions. I perceive the person I am replying to, of or straw about our trees to keep the earth . loose, fers Trees and Vines for sale in your previous to prevent its becoming too compact about the paper of the 15th inst, and I have no doubt he roots, and to cheek the evaporation of moisture. desires to be accurate; but on that head I am I believe the practice to be almost universal in

ready to compare notes with him whenever he New England, as the writer admits, to transplant in spring; and some of our best planters have In reference to the correctness of the European recommended, in your paper within the past sources whence new fruits are received, it is, as year, instead of keeping the tree in its new Mr Fessender-I notice, in your paper of stated, a most important point; and if there are abode a long while before vegetation to take it

Framingham, Oct. 18, 1830.

RING BONE AND SPAVIN.

MR FESSENDEN - I know from actual experimen

Cure Ring Bone and Spavin in Horses.

Take 6 oz, of the oil of Origanum-2 oz. Can phor, and 2 oz. of Mercurial ointment; mix ther well together and rub the place affected two . three times a day, keeping the horse dry. A. D. New York, Oct. 1830.

COMMITTEES OF THE BRIGHTON SHOV

Executive Committee.

Benjamin Guild. Israel Thorndike,

On Fat Cattle.

Gorham Parsons, Chairman, Col. Bethuel Penniman, Abner Wheeler.

Cows. Heifers, Bulls, and Bull Calves.

John Welles, Chairman, Nathan Adams, Jr. Capt. George Smith.

Sheep and Swine. John Heard, Jr. Chairman. Col. Samuel Jaques,

Thomas Williams. Ploughing with two yoke Cattle.

John Prince, Chairman, John Northend, Ebenezer Heath.

Ploughing with one noke Caitle.

E. H. Derby, Chairman, Col. Adams, Timothy Corey,

Working Cattle, Luke Fiske, Chairman,

Gen, Auron Capen, Samuel Brooks.

Marshals.

Capt. Isaac Cook, Capt, William Prentiss, Col. Wm II, Spooner, Col. John Tyler.

Manufactures.

Richard Sullivan, Chairman. Robert Waterson, Joshua Clapp.

Inventions.

Gorham Parsons, Chairman, Daniel Treadwell, David Moody.

Butter, Cheese, and Cider. Benjamin Guild, Chairman, John C. Grav. Israel Thorndike, Jr. Isaac P. Davis, Benjamin Pollard,

Grain, Vegetables, Crops, &c. William Prescott, Chairman,

Peter C. Brooks, James Jackson.

Farms.

William Prescott, Chairman. Peter C. Brooks, John Welles.

Premiums to be awarded in December next.

Auctioneers. Samuel F. Coolidge. Richard Warren.

WOOL,-The Foreign Quarterly Review has an re gather the following facts:

From 1814 to 1819, the annual amount of wool nported into England from Germany increased om 3,505,145 lbs. to 4,557,938 lbs.; and in 1828 was no less than 23,110,822 lbs. At the same peods the annual amounts of wool imported into Enand from N. S. Wales, were 32,971,-7 284,id 1,603,512 lbs. Some of the N. S. W. wool is aid to be fully equal to the best from Saxony .reat efforts are now made to improve the breed f sheep in Russia, as well as in Silesia, Bohemia, oland, &c. Merinos are also spreading into Italy. pain has lost her credit; many of the best flocks merinos were driven to France by Napoleon's enerals, and those that remain, have become so generate, as not to be worth more than one third much as the same stock of sheep in Germany, -The average weight of a German merino ficece from 21 to 3 lbs.-The average annual producon of wool in England is 111,160,560 lbs .urnal of Humanity.

From the Hartford Mercury.

THE PEACH TREE.

From a desire to encourage the culture of peach es, we offer the following as the result of experients and observation.

It is generally known that worms, near the surse of the earth, destroy them by eating the bark ; e object is therefore to find a preventive, in order it the trees may become aged in a healthy state. It is evident that those worms pass through the minon change, and assume the form of millers, rly in the summer, and deposit their eggs in bark as low as they can find access to it; and it the worms proceeding from them, begin to erate in the latter part of the summer; when y have been found of the size of a common 1. If suffered to remain they grow to the thickss of rve straw; each of them girdles the tree out an inch, and the wood from the wound to

recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May, remove the earth from on their shelves, the body of the tree, and skirt it to the height of 15 or 18 inches, in such manner as to exclude the half an inch in thickness, bound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of Septhen readily discovered on the surface of the bark covered by a little gum. The process should be commenced when the tree is young-they have this cause of decay; a very triffing expense com-JONATHAN BRACE.

JOHN I. WELLS. WM. H. IMLAY.

Hartford, Sept. 8, 1830.

SILK.

Believing that the culture of silk might be made a source of profit to this country, we have occarticle on the German Wool Trade, from which sionally called to the subject the attention of our readers; and we are pleased to learn that it has excited some inquiry and investigation, which if prudently conducted, bid fair to produce important results. The premiums offered by the II. II. and F. Agricultural Society, we trust, have done some good in the cause, by directing the efforts of individuals who might not otherwise have been induced to enter the untravelled road of experiments. At the approaching anniversary to be held at Northampton, we expect there will be occular evidence that old Hampshire has not been sound asleep upon the subject. It is hoped there will be numerous specimens of American silk ex-

> We have had oceasion to examine some American sewing silk; and, though it is generally inferior in some respects to European silk, yet, we are told, that when well made it is, except the blue, preferred to that. One important point, in which the Americans fail, is the coloring; which is usually of a dull, dingy hue, and makes but a sorry appearance by the side of the bright and glossy skeins of Italy. Ours is not so well twisted as foreign silk; and a great deal of it is so uneven that one would almost think it had been purposely made to imitate strings of onions; of course such silk is worthless, for no tailor or sempstress will use it if any other can be obtained.

But our people make some very good silk. The color is fair, the twisting neat and tight, and the thread even. This is preferred before the foreign article, because it is stronger. We have recently been presented with a few skeins of such silk, made the last season by Mrs Shaw, of Belchertown. It certainly reflects great credit upon the lady for her skill and ingenuity. Some of the skeins are too fine for ordinary use, and one excels in fineness anything of the kind we ever saw, and is nevertheless a triple thread. A skein of red silk amongst it has been pronounced, by a good judge, to be English; but an individual who is heart, dies. Hence it is, that a single wound in the constant habit of using sewing silk, declar-

impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of ed his conviction that it was American, though them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect superior in quality to any European silk that the tree from the millers, and by a single method could be obtained. Two sticks of twist, were inwe have succeeded for several years, which is cluded in the present, and we think we may challenge our friends, the merchants, to find better

We were highly gratified to receive the above specimen from a friend; and will comply with millers, burying the lower part of it in the earth. his request to place it in a conspicuous situation We have used straw out to the length and about in our office where it may be seen .- N. Hamp. pa.

Remedy for the Lockjaw.-We are informed by a tember, as we have sometimes found the young friend that a sure preventive against this terrible worms within the upper part of the straw, being disease is to take some strong soft soap and mix with it a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buck-wheat batter-put it into a cloth or small bag and apply been found in a rapid growth, the first fall after it to the wound-keep the chalk moistened with it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year de- a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to voted to a tree, will probably protect it against discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may pared with the value of this healthy and delicious be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known .- N. Y. Evening Post.

> In the report of a committee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, Wm. Lincoln, Chairman, it is stated that 'Mr Cyril Flint, of Hardwick, exhibited an instrument for extracting teeth, so inviting in appearance and ingenious in construction, as to make one's mouth water to experience its application!

PICKLES.

This being the season of the year at which almost every housewife is busily employed in replenishing her annual store of pickles, it may not be improper for us to say a few words on the value of these articles, in a dietetic point of view.

No one, we presume, considers the various pickles usually met with on our tables, as articles of food-they can be viewed in no other light than as exciters of the appetite, or as a means of imparting an additional flavor to the more substantial viands of which the meal is composed.

The articles generally selected for pickling, are unripe vegetable substances, and those of the most indigestible class; as, for instance, immature cucumbers, or melons-the young ears of indian corn-unripe walnuts, peppers, and the like. Whatever principles in any degree soluble by the stomach, these may contain, previous to their conversion into pickles, they are completely destroyed by the latter process; hence, when served at table, a pickle consists simply of an indigestible sponge saturated with vinegar.

A moderate quantity of vinegar, it is true, is by no means an unwholesome addition to many articles of food. When made use of however in the form of pickles, its wholesomeness is entirely destroyed, as well by the indigestible mass with which it is combined, as by the pepper and other spices by which it is highly flavored. These, besides disordering the stomach of themselves, are very apt to produce a factitious appetite, or to prolong the desire for food after the natural appetite has been satisfied-in either case, endangering the loading of the stomach with a quantity of aliment far beyond its powers of digestion, or the actual wants of the system.

By the individual in perfect health, the same

the use of pickles, excepting in very minute quantured each ten inches round. They weighed 5 lbs. tities, as from indulgence in every other super- 2 oz. Two of them weighed 15 oz. each. In fluous condiment-while to the person whose the Agricultural Hall we observed a very large digestion is slow, puinful, or imperfect-in other pear from Mr Cleveland, and a basket of fine words, to the dyspeptic, or to the invalid from apples from Leke Bemis, Esq. of Watertown, any cause, the indigestible nature of pickles, independently of their other properties, renders their ing, to none of which, excepting the two last, can introduction into the stomach, in any quantity, we give their appropriation. productive of the most serious injury. Pickles from the use of which, children are to be strictly equally successful in laying down. prohibited.

quish entirely the use of pickles, great caution till it turns their heads. should be observed as to the nature of the vessel in which they are kept. From a want of atten- qualities; the older she grows the more rich and if not superior to the best that has been made. tion in this respect, they may be rendered poil abundant her fruit. May all her off-pring by her sonous; or, at least, a very painful, and some-present husband become heirs to a giorious intimes fatal, disease may be induced by partaking heritance. of them.

acted upon by vinegar, and other vegetable acids; Indians. hence, when the latter are kept in jars of this description, they become in a short time charged can teach him to grant his people their just dewith what is termed sugar of lead-the introduction of which into the system is attended with the serious consequences already referred to. The only vessels in which pickles or indeed any vegetable substance of an acid nature, should be kept are those of stone glazed with salt; or what is still better, those formed of green or black glass. -Journal of Health.

HEW BUGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1830.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

In our last, want of room obliged us to omit some particulars relative to this exhibition, which | The Committee appointed to award premiums on we now furnish.

Among the Fat Cattle were a pair of young Oxen, sent by Theodore Lyman, Esq. for exhibition only, which were remarkable for their fine symmetry and just proportions,

A newly invented Pump, patented by a Mr Elisha Hale, of New York, presented also an attractive object. The pump box is in the form of ter, the second premium for one of his fat oxen a flat circular vessel, which is placed edgewise, and the vacuum is caused by turning a crank, the ox to which the premium is awarded has the which gives motion to metallic flies or valves most white on the back; weight 2312 pounds, §20. mistake himself in marking them. We should suppose from its materials, structure, and little liability to friction that it must be very durable, as well as present a very advantageous method of applying power for the purpose of raising water. This may be seen, and its principles explained at the Agricultural Warehouse,

No. 52 North Market Street, of the show-dinner, in addition to those which Lave been before mentioned, were Black Humlurgh Grapes, from P. C. Brooks, Esq. and R. by the rules of the society, but were highly estimat-Stilly AN, Esq. which were in fine order, large ed by the Committee, they were six years old, and and delicious; several varieties of excellent apples and pears from Gorham Parsons, Esq.; tained five pears, three of which measured each dore Lyman, Esq. of Waltham,

bad effects, therefore, are to be anticipated from stem to the blossom end. The other two meas-

Among the Volunteer Toasts were the follow-

The Political Agriculturists in France-May are to be included, also, among those articles they who have done so well in breaking up, be

By those who cannot be persuaded to refin- turns their machinery never drive that machinery

Harvard University—A Mother of singular

The Gold Mines of America-It is the fault of The glazing of earthenware is in general pro- every farmer if he does not find one on his own duced by a preparation of lead, which is readily estate without the trouble of dispossessing the

> The King of the Netherlands-Any Farmer's boy mands, and not try to comb their Brussels the

wrong way. The Farmer of La Grange, LA FAYETTE-Brought up on the Pattern Farm of Washington; France on the American plan.

By Major Jackson, of Newton-May Religion, Liberty, Agriculture, and cultivation of the mind increase in this world, till it becomes a Paradise

By T. G. Fessenden—The Massachusetts Agfar Societies. May their scions be multiplied and grafted till the whole land is filled with their fruits.

fut oven, have attended the duty assigned them and report as follows:

To Dexter Fay of Southborough, County of Worcester, they award the first premium for his fat ox, six years old, from Imported Bull Holderness, weight of ox 2477 pounds, \$25.

To Simon Ward of Charlton, County of Woreeseight years old, from Imported Bull Holderness;

To Asa Rice of Boylston, County of Worcester, the third premium for his ox seven years old; weight 2380 pounds, \$10.

Evidence was produced of the manner of feeding, and the expense of fatting the cattle, which was satisfactory to the committee.

Joseph Estabrooks of Royalston, County of Among the Fruits which composed the dessert Worcester, entered for exhibition only, a pair of in this state, and therefore not entitled to premium orange Quinces for exhibition. From Mr S. Dowthe pair weighed 4634 pounds.

Henry Chapin of Waltham, entered for exhibition Antunna Clingstones, an excellent juicy peach, only, a pair of oxen from Imported Bull Denton, inceting; a copy of which they annex. from J HEARD, Jun. Esq. and an exhibition of and Cows of the Teeswater or short horn breed; Eurgomaster Pears, which were very large, but they were very handsome, fine turned cattle, five not in eating until December. The basket con- years old, in prime condition and raised by Theo-

entered a pair of well fatted oxen-but the com-

mittee had but three premiums to award. Samuel Bowen of Adams, County of Berkshire, entered for exhibition only, a pair of handsome well shaped oxen; and when the manner of feeding on Hay and grass only, which was stated to the Committee and taken into view, they were considered in very good condition.

Jacob W. Watson of Princeton, County of Worcester, entered for exhibition a fat cow which attracted attention.

William Winn of Burlington, County of Middle-Our Manufacturers- May the river head that sex, entered for exhibition a pair of twin oxen. Coelebs stock, they were well formed cattle and in good condition. The committee were much pleased with the exhibition of fat cattle, and think it equal since the first establishment of a cattle show in Brighton.

All which is submitted by GORHAM PARSONS, BETHUEL PENNIMAN, | Committee. ABNER WREELER, Brighton, Oct. 20, 1830.

Mr Prince of Flushing solicits from some gentleman at Boston a description of the ' Lombardy Grape,' there so called.

Pursnips-Mr Daniel Burnham, of Newburyport, has raised this year from 3 drills 25 yards success to his efforts to lay out the Old Estate in long, and 15 inches asunder, 730 Parsnips, weighing 650 lbs.-as smooth as carrots.

Great Growth of Corn-On the farm of Earl Stimson, Esq. in Galway, Saratoga co. N. Y. there were on the 30th ult. within the space of one square rod, 49 hills, bearing 516 ears of corn ricultural Society-the parent stock of many simi, which on being shelled, yielded one bushel and one quart.

> MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, October 30, 1830.

> > FRUITS

Pears.-From Mr Samuel Hyde, Newton, & pear without a name, supposed to be llarrison's large Fall pear of Cox. From Mr S.Downer, Winter Rousselette, and Minot pears from a seedling tree in Dorchester. From Mr Robert Manning Passe Colmar Pears, true and in eating-of fine texture, and replete with rich, sugary juice. Mr M. obtained the scions of this fruit from Hon, Mr Lowell, and supposed them to be the Napoleon, but is not at all certain that he did not make a

Apples .- From Rev. Mr Gannet, of Cambridgeport, three varieties; one of them of beautiful appearance and a fine flavor, names unknown. From Mr R. Manning an apple of russet color from a French tree, no name. From Mr S. Hyde, Hubbardston Nonsuch. From Dr H. Bartlett bl Roxbury, an apple of small size and great beauty, flavor slightly acid; the committee did not recogvery fine and well fatted oxen, they were not raised nize the kind. From E. Vose, a basket of fine ner, a natural peach of good flavor. The Committee have received a note from S. G. Perkins, Esq. in relation to the quality of the Augouleme Pear presented by that gentleman at a previous

Per order of the Committee.

ELIJAH VOSE.

'The Augonleme Pear was cut yesterday, and twelve inches round, and eight inches from the | Silas Billings of Hatfield, County of Hampshire, tasted by several gentlemen who are good judges

of fruit, among whem was the first Vice President of the Hort. Society; it was pronounced superior to the St Michael, it being as abundant in buice and of much richer and higher Hayor.

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were admitted subscription members:-

EDWARD MILLER, Esq. Quincy. ELIVE STONE BREWER, Roxbury, Rufus F. Phipps, Charlestown.

buck

JOSEPH MAXWELL, Esq. of Rio Janeiro, n Honorary Member, the water properties on the own party party of the second party of

To Corre-pondents .- We are obliged to defer this reek, the Brighton Report on Inventions and Agricultural apleiacuts, on account of its not reaching us in season; o blame is attributable to any of the Committee for the elay, as it was seasonably forwarded by the Chairman, ut was forgotten by the Stage Driver. We have also ceived from Gen. DEABBORN, three valuable articles, a method to increase the size of Fruits-to make amellias produce Seed-and a method of accelerating e maturity of Melons. Several other articles are derred, and a notice of some recent Agricultural publica-

Fruit Trees, &c.



William Prince and Sons, have oage quantities of the fetrees for sale at their Nurs Flushing, near New York, Spanish Chestmat large quantities of the following trees for sale at their Nurseries at Spanish Chestnut, or Maron de

Lyon, 6 to 7 feet in height. Persian Walnut, or Madeira nut, 6

Sweet soft shell Almonds, 7 feet. s, of 50 varieties, of bearing size.

ves of the finest French and Italian varieties.

mish and English Filberts, of fair size.

Iberries, 10 of the choicest kinds, suitable for silkforms, including the famous Tartarian, which endures ie coldest elimates.

10is or Pecan nuts, 7 to 8 feet.

nces, 10 of the finest kinds some of which are of earing size.

negranates of 12 fine varieties, several of which prouce fruit at Long Island. nges, Lemons, Citrons, and Limes, of above 50 varie-

es, and mostly at \$2 to \$31 each, and a few very rare nds at \$5.

Cicllias of near 60 varieties, many of which at only \$2 \$3.50 each, as per new Greenhouse Catalogue, set of Chinese Magnolias, comprising the Purpurea,

onspicua, l'uscata, and Annonæfolia, for \$8, and the racilis included for \$11, all fine plants. set of splendid Chinese Paonies, comprising the

outan or Tree Pæony, the Whitleji, Humei, and Fra-ans, for \$10, all fine plants. ie Vines of the finest Burgundy, Champagne, Rhe-

sh, and Tokay varieties, at \$25 per 100. r leaved Abele, of large size, one of the most ele-

nt ornamental trees, now coming into general notice, planting in yards, lawns, avenues, &c. all the other varieties of Trees, Shubs, and Herba-

ous plants, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous flowers, &c., Nov. 5. per Catalogue.

Pear Seedlings.

r sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North et Stree.-

000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Norseries-I within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 per and, according to their size, &c. They will be suitpacked, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durhum Short Horns.

r sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the rated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac IN. to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion griculture. The pediguee of these animals can be as far back as Hubbach, who was calved in 1777. rriculture reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. several Heifers bred from the same, of various s, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. articulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. lem, October, 1830.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830. and of the purest quality.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old. price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large herries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season -and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAVER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes over exhibited in Massachusetts.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferred. Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 20 to 25 years of age, to do the work in a small family in this city." active, laithful woman, will meet with kind treatment and good wages. Apply at this office.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester. the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The ollowing compose a part of the variety.

Napoleon,

Black Cape, White Chasselas, White Muscadine, Golden Chasselas Golden Museat, Red Chasselas. Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Black Constantia, Caroline Bland,

Ferrol. 8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old ISABELLAS. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the PLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open ground.

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 71 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Bolivar Calves, Savony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short homed bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Co-lebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cwlebs, her dun Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cwlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their doms all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin ShurtKenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.



For sale at the Kunrick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Pearles, Plums, Cherries, Apricots. For sale at the Kunrick Nurseries in Nectatines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Current bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including

Wilmot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seedling, do.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do. do. Honeysuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c, &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes,

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000-for plant tions.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Ken-BICK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in matts with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. eptD

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS -(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.
TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed,

12 cts, each \$1 00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100-an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)
CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid

colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 ets.

each, JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS-fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extaa sized roots, 25 ets. cach.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS-fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. cach—per dozen, \$1,00

SPRING CROCUS-of all colours, 6 cts. each-50 cts. per dezen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White tragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, I dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Nov. 1.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.] At Market this day 3868 Cattle, 10825 Sheep, and 962

Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,25 to 4,37%; we noticed

few taken at \$4,50; we also noticed 6 extra prime Cattle, 4 of which were taken by Mr T. W. Bennett, of Brighton, for 5.00, and 2 by Mr C. Brackett, of Newton,

Barrelling Cattle-for Mess, \$3,50, a 3,58; No. 1, 3 a 3,17; No. 2, 2,76 a 2,75.

Sheep .- Very little variation from last week, not so many good Sheep as usual, for the number; we noticed lots at the following prices: \$1,12\frac{1}{2}, 1,25, 1,33, 1,42, 1,50, 1,58, 1,63, 1,75, and one lot at \$2, part of which were wethers.

Swine .- We noticed one lot of about 50 selected Sows and Barrows, at 3gc.: one lot of 40, 44c; one entire lot leff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9. of 250, for 4c; at retail, 4c for Sows, 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

SONGS,

WRITTEN FOR THE MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, OCT. 13, 1830.

BY J. E. MOORE, ESQ. TUNE - '. luld Lang Syne.'

Should Autumn's blessings be forgot, And never brought to min'? Should all our conforts be forgot,

With auld lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,

For auld lang syne,

We'll take a cup of kindness yet,

For auld lang syne.

The FARMER ploughs his mellow fields,
He saws the choicest grains,
And lo! how rich the harvest yields,
How wide a plenty reigns!
Behold! how wide a plenty reigns!
Around ye far and near!
Sure none can with the Farmer vie—
So let's be merry here.

October's ripened splendors shine, The Harvest's fruits appear, The flocks and herds their fatlings yield, To crown the closing year.

Then merry let us be, my dear,
I'ush round the generous wine;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

But not sie' draughts as turn the brain, And stupid make the min'; O no! we'll leave sie' faults as these To auld lang syne.

For and lang syne, my dear, Yes! and lang syne, Would sometimes tak' a drap too much— Poor and lang syne!

But since we've wandered here to see Sic' sights as glad the min', We'll merry make the festive board, As in auld lang syne. For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne,

For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne Ne'er had sic' wine as sparkles here, Poor auld lang syne.

Then pledge we all the Farmer's weal,
Success to Loom and Plough.
And coming years shall keep alive
The joys that bless us now.
Then nerry let us be, my dear,
Push round the generous wine,
We'll take a Cup of Cider yet,
For auld lang syne.

BY GEORGE KENT.

Assembled once more on their annual duty,
Our Merrimack Farmers will here merry make—
The trophics we boast are not 'beauty or booty,'
But the finits of the soil that we meet to partake.

Derry down, down, down, dary down.

Warmed with 'lire of the flint,' our brave fathers of old Told the tale of their urrongs in the thunders of battle: Their sons, blest with peace, the proud tale may unfold Oftheir rights in fine furns, and rich flocks, and fat cattle.

To Ceres a bumper we'll fill, worth the having— Of the purest of wine that Pomona can yield; We'll waive other topics, and drink to the waving Of the harvest that crown every Husbandman's field.

We pour no libations in Bacchanal revels— The nectar we qualf is the orchard's rich juice; The parent of drunkenness, and of 'blue devils,' Gives place to the fruits that our farms can produce.

As patriots we boast not abundance of spirit— Sufficient for us if we're good in the grain; As lovers of Freedom, our pride is to merit A niche, though but humble, in Liberty's fane. We chant no 'All hail!' at our modest collations— For all hail will not answer the husbandman's end; For the mild rain of peace we send up aspirations— And from all 'reigns of terror,' may Heaven forefend.

May the web of our life, in the GREAT ARTIST'S hand,
Show a warp that is good, and a filling that's true—
Whether 'dyed in the wood,' or the wood,' let us stand
Fast in color forever—and that be TRUE BLUE.

Derry down, down, dawn, derry down.

PARENTS.—Consider, thou who art a parent, the importance of thy trust. The being thou hast produced it is thy duty to support. I pon thee also it dependeth, whether the child of thy bosom shall be a blessing or a curse to thyself—a useful or a worthless member of the community. Prepare him early with instruction, and season his mind early with the maxims of truth. Watch the bent of his inclination, set him right in his youth, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years. So shall he rise like a cedar on the mountain. His head shall be seen above the trees of the forest. The soil is thine own. Let it not want cultivation. The seed which thou sowest, that also shalt thou reap.

A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but he that doeth right is an honor to his gray hairs. Teach him obedience, and he shall bless thee. Teach him modesty and he shall not be ashamed Teach him gratitude, and he shall receive benefits.

Teach him charity, and he shall gain love.
Teach him temperance, and he shall have health.
Teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend

Teach him justice, and he shall be honored by the world.

Teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not reproach him.

Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase.

Teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be

Teach him science, and his life shall be useful. Teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

Suspended animation .- When persons die from hanging or drowning, the face is suffused and swollen with dark colored blood; when from inhaling any noxious gas, the countenance is pale; when from lightning, the face is pallid, the limbs are flexible, and the blood thin; and when from intense cold, the countenance is pale, and the limbs are rigid. The most destructive vapors are the earbonic acid hydrogen, and nitrogen gases: as also those that are emitted from animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction. Carbonic gas is the most common; it is met with in close apartments where charcoal has been burnt, at the bottom of large beer casks, in cellars where a large quantity of wine or liquors is in a state of fermentation, and in many natural caverns or cellars. When this vapor is thought to exist, a lighted candle should be let down; and if there is a sufficient quantity of it to destroy life, the flame will be instantly extinguished,—When death is occasioned by lightning the whole frame is instautaneously exhausted of its nervous power; when from intense cold, it is invariably preceded by a strong disposition for sleep, which, if indulged, would be generally fatal. Extreme cold deprives the body of all its animal heat, exhausts it of sensibility of touch and gradually extinguishes life.

Book of Health.

Selling off at cost.—A New York pape says, that this pretence is so common that label are struck off by hundreds for general use. But the public has a pleasure in being cheated.

· Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat.'

Otherwise the public would not be so slow to perceive that an honest dealer is willing to thrive in the ordinary way, and that selling off at cost. little creditable to prudence or honesty.

There is another error into which the countr purchasers are apt to fall. They think, in the simplicity of their hearts, that the purchaser he but a standing price for his goods, but that a sma abatement will be made as a personal favor to the individual buyer. The trader, therefore, whasks seven dollars a yard for cloth worth four has often an advantage over him who sells at four if he will take off half a dollar, as a securing grunty. The honest man, who asks but the value of his goods, is thus often left for others, whack double, and will deduct a trifle from the or hundred per centum.

CURE FOR THE RINGWORM.—Take the root the common yellow, or wild dock; wash it clea bruise it, or cut it in very thin slices; put it a cup, or other small vessel, and add vinegar st ficient to cover it. Let it stand a day or two, th apply the moisture to the ringworm, by rubbi it with a piece of the root, two or three times day, for a few successive days. This, it is said, we effect an entire cure.

In Ruthford, N. C. a man lately burnt sulphur on hearth to free his chimney from swallows. He coved the top of his chimney, and 214 fell dead uponhearth.

SLANDERERS.—Slanderers are like flies, t leap over all a man's good parts, to light o upon his sores.—Rule of life.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connect with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 No. Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on at and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes symptoms of each, and the most improved remediest ployed for the cure in every ease; with instructions of shoeing-Shuth, Farrier, and Groom, how to acque knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the art functions in health, and showing the principle which these art to be restored when disordered. ByJ. Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additional inoprovements, particularly adopted to this country Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Mem of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from time of subserpling, are cuttled to a deduction of fifty et []. No paper will be sent to a distance without payabeing made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Betts-by will descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by Russell. at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 No Market Street.

AGENTS.

Non York—G. THOEBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphin—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Beltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmet,
Album—Hon, Jysse Burl.
Finshing, N. Y. WM, PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Gal
Horiford—Goodwin & Sons.

Harticra—Goowin & Soss. Averburgort, Ebbnezer Stedman, Bookseller. Halifar, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bockseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, ERIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1830.

NO. 17.

CORMUNICA LIONS.

MR FESSENDEN .- Since my last communication, the July number of Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture D' as appeared most valuable, which are enclosed.

Truly your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN. Brinley Place, Rotbury, & October 23, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXV.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

I method of increasing the size of Fruits; by M. JAUNE SAINT-HILAIRE.

Amateurs of beautiful fruits, will doubtless read ith pleasure, the experiments made by M. Janme aint-Hilaire, for increasing the size of Pears, hich are described in a memoir, read by him, on e 5th of November, 1829, before the Societe ovale et Centrale D'Agriculture.

On examining the espalier pear trees, in the usery of the Luxembourg and in many other such as Quinces, Apples, Oranges, &c. rdens, I have several times remarked, says the thor, and particularly during the month of Aust last, that when a pear was accidentally sus- A method of making Camellias produce seed; by ned by the trellis and wall, or was placed in the k of two branches, it was generally larger, pended from the branches. I presumed that fruit attained a certain size, its weight conted the tubes and vessels of the peduncle desd to conduct the sap of the tree, and prevented om obtaining a size equal to such as were supted and consequently more favorably situated, receiving the nourishing juices. I was there-, desirous of ascertaining, how far this hyiesis would be confirmed by experiments, upon erent kinds of pears; M. Dalbert, an intelligent zealous gardener, aided me in making them, te department of fruit trees, in the Royal Gar-

We first selected a young tree bearing a called the Duchesse D'Augouleme figured in Flora et la Pomone Française (Pl. LVI.) A , situated near the middle of the tree, was, on 15th of September, 9 inches and 4 lines in cirference; it was left suspended from the branch, ther pear situated lower, was at the same time thes and 10 lines in circumference. We placed r the latter a little shelf fixed upon a stake n into the ground, in such a manner that the was supported by it. The 30th of September ving, the two pears were gathered; the first, h remained suspended, had increased but 2 I gained 9 lines, which is considerable, for so a pear, and in fifteen days.

ise the size of one more than the other.

the same fruit spur. On the 15th of Seper, one of them was 8 inches and 4 lines in

the second was 8 inches and 8 lines in cir-degree of South latitude; and yet the number of cumference, having been enlarged 8 lines. It cormorants, flamingos, and cranes appears to be will be seen that the largest of the two pears equally considerable in the islands situated farther Paris, has been received. Thave extracted such articles, was left suspended and the smallest was supported, towards the north or south. In Asia large maga-An experiment, the reverse of this was made,

et la Pomone Francaise (Pl. XCIII,) two were se- since the twelfth, or at least the thirteenth cenlected, which emanated from the same fruit spur : tury, it has been customary in Peru to manure instead of placing the shelf under the smallest it with this substance; that many millions of cubic than the other. On the 15th of October, these two agriculture along the sea-coast depends entirely pears were gathered; the largest was then 9 lines on this precious material); and farther, that the larger than the other, that is, it had increased 6 guano still continues to be furnished in large quanlines more.

From these experiments, it is believed, if they were repeated the following year, and commenced in July or Aug. a more marked difference and more satisfactory results would be produced; and my theory could be applied to other kinds of fruits.

EXTRACT NO. XXVI.

M. LAFFAY FOURNEIR.

The author says, that having seen Camellias n those on the same tree, which were freely filled with seeds, in a garden be remarked these plants with more attention, and perceived, that difference was thus occasioned; that when the most of them had their branches mutilated and the ends broken off. In February following, Mr Laffay suppressed the wood buds, which accompanied the flowers, on several of his camellias, in order to direct the sap into the flowers and nourish the seeds; the experiment was successful, and has been repeated since with equally good fortune. particularly with Camellias cultivated in pots.

EXTRACT NO XXVII.

A method of accelerating the maturity of Melons. This consists in spreading under and around the melons, a bed of pulverized charcoal two inches deep. Lampodias, at Freiheng, attempted this experiment in 1813, and he succeeded in ripening melons in a box filled with earth and not covered during the cold summer of that year. The surface of the charcoal attained a temperature at noon of from 115 to 188 degrees, while elsewhere it was only from \$5 to \$8 degrees.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GUANO.

Dear Sir-I observed in the New England and the second which was supported by the Farmer of Sept. 3, page 54, an extract of a letter economy. It was prohibited, under pain of death, was 9 inches and 7 lines in circumference; from the American Consul at Arequipa, Peru, to destroy any of the birds on the Guano islands, relative to a kind of manure, called by the Span- each of which had its inspectors, and was divided iards, guano.' Perhaps the following more par- into departments. From Arica to Chancay, a may be objected, that the position of the pears ticular account of that substance, extracted from tract of 200 leagues in length, no other manure the upper or lower branches, contributed to M. Von Humboldt's letter to M. Klaproth, may be was made use of than guano. This great care interesting to those who have seen the above quota- accounts in some measure for the vast increase of selected two pears, called Beurre D'Arem- tion.—Undoubtedly it is the ordure of sea-birds of the guano. But those wise regulations have long growing on the same branch and emanating the Pacific, which has been accumulating a seculis been abolished: at present the guano is dug for

All the Aberigines of Peru were of opinion, reference, which was left suspended; the that this substance is birds-dung; which was, Fourcroy, and Vauquelin, [to whom specimens was 8 inches and was supported by a however, doubted by many of the Spaniards. It were communicated] mention is made of a few

were gathered; the first had increased but 2 lines; and rocks are situated between the 13th and 21st zines are erected alongside the shore for the re-Upon a Chaptal pear tree, figured in the Flora ception of the guano. If we consider that, ever was put under the largest, which, on the 15th of feet have been strewed over the sandy parts of September, was 3 lines greater in circumference, Peru (and indeed the possibility of practising tities, and that the experience of the present generation appears to prove that those birds, on one of the islands, will scarcely produce a ship load of dung in a great number of years; if we consider all this, we cannot refrain from being astonished at the long series of centuries, or the vast number of birds, that must have been required to accumulate those immense strata of guano.

Though we can no longer hesitate to consider also the guano as dung of birds, yet it may be asked, has it originated on the same islands where it is now found, or has it been accumulated there by some revolution of the earth? Does it point back to an era when the deluged globe was provided with a greater number of aquatic birds than at the present thus, in the same manner as the coal formation refers us back to a vastly luxuriant vegetation? Or was the guano formed under circumstances perfectly similar to those now existing, and was nothing required to produce such immense stratification but a long succession of ages? A long residence on the rocks and islands of the Peruvian coast, and attentive observation of the quantity of dung deposited at present by many thousand cormorants and flamingos in the space of one year, are the means which may, perhaps, at a future period, enable us to answer these questions. But it may be asked, what is to become of Peruvian agriculture, and what of the population of the coast, when the exhausted Guano islands shalf no longer yield this manure?

In the neighborhood of Arica, where the crop of pepper (Capsicum baccatum, bird-pepper,) is valued at from 3 to 400,000 dollars a year, each plant is manured three times every season with guano, viz. at the periods of taking root, flowering, and producing the fruit.

Under the government of the Incas, the guano was considered as an important object of political without regularity and at all seasons,

In an account of the gnano, given to Messrs The 7th of October following, both pears is worth remarking that all the Guano-Islands other circumstances relative to that substance.

in the Chinche islands, near Pisco, but it exists also on the parts of the coast and its isles situated more in the South, at 110, 12a, and Arica. The inhabitants of Chancay, who trade in this article, go to the Chinche islands, and return in twenty with the Merrimack Temperance Society, to the days. Each hoat takes a cargo of from 1500 to Rev. Mr Patrick's Meeting house, where an ap-2000 cubic feet of guano

The strata in which the guano is disposed are from fifty to sixty feet in thickness, and they are worked in the same manner as the iron ochre mines. It is an excellent manure for the Indian eorn or maize; but if too much of it be applied the root is burnt and destroyed by it,

When exposed to the fire the brownish yellow color of the guano is converted into black; it select choir. The Society thence proceeded to gives out white funcs, and the smell of empyreumatic ammonia. Water dissolves part of it, was provided-the choicest of Cider giving a becomes thereby of a reddish color, and adopts an acid taste. Potassia dissolves much more of it than water; the solution is of a deep brown color, and is produced under an abundant development of ammonia. The result of the chemical analysis, made by Foureroy and Vanquelin, is that the principal constituent part is concrete uric SOLOMON DROWN. acid.

Foster, R. I. Oct. 9, 1830.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Mr Fessenden-Asthere has been considerable diversity of opinion exhibited with regard to transplanting fruit trees, I would recommend in order that Horticulturists may be satisfied which is the hest time to remove and plant trees, to try the following mode with every kind of fruit trees cultivated in New England. In the autumn, any time after the frost has had a proper effect, take the trees up, carefully preserving the roots, lay them in with an inclination of about twentyfive to fortyfive degrees in the coldest situation; cover the roots and part of the stocks six to twelve inehes deep; during the severity of winter cover the tops with mats or any material to exclude the rays of the sun; as spring advances throw some rubbish over the roots if necessary to retain the frost, until the ground becomes elsewhere warm and vegetation has commenced, when they may be transplanted,-By this mode of management no perceptible injury will be sustained in consequence of their removal-the trees will generally grow as vigorous as they would have done in their former situation. From experience I am satisfied this is decidedly the best way of transplanting trees. I refer with much satisfaction your readers to the reply of ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. to the Hon, Mr Lowell, Chairman of the Committee for the Mass. Agr. Society as inserted in the New England Farmer vol. 6, page 122, for a successful experiment in the transplanting and management of Apple trees. JONA. WINSHIP.

Brighton, Nov. 8.

From tie Concord, N. H. Stateman, Oct. 16.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBI-TION.

Wednesday and Thursday last were proud days for the farmers and home manufacturers of Merrimack County, as manifested by the Cattle Show, and Exhibition of domestic products and manufactures, then attended at Canterbury. The collection of members of the Societies assembled and the concourse of spectators was unusually minierous-and the attention and hospitality of

Agricultural Society met at the Town house on Wednesday morning, and, after the admission of members, and the filling up of the various Committees proceeded, at 12 o'clock, in connexion propriate Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr Scales, of Henniker, an eloquent Oration pronounced by the Hon, PHILIP CARRIGAIN, of Epsom, on the subject of Agriculture and the Arts, followed by an able Address on Temperance from the Hon, John Vose, of Pembroke, and concluded by a pertinent prayer from the Rev. Mr Conaxt, of Northfield-the whole interspersed with music by a Capt. Brown's, at whose house a suitable dinner zest to wholesome food- and two Songs, written for the occasion by members of the Society, closing the table entertainment. In the afternoon, the respective Committees attended to the duties assigned them. The pens were well filled with cattle of all descriptions, and the out door show of noble animals was considered decidedly superior to any ever before witnessed in the County. Within doors the show was not less imposing. The hall for the display of Domestic Manufactures was not sufficiently commodious-but one could be well content to be elbowed and crowded. to have his eye regaled with the proud exhibition. Our limits compel us to be very brief in our notice at this time-a circumstance which we the less regret, as the Reports, soon to be published, will give a particular detail. We would barely observe that we have never, in this or an other County, witnessed so fine a display of articles of woollen manufacture generally, such as flannels, blankets and earpeting-and of many articles of cotton, and some of finer fabric.

On Thursday morning the Society again met and attended to the reports from the various awarding committees. In the afternoon the choice of Officers was made for the ensuing year -the paying of Premiums attended to-and the whole closed by a well contested Ploughing Match. The members of the Society separated in good season for their respective homes, exulting in the reflection, that while other Agricultural Societies, much to our regret, are dwindling and dying around us, ours, in the heart of the Granite State, still lives and prospers, going on from strength to strength.

PREMIUMS.

Col. James Cofran, Northfield, best farm, \$5 and I year's subscription to the New England

Walter Harris, Jr. Dunbarton, next best and I year's subscription to the New England

Samuel Chadwick, Boscawen, next best and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

J. M. Harper, Canterbury, next best and one year's subscription to the New England

Wm. Gault, Concord, best kitchen garden and one year's subscription to the New England

Thomas Ames, Canterbury, next best one year's subscription to the New England Farmer. Jeremiah Pecker, Concord, best Corn

The guano, says Mr Humboldt, is found not only the people of the place, highly gratifying.—The and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Thomas Ames, Canterbury, next best and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

best Wheat 3,00 J. Pecker, next best do 2,00 do best Potatoes 3.00 T. Ames, next best 2,00 J. Pecker, best Oats 2.00 John West, best field of grass 3,00 and one year's subscription to the New England

Ebenezer Dustin, Hopkinton, general improvement on farm one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

E. Lund, do for corn and improvement in making compost manure, New England Farmer Richard Greenough, Canterbury, best

working Oxen 3.00 Laban Morrill. do next best do 2,0 J. Pecker, Concord, on working Oxen 2,0 Isaac Virgin, do do 2,0 2,0 B. C. Swasey, Canterbury, Richard Greenough, best 3 year's old Steers 2,0 Benjamin Simpson, Boscawen, next best do 1,0 David Morrill, Canterbury, best 2 years Reuben Johnson, Boscawen, next best do 1,(Benjamin Simpson, on 2 years old Steers

Moses Coffin, on do Richard Greenough, on do Orlando Brown, Concord, 4 best yearlings 2,1 Olney Thompson, Pittsfield, best Bull 4,1 James Greenough, Canterbury, next do 3, Simon Green, Pittsfield, best bull Calf 2, A. Burbank, Boscawen, next best do I, Richard Greenough, best Cow 4. David Morrill, next best do 3. E. Chickering, Concord, next do 2. Dr Enos Hoit, Northfield, on do 2. Charles Glidden, do I year's subscription to 1

New England Farmer. David Morrill, best 3 years old heifer Richard Greenough, next best Charles Glidden, best 2 years old heifer Richard Greenough, next best Rufus Wilkins, Concord, best Stud horse D. K. Foster, Chichester, next best John Kilbourn, Boscawen, best Mare and

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Isaac Virgin, Concord, next best do Sibley and Barnard, Hopkinton, best Saxony and Merino bucks 3

do do next best do Dr E. lloit for a fine buck Sibley and Barnard, 10 best Ewes Richard Greenough, next best do Ebenezer Morrison, Northfield, best Boar 2 T. Ames, best Sow and Pigs Richard Greenough, best fulled Cloth Joshua Darling, Henniker, next best Joseph Gerrish, Canterbury, for Cassimere 2 Samuel Chadwick, Boseawen, on do Mrs Porter Blanebard, Concord, best floor

Mrs John Head, Hookset, next best do Mrs S. C. Bartlett, Salisbury, on do Miss Myra Moore, London, do. Stephen Sibley, best Flannel Joshua Darling, next best

hest pair Blankets Abram Brown, Hopkinton, next best 1 J. M. Harper, on blanket

Vol.1X.—No. 17. Thomas Potte, Concord, on flaunch 1,00 Mrs Richard Bradley, do, on do 1,00 Mrs David Morrill, Jr, Canterbury, on do 1,00 Mrs Joseph Barnard, Hopkinton, 2 best prs woollen Hose Stephen Sibley, next best do Miss Lucy-Jane Coffin, Boscawen, best pr. Silk Hose Miss L. Bliss, do next best do 1,00 Mrs Jona, Wood, Loudon, 1 pr. linen hose 1,00 Miss Eliza Peverly, Canterbury, best woo! Miss Ascenath Mason, do next best do Walter Harris, Jr, Dunbarton, best cotton and wool do Miss Sarah Davis, best Counterpane Miss Eliza Brown, Loudon, next best do Miss Abigail Calef, Pembroke, for Straw Ebenezer Morrison, Northfield, four fine pecimens of Leather Ruel Walker, Loudon, on leather No. 7 Isaac Eastman, Concord, best breaking p plough do do. best seed plough Nathan Emery, Canterbury, on plough 1.00 A. P. Stinson, best specimen Blacksmith 4.00 T. Ames, next best do Enoch Gerrish, Boseawen, best Cheese Charles Glidden, next best do John Kilbourn, best Butter Laban Morrill, next best do Miss L. Bliss, best specimen of Needle 1,50 Miss Charlotte Eaton, next best do Miss Annette Eastman, Concord, Lace Veil 75 Miss L. Stinson, do 50 Miss Lucy Pettingill, Salisbury, do 50 Samuel Moore, Loudon, best Rob Roy 1.50 Mrs Elizabeth Morrill, Concord, next best is. I on each J. A. Potter, Concord, for his improvement in : fine arts, and particularly for his excellent E. D. Lord, Epsom, on fulled Cloth J. M. Harper, on do George Hutchins, Concord, stair Carpet Misses Eliza and Harriet McClary, do do Mrs Peter Renton, do on hearth Rug Mrs J. C. West, do on do

son could not receive premiums. Iiss Eliza Peverly, for cotton Coverlet teplien Chase, culture of Silk . C. West, for his garden homas Ames, for the best Cider saac Virgin, best ploughing 3,00 harles Glidden, next best do ames Greenough, best teamster

he Officers of the Merrimack Agricultural ety, elected for the year ensuing are

1,00

tephen Moore, ploughman

harles M. Glidden, do

Hon, Joseph M. Harper, Canterbury, Prest. Maj. Timo, Chandler, Concord, V, Pres't,

Robert M. Wallace, Esq. Henniker; Charles Glidden, Esq. Northfield; Jonathan Eastman, 1.00 jr. Esq. Concord; Samuel C. Bartlett, Esq. Sal-50 isbury; Col. Warren Story, Daubarton; Harrison G. Harris, Esq. Warner, Directors.

Samuel Coffin, Esq. Concord, Secretary, 2.00

To add to the interest of the above Exhibition at Canterbury, Mr. William Gault, of Concord, in 2,00 addition to his mammoth cucumbers before noticed, presented six other varieties, of the cucumber -viz. Long Green Turkey, Long Orange Turkey. long prickly, short prickly, early cluster and early 1,50 Russia, from more than 500 of which that were 1,00 ripe and handsome, we understand he has already harvested the seeds.

Also, 4 varieties of Beets, viz. Mangel Wurt-A. P. Stinson, Concord, best boots & shoes 1,00 | zel, 251 inches in circumference, weighing 10 lbs.; French Sugar Beet, 221 inches do, weighing 7 4,00 lbs.; Long Blood, 191 do. weighing 7 lbs.; early 1,00 turnip-rooted do. 185 do weighing 4 lbs.

Also, 3 kinds corn, viz. long eared, small cob. 2.00 8 row, for field; Tuscarora do. for boiling, sweet 1,00 do. for do.

Also, Large Cape Savoy and Green Globe Savoy Cabbage, and long Dutch parsnips,

Among the Stock exhibited, was a very supe-50 rior Heifer Calf, six months and a half old, of 2,00 the common native breed raised by Mr Elliot 1,00 Chickering of this town. The Cow, we under-2,00 stand, has had for the season nothing more than common keeping, and the Calf been allowed but half the milk. It is a finely formed young animal, of a handsome dark red color, free from any 1.00 mixture of white, and weighs 480 pounds.

The Reports of the above Society, which are unusually interesting, we shall publish, as soon as we have room.

2,00 SHORT DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANT-ING TREES.

Food is as necessary to the health and growth eness of Capt. John Eastman, of Concord 2.00 of plants, as it is to animals. The best food for 1,00 plants is rich, pulverized earth, or rather the vege-1,00 table matter which it contains. That your trees 1,00 and shrubs may live and thrive, proceed as fol-1,00 lows: dig for your trees holes at least three feet in 1,00 diameter, and 18 inches deep, and for shrubs a 1,00 proportionate size and depth, throwing away The Committee on carpets and hearth rugs, re- the lower spit of earth. Then fill up the hole to a tted that the funds of the Society would not proper height for setting the tree, with rich surface w them to award premiums on two other earth, or perfectly rotted manure, blended with 38, wrought by Miss Sarah Herbert and Miss four out of five parts of earth. Set your tree and M. Cady of Concord, which were entitled to cover with surface soil, treading down when the ch commendation. There were also several roots are covered with earth. See that the roots y handsome floor carpets, which for the above are trimmed of all bruised and broken parts; that they are separately extended in their natural direc-1,00 tion; that fine earth everywhere comes in contact . M. Harper, growing the Mulberry tree 1,00 with them. A potato or two, or a gill of flaxseed 1,00 or oats, may be advantageously placed in the hole 1.00 before the tree is set, and a pail of water turned in after the hole is two thirds filled. The rich earth affords nutritive pasture for the young root to 2,00 range in; the potatoes, &c, keep the ground loose 1.00 and moist, and enable them to roam freely; and 1,00 the water brings the earth in contact with the roots, and prevents them from becoming mouldy. Keep the ground free of grass as far as the roots extend; for these exhaust the moisture and nu-

from the roots air and heat, the indispensable agents to vigorous growth. Treat your trees as you would favorite corn hills, which you wish to make the most of, except give them no unrotted dung. Washing with a strong ley in May will destroy insects, and promote the herita and vigor of your trees. To persons living remote or who are unable to obtain their trees for early spring planting, we recommend that they procure them in the autumn and lay them in by the heel, as nurserymen technically term it; which is merely to dig a trench on a dry piece of ground, laying the earth on one side-the trench wide enough to contain the roots; but the roots into this, close together, letting the stocks rest in an inclined position upon the bank of earth and then cover the roots and a part of the stocks with earth. In this way they escape injury from the frost of winter, and are in readiness for early planting in the spring. Besides, better plants are generally obtained in the autumn than in the spring, after nurseries have been culled .- Buel,

Agricultural Societies .- On our first page will be found the proceedings of the meeting in Oakland County, for the formation of an Agricultural Society. We cordially wish success to the new association. The experience of the old States abundantly proves that such enterprise is sure of its reward, in the impulse it imparts to the operations of the farmer, in the increased value of his land, and in the augmentation of his profits. More than all it diffuses a spirit of emulation, the good influence of which cannot but be extensively felt,

If similar associations were formed in each county, there would be more frequent occasions for the publication of such notes as the following, handed to us by a friend from Tecumseh.—Detroit Jour.

Mr Jere, Arnold, of Tecumseli, has this season cleared 45 acres of land, ploughed 102 acres the first time, sowed 30 of it to oats, and harrowed. cross-ploughed and sowed 60 acres of the above land to wheat; and he has hauled 95 cwt. from Detroit to Tecumseh, distance 55 miles.

The whole of the above work has been done by Mr Arnold and two small boys, one 14 the other 11 years old; and his whole team has consisted of four horses, but the work has nearly all been done by three; he has had but one plough, and all has been done without the use of ardent spirits.

Sept. 27, 1830.

Silk .- A Silk-Cultivation Society has been formed in Holland. The efforts of a similar Association in England are said to have failed on acount of the humidity of the climate. They have abandoned their mulberry plantations, one of which was in England, and the other in Ireland. A writer in the Bulletin Universel thinks the business cannot be made profitable in Europe much tarther north than at present.

Mr Benj. Pickering, Newington, N. H. has a sweet apple tree which has produced three crops of ripe apples this season.

Mr Jabez H. Hammond, Windsor, Vt. has a cabbage showing 24 good hard heads, which grew on one stump.

The drought was so great in Tennessee last summer, that thousands of forest trees died, particularly where strata of limestone were near the triment necessary to the plant, and exclude surface of the ground .- Boston Patriot.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee on Useful Inventions report as follows, viz.-

That Mr Hale of New York, by J. R. Newell, entered for premium Hale's patent pump.-This pump is of continuous rotary action, the power being applied to a crank. This very compact bydraulic machine combines the actions of the sucking and forcing pumps; and is even capable of throwing water effectively as a fire engine; the arrangement and action of the valves is original, and highly ingenious; the Committee however, forbear attempting a description of these, as they could not be made intelligible without drawings. Perhaps the cost of this pump compared with that of the ordinary construction, will render its application in some degree limited; yet the Committee have no hesitation in expressing an opinion, that it is superior to any rotary pump heretofore constructed. As this invention was not made within this Commonwealth, and moreover the inventor has omitted to furnish certificates of its actual use, the Committee are restrained by the regulations of the Society from awarding a premium which in agreeably to the rules of the Society, and a list contheir opinion it deserves.

John & Horace M. Pool, of Easton, County of Bristol, entered for premium several geometrical protractors of a new construction, by which lines may be drawn with great facility, and at any required angle to the side of the tablet or drawing board, which in this case forms a base line; it is therefore a most convenient instrument in ferming plans of surveys, an operation of primary importance to the farmer, considering the simplicity of the instrument and the case with which it may be applied, the Committee award to the Messrs Pool, a premium of-Fitteen dollars.

The same gentlemen, the Messrs Pool, presented for exhibition, two steel drafting scales and a drafting square, the workmanship of which was executed in the best manner and equal to imported articles of the kind.

Amasa Dunbar of Sharon, County of Norfolk, entered for premium a machine for forming Boot fronts; good certificates of its having been tried and found useful were produced; the workmanship was well executed, and it did not appear complicated or likely to get out of order; but in the opinion of the Committee, was calculated for large establishments, and too co-tly for general use—and sex, presented two cast iron harrow teeth, of a they do not award a premium.

Joseph Hutchinkon of Dorchester, entered a Dash Churn for premium, but it did not appear to the Committee to be any improvement on the common churn in general use, and do not award a premium.

Daniel Chandler of Lexington, County of Middlesex, entered for premium a double harrow, and produced a certificate of its having been used and approved for harrowing among trees, on rocky and uneven ground, and operating in sharp hollows or valleys, when the two sides would rise, and permit all the teeth to come in contact with the earth; the workmanship was good; it was made in the common Heater shape, in two parts divided longitudinally, and hung with two strong hinges in the of most farmers from iron Foundries, the difficentre, for the purpose of turning up one half and culty of renewing the teeth when broken, the loss placing it on the other, by which means it is made of time in replacing them, and the probable exfit to pass in narrow places, between trees, stumps, pense that would attach, would have pre and rocks.-When turned up or doubled over, vented the Committee from awarding a pre

plough, passing through the hind bar of the harrow, braced in the same manner as plough handles, answers all the purposes of Mr Chandler's harrow, with the handles a person could raise up either side of the harrow-raise or depress either end, and make the whole harrow bear on small nneven spots of earth, light it up if the teeth came in contact with a root or fast stone, and generally give a smoother and better pulverized surface to a field. In harrowing in seed the advantage of handles must be obvious to every farmer that makes use of them, or that sees them used: the double harrow has been in use in England for many years; hardly a book on Agricultural implements, but what contains plates of them, not precisely of the shape of Mr Chandler's harrow, not however varying materially. It can be used the two harrows together, or separate; and when separated, being lighter, make two teams-they are readily put together and as readily detached. Therefore the Committee do not award a premi- roots and fixed rocks. I then altered the mode

The preceding entries were all made in season, taining those entries only, handed the Committee by the Secretary, at the time of their meeting on the 19th, to make the examination. The next day the Committee found other articles had been entered and placed in the Society's rooms on that day, viz .- a Washing Machine, by Mr Shepherd, of Watertown; three ploughs, by Mr Prouty, of Hanover, county of Plymouth, who appears to be only the manufacturer of the iron work; his certificate, which has many respectable signatures, mentioning its having been used and approved, has in the printed caption, Hitchcock's Patent Plonghs. manufactured by D. Prouty; no application by the Inventor, so that no question as to premium could have arisen, as regards this entry. A double plough, with two moulds of iron and two shares, two sharp lips behind, on bottom of moulds, said to be made for ploughing between corn, but no person appeared to explain to the Committee,

four ploughs, but the Committee could not per- much less than the cost of the common teeth f ceive any new improvements in their construction; a harrow of this size, their certificates stated they had been used and highly approved.

Dr Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, county of Esnew form, differing from any harrow teeth in that should even one tooth on an average I common use. In a letter to the Trustees, of the broken daily, it would still be the most economic 19th, he gives a particular description of these teeth; the superiority over any other in use, with is not to be apprehended, it would be cheaper a certificate from a person that had used a harrow with his cast iron teeth, and approved of it highly. The Committee will request the Trustees to publish Dr Nichols' letter to them, in the New England Farmer, and to cause one of his harrow to the to be deposited in the Agricultural Warchouse, under the same roof of the New England Farmer Office, for public inspection; but perhaps it may be well for the Committee to observe that the entry made by Dr Nichols, for premium, is for his improved harrow teeth, of cast iron. The distance one half the teeth are not in use. The Committee mium, had the regulation prescribed for make as follows:-

were of opinion that strong handles like those of a jung the entry, been strictly complied with. All which is submitted by

GORHAM PARSONS, DANIEL TREADWELL. Committee. DAVID MOODY. Brighton, October 20, 1830.

The following is Doct. Nichols' letter alluded to above,

To the Trustees of the Mass, Agricultural Society. GENTLEMEN-Believing that the Harrow might be greatly improved without any increase of expense, Hast spring formed a model, and had a set of teeth cast at the Danvers Foundry which were immediately set in a frame and put in use on my farm in Middleton. They fully answered my expectations in everything but strength, being cast of hard brittle iron and too slender in that par where the greatest strength is required, to wit, the part nearest the stock which is not supported by it. Several of them were broken among large and had teeth cast of softer and stronger iron (Scotch iron) such as are berewith exhibited, nonof these have been broken. The projection from behind the point of the tooth is designed to re ceive a brace should the strength prove insufficien without one. I have not however found it ne cessary to brace the teeth of my harrow. Th notch near the top is designed to secure the toot in the frame by a pin which together with a wedg driven in behind, filling the trough of the toot readily secures it, and at the same time leaves in a situation to be easily taken out and set in smaller frame for harrowing among corn, & With the form exhibited I am well satisfied, be lieving it combines a good degree of streng with a saving of metal. But very possibly it me still be improved, and as no patent will be take out for it, every farmer will be at liberty to has it formed to suit himself. Each tooth at seve cents per pound costs about 30 cents-eac tooth moves five inches of earth. Eleven tee forms my harrow, which moves and pulveriz very completely a strip of land 55 inches wid Messrs Nourse & Co. of Sherburne, introduced \$3.30 the cost of the teeth, which is I thin

> I think it not extravagant to say that with the same or or horse power most tillage land ma be benefited twice as much as it can be by the use of the common harrow in the same time, at harrow in use. In such a result however, which make them of wrought iron,

Yours respectfully.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Danrers, Oct. 19, 1830.

The Committee on Working Cattle, consisting Messes Loke Fiske, Jaron Capen, and Sami Brooks, Laring attended to the duty assign them, ask leave to report-

Twenty voke of Cattle were regularly enter for the Society's premiums, and they did mu credit to the farmers who offered them.

The Committee after trial of their nower a training, and a comparison in reference to at strength, form, equality of match, and other ge eral properties, were unanimous in their awar

To Benjamin Woodbury of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, first premium, \$25,00

To Leonard Woodbury of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, second premium, \$20,00 To Luther Whiting, of Sutton, his cattle, four

years old, third premions, \$15,00 To George M. Barrett, of Concord, his cattle,

four years old, fourth premium, \$12.00 To Henry Barrett, of Concord, his cattle, four years old, tith premium, \$8,00

Many other Cattle were very deserving and performed well, and in other years would have obtained premiums; but the superiority of the show, in this respect, over former years, excluded

All which is respectfully submitted, Per Order, LUKE FISKE.

Brighton, Oct. 20, 1830. Chairman

COMFORT.

This is a very comfortable word; and it is a sad pity the French don't know what it means. But it is a still greater pity that we, who have the word, and do know its meaning, should so often sacrifice it for the most unsubstantial reasons. The fact is, we are ashamed to be comfortable, lest we should appear ungenteel. The best chamber in the house must be shut up for company; the lightest and the randsomest parlor must be kept closed for the same eason. We must have a large house, and few donestics, for the sake of appearances,-and we someimes cut ourselves off from intelligent society, beause we cannot afford to receive them with quite so nuch show and ceremony as our neighbors. All his is foolish. If we cannot afford to be elegant, ve can, at least, be comfortable; and if we can proure the elegancies of life, why not empy them evey day? Why must spring-cushions, and warm carets, and airy rooms, and handsome walls, be shut p three hundred and fifty days of the year, for the ake of making a grand show off, now and then? Vhy do we not consult our comfort by living in maller houses, and keeping more domestics? Sure-, leisure for intellectual and tasteful pursuits is etter than the reputation for lofty rooms and Venian windows. Why should we refrain from seeing ultivated people in a social, cordial way, because nother can give them better wine and rarer fruit? I admire splendor, and where circumstances warent it, I am even strongly in favor of magnificence: it above all things I do love comfort.

I believe no people in the world have such fear of iblic opinion as the Americans. To a certain exnt, the check is a salutary one; but our domestic e is a matter of much more concern to us than it to the public; and we ought to have sufficient courge to study our own comfort, and gratify our own stes.

Our manner of visiting, and of receiving visiters, laborious in the extreme. If friends are staying ith us, we feel as if every moment must be devod to them. We cannot sleep, or ride, or read, or sit, for fear our friends should be left alone. This making visiting a burden to them, as well as to rselves. We soon become uneasy at such conaint, and they are restless under a conviction that ey impose it upon us. The fact is, it is a luxury to risiter sometimes to be left alone-to read, or raine, or sleep, according to fancy. Many a time, ien I have really admired and loved my hostess, I ould have thanked her from my heart for a little axation of attention-the privilege of being someies left to my own thoughts-the luxury of a little re freedom, for her and for nivself.

At the South, they manage these things better in we do. Their hospitality is unbounded. Visrs may be at home in a mansion, without depriving inhabitants of the pleasures of home. Every ng is at the service of friends; but if the hostess shes to visit, where her guest has no particular innation to go, she does not hesitate to leave her to

herself, to dispose of time as best suits her. What a re-the sick, and not as an enjoyment to people in a hef not to be obliged to visit, or obliged to stay at state of perfect health. home! This perfect freedom is the only thing that can make visiting a real pleasure to all parties. A friend lately told me of a very elegant woman he had seen at the South, who formed the most prominent attraction at all the fashionable parties,

'I saw her once early in the morning,' said he, buying some fine fruit, at her door. She had on a calico morning-dress, and a very neat plain cap, I thought her an uncommonly genteel domestic-but never dreamed of its being the brilliant belle I had seen the evening before, until she bowed and spoke to me. We entered into some conversation concerning the fruit she was buying; and simple and common place as the remarks must have been, during such an interview, I was absolutely enchanted with the graceful ease of her manner. A New England woman would have escaped into the house, on my approach-or not recognized me; or, if I had spoken first, would have blushed, and fidgetted, and apologized for her morning dress.' Which course is the wisest?-not to ask, which is the most comfortable. An ordinary woman will never get a character for real elegance by starving herself for state occasions; and a truly tasteful one will lose nothing by being sometimes seen without coronation robes.

Journal and Tribune.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

A gentleman recently from France, communicates to us the following care for this commonly fatal disease.

The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is found to produce instantaneous relief. Its action is chemical, decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation.

M. Thonard, the celebrated French professor of Chemistry, speaking of the utility of scientific investigations, and of the innumerable instances where they had been found subservient to the general interests of society, among many others, adduced this as an example, and related the following anecdote, in illustration of its effects.

A short time previous, while on a visit to his native village in some remote part of France, a drove of 30 or 40 cattle broke into a field of rank clover, and all of them became affected with bloating, and when discovered some of them were so far gone as to fall down upon their fore legs. He called immediately for Spirits of Ammonia, but none could be found in the place, and they were obliged to send four miles to a neighboring village before it could be procured, He commenced by giving it to those most severely affected, and so on to the others, and all were saved excepting two. If there had been no delay in getting the remedy, probably none would have been lost

The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful; for a sheep a teaspoonful, diluted in water or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose.—.Am. Citizen.

EARLY RISING.

Early rising is a habit so easily acquired, so necessary to the despatch of every business, so advantageous to health, and so important to devotion, that, except in cases of necessity, it cannot be dispensed with by any prudent and diligent man.

Thanks to the goodness of God, and the fostering hands of our kind parents, this habit is so formed in some of us, that we should think it a cruel punishment to be confined to our beds after the usual early hour. Let us prize and preserve this profitable practice; and let us habituate all our children and servants to consider lying in bed after daylight as one of the ills of the aged and 52 yards per diem.

If any of us have been so unfortunate as to have acquired the idle habit of lying late in bed, let us get rid of it. Nothing is easier. A habit is nothing but a repetition of single acts: and bad habits are to be broke as they were formed, that is, by degrees. Let a person accustomed to sleep till eight in the morning, rise the first week in April at a quarter before eight, the second week at half after seven, the third at a quarter after seven, and the fourth at seven: let him continue this method till the end of July, subtracting one quarter of an hour each week from sleep, and he will accomplish the work that at first sight appears so difficult. It is not a stride, it is a succession of short steps, that conveys us from the foot to the top of a mountain. Early rising is a great gain of time; and should the learner just now supposed. rise all the harvest mouth at four instead of eight. he would make that month equal to five weeks of his former indolent life.

Country business cannot be despatched without early rising. In spring, summer, and autumn, the cool of the morning is the time both for the pleasure and riddance of work; and in the winter, the stores of the year are to be prepared for sale, and carried to market. The crop of next year, too, is to be set, or prepared for. Every business worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and as most businesses consist of a multiplicity of affairs, it is impossible to disentangle each from another, to put all in a regular train, and to arrange the whole so that nothing may be neglected, without coolness and clearness of thinking, as well as indefatigable application. The morning is necessary to all this, and the time and the manner of setting out generally determine the success or the listlessness of the day. Besides, all businesses are subject to accidents, and to set forward early is to provide for the repair, if not for the prevention of them. It is a fine saving of Job, 'If my land cry against me, or the furrows thereof complain, let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley,'

Lying long and late in bed impairs the health, generates diseases, and in the end destroys the lives of multitudes. It is an intemperance of the most pernicious kind, having nothing to recommend it, nothing to set against its ten thousand mischievous consequences, for to be asleen is to be dead for the time. This tyrannical habit attacks life in its essential powers, it makes the blood forget its way, and creep lazily along the veins, it relaxes the fibres, unstrings the nerves. evaporates the animal spirits, saddens the soul, dulls the fancy, subdues and stupifies a man to such a degree, that he, the lord of the creation, hath no appetite for anything in it, loaths labor, vawns for want of thought, trembles at the sight of a spider, and in the absence of that, at the creatures of his own gloomy imagination. In every view, therefore, it was wise in the psalmist to say, 'My voice shall be heard in the morning,'

Remarkable Hank of Silk .- A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately recled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and on being weighed was found to be of the texture of 15000 hanks in the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only 7 days in spinning the bank, consequently it produced at the rate of

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1830.

Cattle Show at Northampton,-On the 27th ult. the anniversary of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society was celebrated in Northampton.

Northfield delivered the address. This is said to flavor. have been a very able production. The collection of people, especially of the younger portion of the community was very great. The manufactures are highly spoken of by the Editor of the Greenfield Gazette. Among them were a piece of blue cloth, which took the first premium; several pieces of excellent flannels, and some rose blankets; do. of stair carpeting; a cloth floor carpet from New Braintree and Barre, and from those wrought in colors with the needle, by Miss Esther Williams, 69 years of age; A bounet made of the down of milk-weed attracted particular attention. Cutlery manufactured by Mr E. S. Phelps, and Messrs Fowle and Kirkham, of Northampton, was highly commended. Spiral springs for fastening doors and windows were exhibited, which were well calculated for their object. There were also fine butter, a few skeins of excellent sowing silk, made by Mrs Shaw, of Belchertown, and four or five pounds of raw silk, raised and recled by Mrs Starkweather, of Northampton. This silk was wound on an Italian reel, said to be greatly preferable to any other.

· The manufactured articles generally were pronounced to be of a quality superior to those usually exhibited on such occasions,' although they

were not so numerous,

The Committee on Butter, Cheese, and Cider, at they are by no means convertible terms. the Brighton Show, respectfully report-

miums were Butter and Cheese-that of the several entries, more than one half would not be considered Butter of uncommon excellence, either in

of Bedford,

2d Waltham,

3d do berlain, of Westborough,

do The Committee would be very happy (if occa- ham, Mass.

in sweetness and richness any to which the pre- Jardiniur, of Noisette. From Samuel Lathrop, mium is given. If the farm offer no particular Esq. of West Springfield, a box of Pears, with advantage for a dairy, great attention in scalding the following letter to the editor of the New Enand purifying every vessel and article used, as well as great care, that the cream he not kept too long, and that no buttermilk remain, would add many thousand dollars of income to the venders, and increase the consumption by gratifying the The Hampshire Gazette asserts that the extaste and promoting the health of the purchaser. hibition was on the whole inferior to former ex- Much credit is due to Mr Bemis, of Watertown, hibitions, though in some particulars there was an for his exhibition of a jar of Butter made in the evident improvement.' The Hon. S. C. Allen of summer of 1829, perfectly sweet, and of good

The premiums on old Cheese are awarded— The 1st to Elisha Matthews.

The 2d to Job Ranger, On new Cheese,

The 1st to Hooper Holland, The 2d to Samuel Denny,

\$5 All the Cheese offered was, with two exceptions, excellent grazing townships we are almost always indebted for the display of Cheeses; some of them were certainly very good, but not of such uncommon excellence as to deserve higher commendation than receiving the premiums,

The sage Cheese of Capt. David Lee, offered only for exhibition, was very excellent of its kind. Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. GUILD, J. C. GRAY, 1. THORNDIKE, Jr. Committee. I. P. DAVIS. BENJ. POLLARD.

810

It should be borne in mind for the credit of those to whom premiums have been given, that as most of the Butter entered for premium at Brighton, is afterwards sent to Boston market, and sold as Brighton Butter, purchasers are apt to think Brighton and premium one and the same, though

That the only articles offered to them for pre-MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, November 6, 1830. FRUITS.

Apples .- From Mc John Perry, of Sherburne, flavor, the perfectness with which it was made, or a native apple of good quality. From E. Phinney, the neatness with which it was put up; it might be Esq. Baldwin apples, from his premium orchard; termed very good butter, and a fair sample of very fine and of large size; the largest apple what the owners send weekly to market; a few weighed 16 oz., and 6 weighed 5 lbs. From Col. boxes of excellent flavor, pure, hurd, and clean in Jaques, of Charlestown, Hubbardston Nonsuch; appearance, and packed with great nicety and this excellent apple is stated to be a native of llubbardston, From J. B. Russell, a very pleasant The 1st premium, is awarded to Michael Crosby, flavored apple, cultivated extensively in West \$15 Cambridge, and called the 'Coney Apple'. From to Nalaum Hardy, John Prince, Esq. Royal Apples, (good.) From \$10 S. Downer, Esq. Natural apples; small, handsome, to Luther Cham- and said to be very prolific. From George C. \$7 Eaton, 'Russet Sweetings,' very fair, keep late, to Adam Fay, \$5 and said to have been raised from seed in Peters-

sion were given) to congratulate the community | Pears. - From John Prince, Esq. Benrré d'Roi, on the improvements in the art of making Butter Spanish Bon Chretien, and Winter Auchan. The and Cheese, but in truth for the last few years, Committee had doubts about the correctness of the Cheese has been rarely capable of sustaining the last name, on the ground that the fruit was a premium, and the Butter of no remarkable or much better than the description of Pomological uncommon excellence; nothing better than what authors would indicate. From Jeremiah Colman, every farm in the commonwealth might and ought Esq. of Newburyport, Pears, names unknown. to produce, and where there is, as in many places From E. Phinney, Esq. Doyenne Gris, from im- more fishing craft. there may be, a well constructed dairy room, pur- ported Tree. From Doct. S. A. Shurtleff, Virgouified by a running stream, stock selected for rich leuse, (Poire d'Glace) not in eating. From S. G. milk, sweet pastures, clean and thorough milkers Perkins, Esq. Doyenne d'Hyver, a good fruit and hills of potatoes as follows; 1st 423, 2d, 425, 3d and makers, butter might be offered, far surpassing worthy of cultivation; for description see Bon 216, 4th, 175, 5th, 172-total, 1049.

gland Farmer.

West Springfield, November 2, 1830.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.-

DEAR SIR-I have this day put into the Stage Office at Springfield, a small box containing 8 or 10 Pears, known to me by no other name than the Bagpipe. The scions were sent to me by Col. Thomas Forrest, late of Germantown, Pa., and formerly a member of Congress from that State. He informed me that it was a native fruit-that it originated on his farm, and that he had given it \$10 the above name. He spoke of the pear as excelling almost all others in his estimation, and of the tree as a good bearer.

I esteem it as a very valuable fruit, and have considered it a great accession to my assortment, which is small, the more so, as it was wholly unknown to any person here, who has seen or tasted it. It may not be a new kind to the members of the Society, but if it should be, and any person should wish for scions, it will give me pleasure to furnish them, at the proper season, to the extent of my means.

The fruit which I have sent you, is a fair sample-not a selection of the largest pears, but a just average of the whole produce. It is not so large this season as common-indeed the season has proved unfavorable with me for all kinds of pears. I am, very respectfully,

Your friend and servant, SAMUEL LATHROP.

The Committee have carefully examined the fruit, and have identified it to their satisfaction as the Holland Green, No. 26, of Cox, to whose description Mr Lathrop is referred, Col. Forrest must have been mistaken in its being a seedling, or have sent scions of the Holland Green for those of the 'Bagpipe.' The Holland Green has been produced for several years by one of the Committee. In all seasons it has been bad; he therefore came to the conclusion that it was unfit for our climate, and regrafted his trees, as did others who had raised the same fruit. The pears sent to the Society by Mr Lathrop, were of fine flavor; and in the warm soil of Springfield, and in New York and Pennsylvania, it is no doubt a very desirable fruit.

From Mr Otis Pettee, of Newton, llyslop Cling-

stone Peaches. A melon was also exhibited, which was taken from the Vine in Spain early in September. The flavor was good, and the seeds were distributed ROBERT MANNING. for cultivation.

POTATO ONIONS.

This curious variety of the onion is very early and mild. They should be planted in common dry situations, in the autumn,-covered over about two inches deep in gardens. The small ones should be planted out 4 inches apart-the large ones 12 to 14. They are generally ripe about the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

It is stated that there were in Boston on Monday, 18 ships, 6 barks, 86 brigs, 162 schooners, and 58 sloops, total, 330; exclusive of 200 or

Mr John Reid, of Halifax, Vt. took from fig.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We have received the Address recently delivered before the South Carolina Agricultural Society, by JAMES CUTHBERT: also one delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Mr Cook ;-and that before the Albany Horneultural Society, by Doct. BECK-extracts from each of which will appear in the New England Farmer as soon as our columns will admit. Several communications are on file, and will seen appear.

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from balt to full blooded Merinos. Among them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass CYRUS FORD. Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830. 31.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseriesraised within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 per thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can be given as far back as Hubbach, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals, For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortnent of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be urnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with bexes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds nostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as hey can be produted in this country, of equal quality, leatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with hort directions on each package for its culture and unagreent-warranted to be of the growth of 1830, nd of the purest quality.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.



For sale at the Kennick Nurseries in For sale at the Kennick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherrics, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant ushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Vilmot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seedling, do.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy ees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and bouble Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum cacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or ree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalis, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do. do. Honeysuckles, id a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c, &c. Many of e above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES by the 100 or 1000-for antations.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, either singly or by the 100, reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Ken-CK, NEWTON, and transmitted by the daily mail, or nerwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the ew England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained atis, will be promptly attended to. But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and

amine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their 'n selections. Trees, &c, will be delivered in Boston free of expense

transportation, when ordered; and when particularly sired, they will be packed in matts with either clay or es for sea or land transportation. entD Oct. 8.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, two prentices. Those from the country would be preferred. ply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Seed re, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT. For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old. price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor, They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Mary-Land, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season -and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr Seaver, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts. Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & 'o. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HVACINTHS -(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 ets. to \$1 00 each.

TULIPS-splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts, each \$1 00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100-an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the nost splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts.

JONQUILLES-sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS-fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extaa sized roots, 25 ets. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each-per dozen, \$1,00

SPRING CROCUS-of all colours, 6 cts. each-50 ets, per dezen,

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagen or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety. Black Hamburg,

Napoleon,

Bland,

White Chasselas,

Golden Chasselas,

Black Constantia,

Red Chasselas.

Black Cape, White Muscadine, Golden Muscat,

Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape) Careline

Ferrel. 8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old Isabellas. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open

ground. Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 71 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be

made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Grape Vines.

The Subscriber effers for sale at his Garden, the following Grape Vines.

White Frontinge,

White Corinthian,

White Chasselas,

Chasselas de Fontainbleau.

Black Hamburg, Black Cape, ters. Black Frankendaldt. Esperione, Muscat of Alexandria,

Isabella, Grizzly Muscat, Red Frontinae, Red Chasselas. Purple Muscat, Red Constantia. Golden Chasselas, &c.

Bar Sur Aube, Parsley leaved, Cioutat, Early Oyal, Thomery Vines.

These Vines are from one to four years old, with fine roots and fit for planting immediately. The black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, and the Coriothian, were sent to the subscriber by Sir Joseph Banks, from Kew Gardens, and are known to be genuine, the original plants having all borne fruit for many years. The tine Black Hamburgs from Mr Breed's Vinery, which were so much admired at the Horticultural dinner this season were raised from the subscriber's vines. Orders left at the Gardon or with the subscriber, will meet due attention. Plants may be seen at the Garden.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

N. B. A few Pear Trees of the new species, both of this country and Europe, are also offered for sale; among which are the Angueleme, the Siculle, and the Colmar

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam

Grey Brown, half Collebs and half Galloway, No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty. half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Wanted.

A young woman from the country, from 20 to 25 years of age, to de the work in a small family in this city. An active, faithful woman, will meet with kind treatment and good wages. Apply at this office.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A good collection of Lily Ruets, viz .- the Tiger, (spetted) Martagon, (spotted) Orange, and White Lilies. These make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots, and should be planted in rich soil, four inches deep, measuring from the top of the hulb. The small roots be-low the bulb, are perennial. Martagon Lilies grow from five to seven feet high, and produce from fifteen to twentyfive very delicate flowers on a stalk. The White Lily grows to the height of three to four feet, and produced large, white, fragrant flowers. The whole are easily cultivated, and are well calculated to beautify a border.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Nov. 8. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 4246 Cattle, 4140 Sheep, and 776 Swine. Prices-Beef Cattle-From \$3,25 to 4,371; we noticed

a few taken at \$4,50. Barrelling Cattle- for Mess. \$3,50, No. 1. \$3 a 3,08, No. 2, \$2,66 a 2,75.

Sheep .- We noticed a few lots only-one lot for \$1,25, one for $1,37\frac{1}{2}$, one for 1,50, one for 1,75, and one for 2,10-a few cosset wethers were taken for \$5,50.

Swine .- We noticed one entire lot of 250 at 3 kc; one let of 150 Sows and Barrows, at 4c; one of 50 large Barrows, at 45c; one of 36 selected Barrows, Shoats, at 4\$c; one of 20 selected Sows, Sheats, at 3\$c-at retail, 4½ for Sows, 5c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

The following beautiful lines, by N. P. Willis, illustrate the most interesting engraving in the Youth's Keepsake for 1831. We have never seen a better Juve-uile annual than this volume.—Mass, Jour. and Trib.

TIRED OF PLAY.

Tired of play! Tired of play!
What hast thou done this live long day?
The birds are hushed, and so is the bee.
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering caves,
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves—
Thylight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it, beautiful one?

Playing? But what hast then done beside, To tell thy mother at eventide? What promise of morn is left unbroken? What kind word to thy playmates spoken? Whom hast thou pitted, and whom forgiven? How with thy taults has duty striven! What hast thou learned by field and hill—By greenwood path and by singing rill?

There will come an eve to a longer day. That will find thee tired—but not of play! When thou will lean as thou leanest now. With drooping lumbs and aching brow. And wish the shadows would faster creep. And long to go to thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thine aching brow, Were as free from sin and shame as now -Well for thre if thy lip could tell A tale like this of a day spent well, If thise open hand hath reheved distress-It the pity bath sprung to wretchedness-If thou hast forgiven the sore offence, And humbled thy heart with penitence-If Nature's voices have spoken to thee With their holy meaning cloquently-If every creature hath won thy love, From the creeping worm to the brooding dove. And never a sad, low-spoken word Hath plead with thy buman heart unheard-Tuen, when the night steals on as now, It will bring relief to thine aching brow, And with joy and peace at the thought of rest, Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

A Transparent watch,—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, constructed of very peculiar materials, the parts being principally formed of nock crystal. It was made by M. Robellier, and is small in star. The internal works are all visible; the two teethed who label are of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal, and at all the axes turn oursides. The escapement is of stap, hore, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its spring of 2.44. The regularity of this watch as a time keeper, is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal in the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shows to what a state of perfection the art of cutting precious stones has been carried in modern times.—Quarterly fournal of Science.

Account of Dawel Wilson.—This singular to lividual was one of the caliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a faw years past, he resided a few miles south of Port Williams, at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill Creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remakable, than the character of the individual himself, and all Leould learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments, simply, with no out-house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives, and the father of fortre-six children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six nehes. His muscular frame and strength of constitution, even to have defied the decay of years, or hardships and buildings of a backwoods life.—The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being so far as pacticable, and they represent his tibs, unlike those of his tellow mortals, separate and distinct, but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of hone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a 'strong box,' delying all attacks of foes from without.

At the age of 96, he was in the enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing. He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age, he could perform more labour than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some 5 or 6 years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build himself a new habitation, plant a new colony, and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children of the new stock.—Baltimore Farmer.

Gu-Betweens.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between—by which I mean that creative who carries to the ears of one neighbour every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vite officiousness, he makes that porson effective, which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The French sawyers in Paris put one end of their saw upon the ground, and the other against their breast. They then take up a stick of wood in their hands, and move it across the saw until it is divided. In vain has an American r-peatedly attempted to teach them the use of a wooden horse in sawing: they have only laughed at him; and because none of their sticks are large, have preferred to tollow the custom of their fathers.

American Cotton goods are now exported to Calcutta with great profit, and materials for our manufactures are received here from there. The Raleigh Register say—

'In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, New York, he states that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods, to sell them to better advantage.'

Women are greatly deceived when they think that they recomend themselves to the other sex by an indifference to religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious feeling with softness and sensibility of chart. At least we always consider the want of it a proof of that masculme spirit, which of all your faults we distlike the most. Besides, men consider your religions such elections which they are most censily interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted with what they say.—This, to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient check

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, it boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, out also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the sout, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shou the approach of every thing hurful.

To CURE Some Eyes.—'Good morning landlord,' said a man the other day as he stepped into a tayern to get something to drink.

'Good morning, sir,' replied mine host-'how de you de ?'

^cOh, I don't know,' said the man, raising his goggles and wiping away the rheum, '1'm plagued most to death with these here pesky sore eyes, I wish you'd tell me how to cure em.'

'Willingly,' said the merry host,—'Wear your goggles over your mouth; wash your eyes in brandy—and Fil warrant a cure,'—,V. Y. Cons.

A few questions asked and answered, according to our way of thinking.

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

Who is the best Lawyer? Not he who makes the most writs, or gets the most money. But he who has the most knowledge, and uses that knowledge honestly.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who rides the frace till he sees which side is the strongest, or who intrigues with the ignorant, the ricious, and the profligate, to get himself into office. But he who reads candidly, inparts the information he has acquired honestly, and is faithful in all situations.—V. II. Post.

Overfeeding.—Most persons act as though the strength, vigor and health of the body rise in proportion to the load of food they are capable of foreing daily into the stomach; and hence overfeeding is the common error, at least, in our country. A slight deficiency of food is, however, far less injurious than too great an amount. The old maxim if health be your object, rise from the table before the appetite is sated, is founded in truth and though the epicture will sneer at it, yet wer he wisely to adhere to it, he would save himselfrom many a gloonly hour of pain and suffering

When the stomach is not laboring under discase, and the individual is otherwise in health, the natural appetite is one of the best guides—the only one, indeed, as to the time for cating, as well as to the quantity of food that may, and ought the taken: we should cease from eating the moment it is satisfied.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connects with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 Nor!
Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a ne and casy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases ar accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes at symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies en ployed for the cure in every ease; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquis knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the annal functions in health, and showing the principles of which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly surgeon, and Memby of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price §12

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1830. No. 18.

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

Mr Fessenden-Many persons who have cultivated the common Double Purple, and Double White Althea Frutey, and found them too delicate to support the winter uninjured, are not aware that there are other kinds far more hardy; several of which, having originated in this vicinity, These are the Double Blue Striped, and the these are the Deep Red, and the Carnation Striped, branch of national industry.

While on the subject of Ornamental Trees, &c, I will mention some others that are of a very ineresting character.

Magnolia Cordata, or Yellow Twice Flowering Magnolia-This is one of the most admired speies of its class, and will flower freely at the reight of two feet, and continue to do so until it orms a tree of considerable size. It is highly ineresting from being the only species with flowers f this color; and the more so, from its producing hem twice in each season; once in May, and gain in August, whence it has obtained the title disease, as I have two instances before me. f'Twice Flowering Magnolia.' It is perfectly f Maine.

Magnolia Obovata, or Chinese Purple Flowering lagnolia .- This is esteemed for the uncommon chness and beauty of its flower, which, in the ouse are produced in March. They are bell taped, of a delicate violet purple outside, and hite within, from which circumstance it is somenes called the 'Two Colored Magnolia.' It suports our winters unprotected in the vicinity of ew York, and perhaps may do so farther north. sometimes produces flowers a second time in e month of August.

Magnolia Conspicua-Chandelier Magnolia, or dan .- This has very large flowers of a pure lite color, very splendid in appearance, and in ape like a chandelier. In the house it flowers March, but will support our winters unprotect-

. A tree is mentioned by the London Horti-Itural Society, as growing at the seat of Mr raham Hume, in England, which is 14 feet

wers in one season.

Silver Leaved Abele .- This tree is highly calcued to ornament pleasure grounds, &c. It atas to a large size, and is of quick growth; but great beauty consists in its foliage, of a fine en, on the upper surface, and of a perfectly ite silvery hue on the under side. The leaves ing supported by slender petioles, are easily tated, and hang quivering, with the least eze, like the trembling aspen; and the green white surfaces of the leaves mingled thereby,

is of the most rapid growth and flourishing ap- my old trees, and seek in the new varieties of Eupearance, and at present is very much in request for ornamental grounds, &c.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnwan Botanic Garden,)

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN-The following observations have become completely naturalized to the lo- are contained in a letter received from a very incality, and I think will support your winters also. telligent amateur Horticulturist, in New York, which I have no doubt you will think with me, Double Pheasant Eye. There are also some merit an insertion in the New England Farmer single varieties, which are very beautiful and The writer has given the subject much attention, showy, and which I have never seen elsewhere, and is eminently qualified to pronounce an opinion they having originated here-the two finest of upon any and all matters apportaining to this

DORCHESTER.

DESTRUCTION OF PEAR TREES, &c.

'I have been led to doubt the theory of the destruction of the old pear trees, by the insect, as stated by Dr Fiske, and Gov. Lincoln, and as yet consider the insects only as the attendants of dead

'1st, Seedlings grafted on seedlings are not infeeted, as far as I can learn.

4 2d. Seedlings on old stocks are subject to the

'3d. In no instance have I found the worm in ardy, and will withstand the winters of the State a fresh diseased tree in the wood, nor in the green

> '4th. That in some cases the centre of the wood appears to have begun its decay,

'5th. That the decay of the bark begins in the lower part of the limb, or trunk, but the decay of the leaves commonly at the end of the branch. and the leaves are frequently dead, while the bark is still fresh several feet below.

66th. That cutting off the diseased limbs appears only to have the effect of severe lopping, in the ordinary diseases of trees, to strengthen a few vigorous limbs; but this relief is here partial. have preserved a limb in one instance, alive, and in bearing four years, but this year it perished.

'7th. That neighboring trees do not appear to take the disorder indiscriminately. It began in my garden about seven years since, when two winter Bon Chretiens died. The year following a distant tree, the Early Blanquette, died. The next, a Little Muscat. Since then several others th, 15½ feet broad, and which produced 956 of unknown kinds in different situations have also died, but none of the St Michael's, and other kinds near them have suffered. This year, I find the Monsieur John,

> 'Sth. That girdling would not produce so rapid a decay as these trees have suffered. This is at least my present opinion. I purpose the ensuing year to make some experiments, unless I can find further satisfactory information on the subject, to supersede the necessity of such an examination.

'These are ALL imported trees of thirty years' sent a contrast which, at a distance, gives to standing. In a few years we shall be able to detree an appearance of being covered with nn- cide upon the question of the decay of these spees of holding its foliage late in the season.—It method of lopping, and burning the branches of required, than to keep the land drained, and cattle

rope and America, (on seedling stocks) a succession more premising.

'I have thrown my ideas together hastily, only for your remarks.

'The rain during the blossoming of my European Vines, destroyed the blossoms, so that I have had but few grapes this year. I have found as yet, no advantage from the application of sulphur, against Mildew, nor in Ross' preparation for the destruction of the worm in the peach tree.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenden-I see it stated in your Nov. 9th paper, that Mr Samuel R. Johnson's plum tree, that has produced about \$50 worth of fruit annually, is the Washington, or Bolmar plum. As the tree referred to was sent to him by myself, I think it proper to mention that it is the White Gage, sometimes called Prince's Gage, and raised from seed by my father, and not the Washington plum. By reference to your back files, you will perceive Mr Johnson stated the facts correctly in the original notice of the great product of his tree about two years since.

Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnman Botanic Garden,) November 9, 1830

CRANBERRIES.

The Barnstable Journal states that Capt. Henry Hall of Barnstable has for the last 20 years cultivated cranberries. He has now about an acre of ground under cultivation. For the last 10 years he has raised an average of 70 bushels, and in some favorable seasons 100 bushels,

Sandy bog-land is the soil best adapted to their growth, and it should be kept well drained .-Capt. Hall has a tract of about four acres enclosed, which he calls his 'Cranberry Yard,' of a damp sandy soil, surface nearly level, and, where not planted with cranberries, covered with rushes and swamp brush. The eranberry vincs were set around on the borders of the 'yard,' some on land, elevated two or three feet above the general level of the surface. The vines grow most vigorously, and the berries are of a better quality and more abundant where the soil is most sandy and damp. In very dry seasons, the cranberries are liable to be eaten and destroyed by worms; but, in general, are, under skilful management, as certain a crop as any kind of grain or garden vegetables.

The manner of transplanting is simple. Holes are dug four feet apart; only they are made deeper disease in two Jurgonelles, in the Virgouleuse, and than for corn: into each of these, sods of vines are placed. The cranberry has creeping roots, spreads very rapidly and in three years from the time of planting will entirely cover the ground. If the land is overgrown with bushes they must first be removed; but it is not necessary to destroy rushes, for the cranberry vine will do it in a few years, When the land is very low or covered with a thick growth of weeds and rushes, Capt. Hall practises spreading over it a quantity of beach sand before tree an appearance of being covered with nn-cus flowers. This tree has also the advan-cus, and until then, I shall continue my usual planting. The fall is the best season for trans-cus, and until then, I shall continue my usual planting. No other cultivation is performed or is 20 cents per bushel.

from his farm in Lincoln, this season, 400 bushels that the usefulness and value of the ox, for labor, of Cranberries, which he sold in this city, last week, for \$600.

Committees for the Cattle Show of the Worcester Agricultural Society, Oct. 13, 1830.

On Ploughing.

Goorge A Tufts, of Dudley, Chairman, Ebenezer D. Ammidown, Southbridge, Jonathan P. Grosvenor, Paxton, John Bachellor, Grafton, Benjamin Harrington, Princeton.

On Milch Cows and Fat Cattle.

Joseph G. Kendall, of Leominster, Chairman. Lewis Barnard, Worcester, John Whitney, Princeton, Luther Chamberlain, Westborough, Charles Mirick, Princeton.

On Working Oven.

Samuel Mixter, of New Braintree, Chairman. Seth Davenport, Mendon, Benjamin Munroe, Northborough, Thomas Drury, Jr., Ward, John Wadsworth, Barre.

On all other Neat Stock.

Daniel Henshaw, of Worcester, Chairman. Daniel Tenney, Sutton, Henry Sprague, Charlton, Samuel Sawyer, Sterling, Josiah Gleason, New Braintree.

On Sheep.

William M. Towne, of Worcester, Chairman. Thomas Bottomly, Leicester, Benjamin N. Child, Worcester.

On Swine.

Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Chairman. Cyrus Leland, Grafton, Lewis Bigelow, Worcester.

On Butter and Cheese.

Jonas L. Sibley, of Sutton, Chairman. Phineas Gleason, Westborough, Seth Caldwell, Barre.

On Manufactures of Cotton, Wood, and Flax. William S. Hastings of Mendon, Chairman, Calvin R. Stone, Shrewsbury, Amory 11. Bowman, New Braintree, Walton Livermore, Spencer, Ivers Jewett, Fitchburg.

On all other Manufactured Articles.

William Lincoln of Worcester, Chairman. Nathaniel Lakin, Paxton, Walter Russell, Ashburnham, Henry W. Miller, Worcester, Horatio Carter, Lancaster.

The Committee appointed to award Premiums on Working Oxen, ask leave to Report :-

That twentythree pairs of Oxen were entered opinion, that this part of the exhibition excelled distance. any preceding year in number, appearance and performance generally.

\$1,00 to 1,50 per bushel, and the cost of picking inhabitants have heretefore, on similar occasions, given proof of their skill in training Oxen for the Mr F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, has gathered draft. -It is so apparent to every practical farmer, consists so much in his docility and discipline under the yoke, that it is to be regretted, that competitors for the premiums are generally from a few towns only; and that the owners of good oxen in other towns should be found unwilling to bestow the small portion of time and labor necessary to prepare them to compete for a premium, when Boar. at the same time they would be doubly paid for their trouble by the increased value of their labor on the farm.

In awarding the premiums, the Committee had particular regard to the strength, equality of match, and docility of the cattle, as well as to minum for the best Sow, \$5. their size and appearance. The manner in which the labor was performed was so nearly equal as ascertaining who was entitled to premium. 10 to render it difficult to designate to whom the pre- (Pigs were offered for premium by Messrs Salismiums were justly due.

themselves, that the premiums ought to be awarded as follows:-

premium of twelve dollars.

To Simon Carpenter, of Charlton, the second premium of ten dollars.

To Leonard Woodbury, of Sutton, the third premium of eight dollars.

To Halloway Bailey, of Northborough, the fourth premium of five dollars.

Thomas Harback, of Sutton, would have had one of the premiums awarded to him; but it was made known to the Committee that he received the second premium on the same oxen last year; and therefore was not entitled to any except the

> By order of the Committee. SAMUEL MIXTER, Chairman.

The Committee on Swine submit the following Report:

Your Committee have been highly gratified in the examination of the various animals which have claimed their particular attention as a Committee on Swine .- The Hog was introduced into this country by the first discoverers of this western world, and is a native of all the temperate climates of Europe. From the excellence of its flesh-its prolific nature-its quick fattening properties-it may, with great propriety, be considered as one of the most profitable and advantageous of domestic animals. Such seems to be the opinion of the practical farmers of Worcester County. Although a portion of the pens allotted to Swine were filled with fine animals-still there were none exhibited from any town in the County except Worcester. Not that the farmers do not appreciate the value and importance of Hogs, ashes of peat is an important manure, and Dr but do not exhibit them in consequence of the Deane, asserted that it had three times the value trouble and inconvenience of driving or bringing of wood ashes. Fifteen bushels are recommended them any considerable distance. Your Committee for an acre, used as a top dressing. It is an exare however confident that there might have been cellent manure for cold lands; and for all crops for premium—(almost twice the number that was a much larger exhibition of Swine of a superior on dry soil, which require much heat to bring entered last year)-and the Committee were of quality, without bringing them any considerable them to maturity. They should be sowed by

from injuring the vines. The cranberries sell from mium from a few towns in the County, whose in England from whence the race was imported. The Bedford English Whites or English Broad Backs, introduced into this country by the Duke of Bedford, and sent by him as a present to Gen. Washington. Dr Fiske has had the breed about 10 years. The mother of the family obtained the first premium here 2 years ago. From this breed the best Hogs in New England originated. Your Committee are of an opinion although this animal had no competitor-that the Hon, Oliver Fisk, is entitled to the first premium of \$5,00 for the best

> There was but one Sow in the pens. She was offered for premium by Mr Elisha Flagg of Worcester. A very beautiful animal and possesing in an eminent degree the fine quality of a profitable Hog. The Committee award to Mr Flagg the first pre-

On Pigs your Committee had more difficulty in bury and Williams; 2 Pigs by Artemas Ward, After occupying the short space of time allotted Esq.; 2 by Mr Elisha Flagg, and 2 by Capt. John them for the examination, the Committee satisfied F. Clark. Your Committee were at a loss to ascertain to whom the premium should be awarded-but after a considerable deliberation, have To Benjamin Woodbury, 2d, of Sutton, the first awarded it to Messrs Salisbury and Williams for the best Pig, \$3.

Two premiums provided by the Society have not been awarded for the very best reason-because there were no animals exhibited for them.

Your committee had no inconsiderable difficulty n coming to the result on Pigs, such was the competition. They have endeavored to do their duty faithfully-if they have satisfied their fellow citizens, it is all they wish for. On former occasions the Society have been highly entertained with the interesting and witty reports of able and ingenious gentlemen. Your Committee would not shrink from going the whole hog on this occasion, as they feel confident that no former exhibition has merited a stronger and warmer approbation of the animals, considering the number exhibited. than the present.

It is not, however, the wish of the Committee to bore you with a long report—and will close our remarks-having alluded to the most useful and profitable breed of hogs-by congratulating the Society upon this occasion that after a careful attention, to our duty, we have not witnessed a single specimen of that unprofitable and slovenly breed of animals sometimes delicately called Hogs, by our charitable neighbors across the waters, who walk on two legs-and the Committee flatter themselves that the breed is nearly or quite extinct in New England,

ISAAC DAVIS. LEWIS BIGELOW, Committee CYRUS LELAND. [To be continued.]

Peat Ashes .- It has been found by trials that the hand, as they can thus be more evenly spread. There was but one Boar in the pens, so that It may be done in winter with the least danger of the competition with this animal did not long hurting plants by its heat. If sown in summer The Committee were gratified to observe an puzzle the Committee. This animal offered by it should be just before a rain, by which it would increase in the number of Oven entered for pre- Hon. Oliver Fish is of the Bedford breed-called be deprived of its burning quality. These asker

peas, &c, as they make the vines too luxuriant.

Sir Humphrey Davy, observed that 'Peat ashes are used as a topdressing for cultivated grasses, particularly sainfoin and clover,' and we find that peat ashes are very commonly used in Great Britian for manure.

From the York, [Pa.1 Republican.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

The Hou. R. Rush, has sent to our office some parcels of remarkably fine wheat, accompanied with the letter which will be found below. Any of our York County farmers who feel disposed to try it, will be supplied by calling at this office, as it is the desire of Mr Rush that it should be distributed among them,

York, Oct. 19th, 1830.

DEAR SIR-I beg leave to send you herewith a few samples of wheat, originally from Syria, afterwards raised in England, and new, as far as I am informed, in our country. Its quality is said to be very fine, and its productiveness very great. I place the samples, regretting that they are not larger, in your hands, to be given away to such of our farmers of York County as you think may feel a disposition to make trial of them upon their farms. I have ventured to give it the name of the 'Bexley Wheat,' having received the first samples of it from Lord Bexley in England, who friend Col. Maynadier, of Annapolis, Maryland, under whose cultivation in that neighborhood, it has, on a single trial, succeeded wonderfully.

In the hope that it may prove useful among us,

I remain very respectfully Yours, &c.

RICHARD RUSH.

T. C. HAMBLY, Esq.

Editor of the York Republican.

From the Daily Chronicle.

SAUERKRAUT, OR SALTED CABBAGE,

It is only 10 or 15 years since this article was introduced on board British ships of war, as an article possessed of valuable anti-scorbutic properties .-Experience proving it to be valuable for the above mentioned qualities, it is still retained in their supplies. It has long been in use on board of German and Dutch national vessels, as well as merchant ships, the crews of which, even during the longest voyages, remain perfectly free from scorbutic complaints. From time immemorial, it has formed a avorite standing dish to the robust inhabitants of he north of Europe during their long and rigorous vinters. It is recommended by cheapness, saor, salubrity and simplicity of preparaton. Cabbage should be taken that has sustained two or which will be found equal to the American, hree white frosts previous to being gathered; sound, mnerfect leaves should be carefully removed, each read divided, and the stalk cut out : then sliced ine with an instrument made for the purpose; a uitable tub, barrel shaped, should be prepared. After cutting, it should be salted with the proporion of a pint of fine salt to the bushel of cabbage, vell intermingled, which may then be gradually acked in the tub, pressing it continually with an ppropriate wooden rammer. It should then be fameter than the tub, and a weight of 20 or 30 lbs. season.

are said to have a better effect on winter than on placed on it. In two weeks it will undergo the summer grain; and not to be good for beans, acetous fermentaton, when it will be fit for use. Attention should be paid it every week, to skim the froth from the brine, to wash the board, stone, and sides of the tub. When Sauerkraut is taken out of the tub to cook, it should always be washed with fresh water and cooked without the addition of any other vegetable. A piece of fat porkbeef-or a fat goose, enclosed with the Sauerkraut in a close tin vessel, and stewed three hours, forms an excellent dish, and is the more valuable as it can be had at the seasons of the year, and under eircumstances that vegetables cannot be procured.

From the Newburyport Herald.

As the time for laying in cider has come, I would observe, that mustard seed put into new eider will keep it much better than any other thing I have tried. I put a half pist common mustard seed into a harrel of new cider; and let it remain on the lees without drawing off, till it was all used, and it kept perfectly sweet till the last-not the new sickly sweet, but more like mellow old wine : the cider tasted a little of the mustard, but some gentlemen who drank of it thought it was improved by it. As the last year was the first time I put in the seed, I cannot say that it will always have the same effeet; but so simple a thing is worth trying for my cider was decidedly the best I ever had.

We can add our own testimony in confirmation obtained it from Syria, as I understood. When of the above. We took two barrels last season from at Washington, I gave a small quantity to my the same pressing, and put half a pint of mustard seed in one of them as soon as fermentation commenced, and bunged it up tight. The other barrel was carefully treated in the common mode, letting the fermentation go on as long as anything was discharged from the bung hole, and than stopping it tight. That in which the mustard seed was put, was decidedly the brightest, clearest, and finest flavored cider we ever saw, and was so adjudged to be by all our friends who tasted it, and continued so to the last, -some of it remaining late in the spring, while the other barrel became hard and unpalatable, being very ordinary in its quality, and remains undrunk in our cellar to this day .- Ed. Wor. Spy.

> Maine State House .- The pillars of the colonnade of this new edifice at Augusta, eight in number, elegantly wrought of granite, have been raised. They are 21 feet in length, exclusive of the base and capitals, 101 feet in circumference at the bottom and 9 at the top, and weigh 10 tons each. The outside of the building will be finished before side to Dighton, till a depth of ten feet of water shall be

We observe in the Halifax Recorder of October 23, a person advertises, as just received from Liverpool, '100 pieces of Sattinets, assorted colors. is a novel style of puffing off English manufacturcompact heads should be chosen, the green and ed goods, but one, we dare say, that the venders find expedient, if not necessary.

> The revival of business in Boston is universal: every trade-every branch of business feels it. The city wears a cheerful aspect, the stores are let at advanced rents, and everything shows life and activity.

Large quantities of copperas have been manuovered with a circular board, two inches less in factured at Hubbardston, in this State, the past covery is not a new one.

The following pithy article from the New York Journal of Commerce expresses, probably, the feelings of a majority of the community upon the Militia System: Nat. Argis.

DOWN WITH THE TYBANT! Now is the time to get rid of the adious, useless, and oppressive militia system with which we are burdened. Now is the time! The merchants are against it -the working men are against it-the whole community are against it. What more is wanting? Simply to have this united feeling express itself in some visible, tangible shape; so that it may tell upon the decisions of the next Legislature.

Down, we say, with the tyrant! It interferes with the pursuits of industry-corrupts the publie morals-operates as a tax upon the community of five million dollars per annum-is worse than uscless as a means of discipline and subordination -a barlesque upon patriotic feeling-and a libel upon the military spirit of the nation. Fellow citizens! when danger approaches, every man of us will enter the ranks like good soldiers; we will cheerfully submit to be drilled from day to day. and week to week, if need be; we will march to the combat with gallant hearts and determined spirits; and the country shall say that we have done our duty. It is not that we shrink from any necessary burden, in short, which as good citizens it becomes us to hear; but we have some pride left, both for ourselves and our country; and therefore we say, down with this hateful, useless, ridiculous, militia system,

Mrs Eliza Clasby, who keeps a boarding house in New York, has recovered \$800 of one William Brown in an action for slander. The less men have to say and do with female characters of any kind, the better.

Canal Survey -It will be recollected that a survey for a Canal between Weymouth and Taunton Rivers, with a view to connect the waters of Boston and Narragansett Bays, was begun and partially completed two or three years ago, by order of the General Government. The U States' Engineers were joined and attended in the survey by three Commissioners appointed by the Government of Massachusetts. This survey not having been fully completed, no report has ever been made to the Engineer Department at Washington. During the present season, another route has been surveyed by Col. Auderson, who commenced the former survey three years ago. We learn that the new route is to the westward of the former one, is somewhat shorter than the other, and affords greater facilities for the construction of a eanal. The summit level is at Howard's Meadow in Randolph; the route meets the Taunton River at Williams' Landing in this town, and thence is down the river on the west found in the river at low tide. The Engineers have already reached near that point, which is said to be not far from the 'Four Corners,' in Dighton. The new survey is for a canal sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, sufficient for coasting vessels, with a tow path also for horse boats; the locks to be 100 feet in length. We learn that the Engineers have become entirely satisfied as to the practicability of a canal of this description, after a thorough examination of the country, the adjacent ponds, &c. No doubt is entertained, we understand, as to the sufficiency of the supply of water. A favorable report from the Engineers may therefore be anticipated; but whether any thing will be done towards the construction of the canal during the administration of our veto President, is another and different matter .- Taunton Reporter.

The Wheeling Compiler, on the authority of recent experience by some of the shopkeepers of that place, recommends the use of hog's lard, in lamps, as a substitute for sperm oil. The light afforded by it is said to he fully equal to, and is much cheaper than sperm oil. The disFrom Prince's ' Pomological Manual.'

AMBRETTE. Quin, Roz. Tourn. Min. FOR.

Ambret, Ambrette, Winter Ambret. Evel. Trompe-valet, of some countries according to Quintinye.

Cheat-servant, synonyme according to Evelyn.

Ambrette d'hiver,

Ambrette aver épines,

Ambrette d'hiver avec épines, of various col-Ambrette grise,

Thorny .lmbrette, The first notice I have found of this fine pear is in the works of the celebrated De la Quintinve, published about the year 1690. He enumerates

three varieties of the Ambrette, viz. The Ambrette, ripe in November, December, and

January, a very good pear. The Ambrette of Bourgeuil, or Graville, ripe the thirteenth of October, an indifferent pear.

The thornless Ambrette, ripe in November, an

indifferent pear.

It is the first of these that is the subject of the present article, and strange as it may appear, the other two are not described by either Duhamel, Rozier, Miller, or Forsyth, or noticed in the Jardin Fruitier, or Bon Jardinier. This fine fruit is said to have derived its title from its musky odor, which has a strong affinity to that of the Sweet Sultan flower, called in France Ambrette.

In the description given by De la Quintinye, after first remarking that the Ambret or Ambrette and the L'Echasserie bear considerable resemblance to each other, he proceeds to comment on the differences that exist between them. The Ambrette, he states, is in point of shape a little flatter, and its eye sunk in a cavity, whereas the L'Echasserie has its eye or crown quite jetting out: their size is similar, and they resemble each other likewise in color, though the former is commonly of a deeper and ruddier hue, and the latter lighter and yellower, more especially when it becomes fully ripe. They are also nearly alike in their stems, and ripen at the same period. They greatly assimilate in the delicious qualities of the fruit when at maturity, in which respect however, the L'Echasserie partially surpasses the other. The flesh of the Ambrette is sometimes rather more of a greenish hue, its seeds blacker and in large cells, and its skin is usually a little more rough to the touch.

The L'Echasseric is occasionally knobbed or warty, but it is the wood which presents the most striking distinction, that of the Ambrette being extremely thorny and prickly, precisely like the wild trees seen in the hedges, which is not the case with the other; for although it shoots out some points, they are not however sufficiently sharp to prick the fingers as those of the Ambrette will do. M. De la Quintinye further remarks, that the L'-Echasserie had not made its appearance above twenty years, but that the Ambrette was already of ancient standing.

I will now proceed to give the description of it & detailed by Duhamel, and Rozier.

The shoots of the Ambrette tree are short, straight, and perfectly round, of a light grayish green line where shaded, and a gridelin color next the sun; the buds are large, rounded, very acute, turned off from the branch, the base that supports them projecting but slightly; the leaves The only difference he speaks of is in regard to are of medium size, not indented, but furrowed or wrinkled; the flower consists of oval petals, hole he fell into an error in his description, for all the mumber. It proceeded towards Brandon at the velo

lowed in the manner of a spoon, and the summits trees that I have seen or heard of, that have been of the stamens are light purple mingled with white; obtained from New Jersey, as the Ambrette or Tilthe fruit is two inches in diameter, and twentyfive ton pear, have indented leaves, and this fact, with lines in height; its form is rounded, and inclining the circumstance of their being devoid of sharp to oval, diminishing a little towards the stem, which is large, nine lines in length, and inserted in a very small eavity, whose circumference is swollen by some small protuberences; the head is very round, and the eye is placed in a slight depression surrounded by some small projections: the skin is whitish, and sometimes grayish, according to the soils; the flesh is greenish white, melting, and of a sweet, rich, and very pleasant flavor; the seeds are black and contained in broad cells, and the fruit begins to ripen in November, but keeps well till in February; the branches are thorny, and the tree may be propagated on the pear, but better on the quince. It delights in a dry warm soil, with a good exposition, and succeeds better as a standard than as a dwarf; in wet and cold soils the fruit is far inferior to that produced in more favorable situations,

ECHASSERY, Pr. cat. Mil, N. Dub. L'echasserie. Coxe. Pr. cat. 25 ed. Ambrette. Coxe. Fes. New Amer. Gard. Bezy de Chassery. Duh. syn. Mil. syn. Eschussery. For. Leschasserie, Quin. Evel. Mil. Forte longue d' huver, Besidery, Sandry. Quin. Evel. Echassete, ri Bezi de Chasseri. Roz. Winter green long. Evel. Winter long green. Mil. syn Wilding of Echassery. Yat or Yut pear. Besidery Landry, Mil. syn. Landry wilding, Tilton, of New Jersey.

at every joint, very much speckled (tiquee), gray on one side, and of a greenish gray on the other; the buds moderately large, longish, pointed, turned off from the branch, and have a small and very slightly projecting base; the leaves are long, narrow, somewhat wrinkled or furrowed, indented very partially, but coarsely; the flower is formed of oblong petals, each somewhat hollowed or spoon-shaped, and terminating in a plicate or plaited point; the fruit is round, approaching to oval, and diminishes in size towards the stalk, considerably resembling the Ambrette; it is generally two inches in diameter, and twentynine lines in height, but sometimes it measures no more in one direction than in the other; the stem is large, eight to fifteen lines long, inserted in a small cayity, which is commonly surrounded with some a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon small protuberances; the part next the head is disappear. New Bedford Courier. perfectly round, and the eye is there placed even with the fruit; the skin is a whitish green, but becomes of a yellowish face at maturity; the flesh is melting, of a sweet, musky, and very agreeable flavor; the seeds are brown, and the fruit ripens in November, and January; the tree may be ingrafted upon either the pear or the quince; it is productive and soon begins to bear fruit.

I have examined the subject very minutely, and have ascertained decidedly that this is the Ambrette pear of Coxe's work, a fruit of great excellence and held in the highest estimation,

thorns settles the question of identity satisfactorily.

Carious discovery—cause and remedy for carious teeth .- M. La Beaume, the medical electrician, has made a curious discovery, that the accumulation on the teeth termed 'tartar,' is occasioned by animalcula, which are visible on microscopic examination. According to this gentleman, they gradually burrow between the teeth and gums, penetrate the enamel, and enter the interior of the teeth, thereby producing the destruction termed 'caries,' and also tooth ache. Mr La Beaume, after numerous experiments, ascertained that the true malic acid (the purified acid of the crab apple) not only destroyed them, but dissolved the mucus collection which protected them. He therefore, recommends the teeth to be brushed every morning, and also the tongue, which, when loaded with foul slime, is covered with animalcula, with a lotion composed of malic acid and rose water, and afterwards with the prepared areca-nut charcoal, This mode of managing teeth is extremly beneficial, as it not only removes, and when used only once a week, prevents its reaccumulation, but cleanses the tongue and produces a relish for food. Its good effects on the tengue and palate, proceed in fact, from sympathy, or from a continuous influence transmitted to the stomach. The irritation produced by the animalcula, and offensive effluvia from them or their surrounding slime, probably of a feeal nature, are extended to the saliva glands; the consequence of which is, that their secretion is unhealthy, and no doubt, a very common cause of indigestion .-Hyppocrates, who, in all cases, paid particular attention to the state of the stomach, was of a similar opinion, that a perfect or good digestion depends The shoots of this tree are very slender, bending as much on the healthy state of the teeth, as on the sound condition of the digestive organs.

> Itching Feet,-Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part muriatic acid, mingled with seven parts water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. - The feet may be a little tender for

New Steam Carriage,-Extract of a letter from the Sheffield Iris, signed 'An Engineer,' 'Being last week at Lyon, I was induced from reports I had heard of a steam carriage, to visit the manufactory of Carlton and Galbee where I saw this beautiful piece of machinery perform its evolutions. In viewing this modern wonder of mechanies, the beholder is at a loss which most to admire, whether the beauty, yet the simplicity of its construction, the case with which it is guided, or the velocity of its movements. After going several times round the yard it took up a number of gentlethe indeuture of the leaf, and on this point I find men, and I had the good fortune to be one of the opened the valve for the heated air, which increased the speed to thirty miles an hour. The trees, gates, and houses, appeared to be retrograding at a most incredible velocity; the effects of which, was grand indeed; and after passing rivers, brooks and gentlemen's houses, it arrived at Brandon without any accident, in one hour and ten minutes from the time of its leaving Lynn, (a distance of twentyfive miles) which surpasses any thing that has been performed either on rail roads or turnpikes. It seems, therefore that more depends on the construction of the carriage than its running on rails.' -English paper.

Scratches in Horses.-This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular descripion of it. The remedy is simple, safe, and certain, n all cases which have come to my knowledge, lowever inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render he application convenient, and I never have known nore than two or three applications necessary to ffect a common cure. Turf Reg.

From the Maryland Gazette.

THE BITE OF THE SNAKE.

Sir-I observed in your paper of Thursday ist, a notice, extracted from the Boston Travelr, giving an account of a Mr Dunlap, one of the eepers of the New England Museum, having een bitten by a Rattlesnake. The probability , had not Mr Dunlap applied the 'cord' with the comptitude which he did, that in a few hours after ie accident, he would have been numbered with ie dead. Mr Dunlap, however would have saved mself much suffering, and have immediately aced himself beyond all danger, had he with the me promptness have sucked the wound after stening the ligature about his finger. The ignorit may start at this suggestion, but every intellient and well informed reader knows, that not e slightest inconvenience could have resulted to m from it. The late Professor Barton, of the niversity of Pensylvania, and successor of the er to be lamented 'Dr Rush in the department the Theory and Practice of Medicine,' in his etime tried the effect of the poison of the attlesnake upon himself, by taking it into his outh, fresh from the fangs of the reptile. It oved perfectly innocent, and was attended only th a slight pungency, which readily passed ray on riusing his mouth, (if I rightly recollect,) th a solution of common salt. It is to be reatted, that the efficacy of pressure upon the de of the wound nearest the heart' in cases here poisons have been infused into the blood by bites of snakes, is not more generally known, ie bite of the Asp, which is ranked among most poisonous of reptiles, it is said, may be idered harmless by the timely application of ligature and cupping glass. The editor of a tinguished scientific work in my possession 's, 'dreadful as the poison of the Asp, and ined of most vipers, is, it may be rendered only harmless by immediately applying forcible ssure on the side of the wound nearest the ut. In this way the cupping glass, ligature, , produce their beneficial effects.

Squashes .- The Baltimore Gazette states that garden of Mr William B. Trufant, of that in January.

city of twelve miles per hour. The fireman then town, has produced three full grown squashes!

BROOM CORN.

This crop has become a very important one in this part of the Connecticut valley. More acres were planted the last spring than in any previous season, but not far from one fourth of the brush. and the greater part of the seed, were destroyed by the early frosts. In consequence of the diminished quantity, increasing demand, and other circumstances, the price of broom-brush has advanced rapidly, and is now about 100 per cent higher than it has been for some years past. It is an object of speculation, and large quantities have been sold and re-sold within a short time. The price a few days ago was from 8 to 9 cents per pound; it is now 10 cents, and it is reported that some has been sold at a still higher rate. A man recently purchased 7500 pounds at 8 cents, and sold it immediately at 10 cents. We have heard of one hard casea farmer who planted several acres last spring, made a contract at the time of planting, by which he is bound to deliver all his brush at 5 cents per pound, which is only half the present price.

Hamp. Gazette.

Flasseed,-This article seems to be higher than usual-at least it brings more salt. Two bushels of American salt have been given in this place for one bushel of flaxseed.—Ibid.

STRAFFORD, (N. H.) CATTLE SHOW,

The Cattle Show and Exhibition of articles of Domestic Industry of the Strafford Agricultural Society was held at Gilmanton, on the 6th and 7th of October-We have not room for a detailed statement of the premiums &c. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the coming

Nehemiah Eastman of Farmington, President. Wm, Hale, ir, of Barrington, Ist, vice do, Jeremiah Wilson, Gilmanton, 2d, do do, Francis Cogswell, Ossipee, C. Secretary, Daniel Pickering, Wolfborough, Treasurer, John Ham, Gilmanton, R. Secretaru.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Augustus Rollins, Somersworth. Ezekiel Hayes, Milton. Daniel Tucker, Meredith Richard Furber, Centre Harbor. Paul Wentworth, Sandwich, Francis P. Smith, Ossinee. Elisha Rollins, Wakefield,

Geology.-Governor Crafts, in his late message to the Legislature of Vermont, recommended the subject of Geology and Mineralogy to public attention as a source of industry and wealth, Some of the papers in that state have warmly approved of this suggestion of their Governor, and proposed that a Lyceum in each town collect its own specimens and furnish a deposit for each for me; they are always willing to give me what they county Lyceum, by which means all the specimens could be named and described at the semi-annual meetings.

A late convention of the friends of education and general improvement in Utica, recommended that the second number of the Scientific Tracts, which treats upon Geology, be read in each town in the state, at meetings for appointing delegates they'll do as much for me as I have done for them. Squash Seed, deposited the present season in to attend an adjourned meeting of the Convention

The exhibition and explanation of a few Geoweighing together one hundred and fifty five pounds. | logical specimens at the various county conven-The length of the vine and branches was 368 ft, tions of teachers have induced and enabled very many of those who witnessed them, to introduce the subject into their schools, by which means several thousand children are now familiar with the common rocks and minerals which come under their observation.

> The experiments already made upon this subject, are proof that if Lyceums generally should make Geology a specific object of attention for a few months, the whole country would be theroughly explored, our resources in the mineral kingdom extensively developed, and new sources of industry and wealth opened to individuals and the public .- Traveller.

> Burns .- Equal parts of lime water and sweet oil mixed and incorporated, will form a kind of soap, which makes an excellent application for burns. It is said to be very efficacious in taking out the inflammation, as well as for healing the wounds caused either by burns or scalds.

> > From the Cherokee Phoenix. PHILOSOPHY.

Going into a bookstore the other day, I accidentally took up a new publication called 'The Frugal Housewife. Turning over the leaves, my attention was caught by the following story, which I thought was worth five shillings, the price of the book; accordingly I bought it, and now send the extract for publication.

'Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species; so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably, viz. that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman, to whom t have alluded, walks to Boston, from a distance of twenty miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains .-Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of 'shreds and patches,' coarse in the extreme.

'Why don't you come down in a wagon :' said I, when I observed she was evidently wearied with her long

'We han't got any horse,' replied she; 'the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n; and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread would come to. 'You have a busband, don't he do any thing for you?'

'He is a good man, he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn and specks the children's shoes. He's a kind husband as a woman need 'But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you,'

'Why ma'am I don't look at it in that light,' replied the thread woman; 'I consider that I've great reason to be thankful that he's never took to any bad habits.'

'How many children have you? 'Six sons and five darters, ma'am.'

'Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support !"

It's a family surely ma'am, but there an't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They are as good children as need be-all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure to bring it to me, ma'am.

'Do your daughters spin your thread?'

'No, ma'am; as soon as they are big enough they go out to service. I don't want to keep them always delvin can; but it is right and fair they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are

'Don't you think you should be better off, if you had

none but yourself to provide for? 'Why no ma'am I don't. If I had'nt been married, I should always have been to work as hard as I could, and now I don't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me; and I look forward to the time when

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson of that poor woman which I shall not forget.

ETHLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1830.

FALLEN LEAVES FOR MANURE, HOT BEDS, &C. In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. page 60, will be found 'Extracts from the Bath Society papers, with remarks by John Low-ELL, Esq. from which the following are selected.

'A correspondent of the Bath Society in England warmly recommends a species of manure for potatoes, which I think peculiarly applicable to our country, because easily attainable. It is the employment of mould and fallen leaves taken from the woods. This, the writer observes, he has found an excellent substitute for other manure. He found the potatoes raised in this way, much more mealy, and of a finer flavor, much finer than when produced by the application of ashes and dung; people, who have not the means of procuring much dung. This, he observes, can always be procured in woody countries, and in those which are not so, it may be obtained in bedges and ditches and in old ponds. If this be a fact and we have little doubt of it, since it is known that few substances are more favorable to vegetation than rotten leaves, and the soil formed by their decomposition, there is searcely a farmer in Massachusetts, who may not, by two or three days' labor, collect enough to plant all his potatoes, and thus save his manure for his corn and grass lands.

The leaves of trees are very valuable for the purposes of gardening and for fruit trees. Speechly, an eminent English gardener, gives the following account of his mode of using them:

After being raked into heaps, they should immediately be carried to some place near the hot house, where they must lie to couch. I generally fence them round with hurdles or anything else to keep them from being blown about the garden, in windy weather. In this place we tread them well, and water them, in ease they happen to have been brought in dry. We make the beap six or seven feet in thickness, covering it over with old mats, or anything else, to prevent the upper leaves from being blown away. In a few days the heap will come to a strong heat. For the first year or two that I used these leaves, I did not continue them in the heaps longer than ten days or a fortnight: but in this I discovered a considerable inconvenience, as they settled so much, when got into the hot house as soon to require a supply. Taught by experience, I now let them remain in the heap for five or six weeks, in which time they are properly prepared for the hot house. In getting them into the pine pits, if they appear dry, we water them again, treading them in layers exceedingly well till the pit is quite full. We then cover the whole with tan to the thickness of two inches, and tread it well till the surface becomes smooth and even. On this we place the pine pots in the manner they are to stand, beginning with the middle row first, and filling up the spaces between the pots with tan, In like manner we proceed to the next row, till the whole is finished; and this operation is performed in the same manner as when tan only is

'Thus prepared, they will continue a constant and regular heat for twelve months, without stirring or turning; and if I may form a judgment politic.

from their appearance when taken out, (being al- | MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ways entire and perfect,) it is probable they would continue their heat through a second year.' After some further details this writer observes, 'I believe oak leaves are preferable to those of any other sort; but I have found by repeated trials, that the leaves of beech, Spanish chestnut, and hornbeam, will answer the purpose very well. Haverhill, Marsh Pears, so called, a medium good It seems that all leaves of a hard and firm texture trees in general, are very unfit for this mode of

The superiority of oak leaves as a material for hot beds according to this writer, consists in the following particulars :- They always heat regularly; for during the whole time I have used them, which is nearly twentyfive years, I never once knew their heating with violence,

'The heat of oak leaves is constant; whereas and he considered it of great importance to poor tanners bark generally turns cold in a very short quality, and in fine eating. time, after its furious heat is gone off.

> There is a saving in point of expense, and deeaved leaves make good manure: whereas rotten tan is experimentally found to be of no value.'

> Green Peas in November .- We were presented, on Friday last, Nov. 12, by John Henshaw, Esq. of Roxbury, with a basket of Green Peas, being the third eron raised by him this season, in the open air, from our Early Washington Peas. The new vines are still green, and uninjured by the frost.

American Manufactures .- The brig Danube, cleared from Boston for South America last week, with 595 bales of American cotton cloth, measuring 413,000 yards,

Poultry .- Fowls of every sort may be profitably fed on boiled potatoes and meal, mixed. Hens which do not lay in winter should have access to pounded bones, oyster shells, or some other matter which contains lime, in some of its compounds, because something of the kind is necessary to form the shells of eggs, which are composed of MR J. B. Russell, the phosphate of lime.

Indian Corn .- It is stated in a letter from Paris, that in consequence of the total failure of the erops of Cobbett's corn in the vicinity of the French capital last season, very few experiments of the kind will be tried the next year. A farmer, near Rouen is said to have lost 15,000 francs by his speculation in this way, - Edinburgh Journal of

London Horticultural Society.—There were exhibited at a late meeting of this Society one hundred sorts of apples from Mr Hugh Ronalds. A bundle of asparagus consisting of 125 heads, weighing twentyeight pounds, from Mr Wm Robert Grayson, of Mortlake. A scarlet Brazilian pine apple from the garden of the Society. Asparagus, blanched in tubes from the garden of the Society.

Extraordinary Cabbage, - Jabez H. Hammond, has a cabbage in his possession, and ready to be shown, that has 24 good hard heads, that grew to one stump, and sprung from one seed. He thinks that this beats the Cow Cabbage .- Windsor Chr.

The papers in all our great commercial and manufacturing eities and towns, give us the cheering intelligence of a revival of business. It is like an electric shock, it reaches the whole body Grape, exhibited by him at the Hall, this season

Saturday, November 13, 1830.

Pears .- From Mr Burr, of Hingham, Holland Green Pears-were not of so fine quality and appearance as those exhibited on Saturday last, from Samuel Lathrop, Esq. From Mr Webster, of cating pear. A description of this pear, if a foreign are very proper; but soft leaves that soon decay, or native variety, &c, would be acceptable to the such as lime, sycamore, ash, and those of fruit Committee. From Mr William Pratt, Jr, large and very fair Chaumontelle Pears-not in eating, From S. Downer, Ambrette Pears-not in eating. These pears were exhibited to show the variation in form of this variety-some being in the shape of a duck's egg, and a cluster of four, resembling thin Jargonelle pears. Those exhibited grew on different trees, but the same variation may be found on the same tree. From Mr R, Manning, Bon Louis Pears, (Forsyth's 7th edition) of good

Apples .- From Mr Burr, of Hingham, a Seedling Sweeting, said to be a great bearer, and keeps well, flesh tender and erispy, flavor very pleasant. From Mr Manning, Menagere Apple, (of A. Parmentier's Catalogue,) also see Prince's Treatise, Fall Pippin, from Mr Floy's Nursery. Winesap Apples (Cox, No. 89.) Danvers Winter Sweet, or Eppes' Sweet. This fruit was of remarkable fine appearance, not a blemish could be discovered on the dozen exhibited. They were of medium size, bright yellow color, good flavor, and worthy of cultivation for our market-will keep from December to April, From Mr John Perry, of Sherburne, Native Sweet Russets; a good apple, and said to keep well.

Grapes.-From Mr John B, Russell, fruit of the Isabella, received from Mr Rufus Kittredge (Ports mouth.) with the annexed letter. The fruit exhibited was of the true kind, but not sufficiently ripe to have attained flavor.

Portsmouth, Nov. 12, 1830.

SIR-Six years ago 1 received some Isabelli grape vines from Prince's Nursery, from which l have distributed cuttings to many of my friends it this town. It not having fully answered our ex pectations, we have had some doubts of its being the true Isabella. Our doubts have been strength ened by comparing it with the figure in Prince! New Treatise on the Vine. They are much smaller, and not so oval. I have sent you a bunch and wish you to inform me by the bearer, if they are the Isabella. If not, what kind are they?

RUFUS KITTREDGE.

Nuts .- From S. Downer, a scion of the Shag bark Nut. This scion was set in the spring of 1826-it measured eight feet in length, and one inch in diameter at the foot,

Respectfully yours,

In behalf of the Committee,

SAMUEL DOWNER.

NOTICE.

A box of Dahlias, received from M. Faldermann of the Imperial Botanic Gardens of St Peters burgh,) will be distributed at the Hall on Saturday next. Also a bundle of cuttings (received from Mr Amos Perry, of Sherburne,) of the Native are at the Hall for distribution

New England Farmer's Alwanac, for 1831. Just published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his

Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor

of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

agricultural articles-a list of the civil others of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies-a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830-a complete Calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England-the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among he agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and handler's farm, in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce-621 cts per dozen. Oct. 1.

Rees' Cyclopedia,

American edition, revised, corrected, enlarged and dapted to the United States, in 47 volumes, quarto, inluding a large atlas, and 5 volumes of plates. This valable work, the labor of 20 years, is illustrated by eleven undred and fifty engravings, by the most distinguished rtists. (There are 43 plates upon agriculture alone, condining 394 figures; upon Natural History, including lotany, the number of plates exceeds 260.) The original ost of this work in boards was \$170, and will now be ild in elegant Russia half binding very low, if applied for on. Apply (post paid) at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Nov. 10, 1830.

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of varis grades from half to full blooded Merinos. em are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock ves, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a ck,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on acmmodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on apcation to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire unty, Mass. CYRUS FORD. Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830. 31.

Pear Scedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North irket Street-

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseriessed within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 per t usand, according to their size, &c. They will be suitry packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance.

Durham Short Horns.

for sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the cabrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac CFIX, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion c Agriculture. Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be en as far back as *Hubbach*, who was calved in 1777. is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. o, several Heifers bred from the same, of various g les, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. ialem, October, 1830.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

raders in the country who may wish to keep an assortit of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be nished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Blon, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to , containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds tly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as can be procured in this country, of equal quality. by done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with t directions on each package for its culture and eagement-warranted to be of the growth of 1830, of the purest quality.

🕅 Livar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. or sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported oved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which chave produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam y Brown, half Coelebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam b, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire ebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam ity, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves epeautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

wo imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. rs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurt-Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9. Culawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old. price 75 cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor. They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly bardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been xhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers: one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Marydescription of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Land, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season -and eleren younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr SEAVER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

Sulendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store. No. 52 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, and a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS -(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes;

from 12 cts. to \$1.00 each.

TULIPS-splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 cts, each \$1 00 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100-an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS-assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts. each

JONQUILLES-sweet scented, finest roots 12 ets

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS-fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extau sized roots, 25 ets. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS-fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts, each-per dozen, \$1,00

SPRING CROCUS-of all colours, 6 cts. each-50 cts. per dezen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragiant Lilies, 12 cts. each, I dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Grupe Vines.

The subscriber has for sale at his garden in Dorchester, the choicest variety of Grape Vines ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many of them are now in fruit, and purchasers are invited to call and make a selection. The following compose a part of the variety.

Napoleon,

Bland,

White Chasselas,

Golden Chasselas,

Black Constantia,

Red Chasselas,

Black Hamburg, Black Cape, White Muscadine,

Golden Muscat, Gore's, (a beautiful Black Grape)

Ferrol. 8 varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga. 400 two years old Isabellas. 1400 one " "

200 CATAWBA, or what has heretofore been considered the BLAND. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the Bland grape will not ripen in this climate, in the open

Orders by mail, addressed to the Subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 72 Congress-street, for any number of Vines from one to one hundred or more, will meet with prompt attention. Application may also be

made to Patrick Kennedy, at the garden.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1830. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	A COLUMN			FR	25	T	
	APPLES, new,	•	barrel.				50
	ASHES, pot. first sort,	-		116			
	Pearl, first sort,	•		1.33	90		
	BEANS, white,	•	bashel.			1	
	BEEF, mess,	•	barrel.		00		00
	Cargo, No. 1,	-	66		00		00
	Cargo, No. 2.	-	64	- 6	50	b	70
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.		14		13
	CliEESE, new milk,	•	4.6		6		i
	Skimmed milk,	•	4.6		3		0.5
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5			87
	Genesee,	-	- 11		62		75
	Rye, best,	-	66	3	50		75
	GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel		61		60
	Rye,	*	6.6		65		70
	Barley,	-	+ 6		60,		60
	Oats,	•	60		36		35
	HAY,	•	cwt.		60		70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	•	cwt.	13	00		
	HOPS, 1st quality,	-	4.6	12	00		00
	LIME.		cask.		70		7:
	PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.	2	75		U
ď	PORK, clear,	-	barrel.		00		()(
	Navy mess.		+4		25	12	
	Cargo, No. 1,	-			00	14	
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1	75	2	
	Orchard Grass,	*	**			- 3	00
	Red Top (northern)	-	11		62		75
	Lucerne,	•	pound.		33		38
	White Honeysuckle Clover,	-	4.	ŀ	25.		38
	Red Clover, (northern)	-			9		11
	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	+4		58		6.
	Mermo, full blood, unwashed	1,	44	į.	30		38
	Merino, mixed with Saxony	,	60		60		6.
	Merino, three foorths washo	d,	4.6		52		5.
	Merino, half blood,	-	- 11	i	45		56
	Merino, quarter,	-	4.6		37		40
	Native, washed.	-	6.6		36		38
	Pulled, Lamb's, firs, sort,	-	14		52		58
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort		14				45
	Polled, " spinning, first;	ort.		1			44
			1	1			
	PROVISION M	4.7	77 TO 10	•			

PROVISION MARKET.

COREECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clock of Fancuil-hall Market.) BEEF, best pieces, PORK, tresh, best pieces, whole hogs, . VEAL. 46 ..

MUTTON POULTRY .. BUTTER, keg and tob. Lump, hest, 6.0 dozen MEAL, Rye, retail bushel Indian, retail, FOTATOES. .. CIDER, [according to quality] barrel 1 00

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET .- Prices at Faneuil Hall Market - Cranberries, 1,50 per bushel - Potatoes, (raised in this vicinity) 20 to 30 cts. per bushel; (Eastern, from the coasters, 33 to 37½ cts.)—Cabbages, 37½ cts. per dozen-Cauliflowers, 121 to 25 cts. per head-Sweet Potatoes, 1,00 per bushel-Chestnuts, 1,75 per bushel-Shagbarks, 1,50 per bushel-Onious, 1,25 per barrel-Winter Crookneck Squashes, 1,00 per 100 lbs-Small Canada Squashes, 1,50 per 100 lbs.—Quinces, 2,00 per bushel. The market is also well supplied with Radishes, Lettuces, &c, though out of season.

Brighton Market-Monday, Nov. 15.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.] At Market this day 3573 Cattle, 6084 Sheep, and 1123

Prices—Beef Cattle—From \$3,25 to 4,37½. A few extra Cattle were taken for something more.

Barrelling Cattle-For Mess \$3,50, No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2,50 a 2,75.

Sheep.—Sales about the same as last Monday. We noticed lots sold as follows: \$1,33, 1,50, 1,58, 1.62\frac{1}{2}, 1,75, and 1,88-one lot of wethers were taken at \$2,50 a 2,75one lot of 11 Cosset Wethers, were taken at prices from

Swine .- A small advance on Shoats. We noticed one entire prime lot of 50 Sows and 80 Barrows, taken at 31c for Sows, and 42 for Barrows. Also another entire lot of 120, two thirds Barrows, taken at 47-16c; one or two lots of old Swine, at 4c at retail: large Shoats, 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows; small Shoats, 4½c for Sows, and 5½c for Barrows.

MISCELLANIES.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY.

How bright is the scene when the Autumn sun glowing, Spreads richness and plenty o'er mountain and vale! When the orchards and fields their ripe fruits are be-

And the Harvest hymn floats on the breath of the gale! And while the gay season our hearts foully cherish, Still shaded with sadness its visions appear; For they tell us of beauty which bloomed but to perish,-

That beauty which passed-with the Infantile Year! Where now are those sweets which fond nature discloses When first she assumes her gay mantle of green;

When Spring decks the fields with her garlands of roses, Or Summer's bright verdure enlivens the scene ?-They have passed-and, like beauty by age superseded, Grav AUTUMN has left them all withered and sere! They have fled, one by one, all unwept and unheeded. Too frail to abide, with the Ripening Year.

But bright is the livery which AUTUMN is spreading, To garnish the fields where the early flowers grew! A hardier race their rich perfumes are shedding, Of growth more majestic and ruddier bue! The fields and the brooks and the hedges are bordered With herbage and flowers to the Autumn winds dear; While the plains with rich cornfields and vineyards em-

broidered. Exult in the pride of the Bountiful Year.

And see, through the woodlands what hues are extending, As midst the sere foliage the arid winds blow!

How the crimson, the gold, and the scarlet are blending, And the purple, the green, and the orange tints glow ! But false are those colors, whose splendor thus heighten-The charms which fast verging to ruin appear !-As the hectic's deep flush oft the dying check brightens,

They mark but the flight of the Hastening Year! For soon shall the flowers to rude frosts be subjected, The orchards and fields their late joys shall deplore;

The herbage shall die on the plains unprotected. And Nature look gladsome and smiling no more!

And soon shall the long tedious nights be prevailing, The sun to the Tropic shall speed his career; While through the bare woodlands the piercing winds

Commence the sad moan for the Languishing Year. Salem Observer.

The facetious Mr. Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family, stating, at the same time, that the original name was O'Sheridan, humorously observed: 'No doubt of that, father; no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body.'

A writer in Blackwood, complaining of the march of intellect, says:

· Crossing Grosvenor-square, I was followed by one of those wretched beings who volunteer sweeping the pave. He had some ragged pieces of leather on his hand. The polite mendicant! As he held it out for the penny, "Excuse my glove,' said this Chesterfield of the mire.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus: 'It was a beautiful bright night-The moon made every thing as light us a cork.

Dancing .- 'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurb, but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants no fiddler to sweeten her.'

"Married Well."-There is not an expression in the English language more wretchedly abused than this married well; it is abused, because it is misapplied. When fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 properly used, it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the journ'y of life; a giving away early in the spring of years the affections of the heart; and a joining then of the sexes in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to each other. But this is all lorgosten in the race a joy to each other. of selfishness. We live to be happy-', e ponder much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet if we wander from the troe path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun light of enjoyment scarce y ever finds its way. Now I for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where effection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it; he who woos and wins modest merit; who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life; who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice, will marry well, although he may not obtain a copper with his bride, yet she brings to him a willing heart and a free mind: and these are of infinite, each. value, to have around us, as we journey through the

From observations made on the river Rhine, it appears that granite, sienite, and argillaceous slate soils, are among the best for the vine, with respect to both productiveness and quality.

An American gentleman in Paris, during what an English lady has most felicitously denominated the late pattern revolution, after detailing the events of that glorious and proud epoch of French history, exclaims, in the fullness of his feelings, if I were not an American I would proudly be a Frenchman.' We admire the scutiment; it is worthy of an American bosom ; and we pray Heaven that the time may be far distant when there will be more of point than patriotism in it. To be an American is now to hold the highest elevation on earth. To claim indentity with Washington, with the Hancocks, the Jeffersons, the Pinckneys, and the Rutleges, of United America, is, indeed, a distinction above all Greek, 'above all Roman fame.' There is a glory belonging to the humblest native of the soil where true liberty first sprang, which we had hoped would be perpetual as its own mountains, But what becomes of that glory, when that sacred soil is made the theatre of DISUNION? When that England Farmer, 52 North Market-streetgrand experiment upon which a whole world has looked with breathless solicitude, becomes a 'splendid failure?' The heart sickens over the idea!

INNOCENCE AND GUILT,-To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence-an exemption granted only to invarible virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solicitudes; and to make it yet more shameful and detestable, it is doomed often to stand in awe of those to whom nothing could give influence or weight, but their power of betraying .- Rambler.

SICK HEAD ACHE. A correspondent in the Tuesday's Advertiser states, that three or four small lumps of nitric acid, dissolved in cold water, and drunk off, is a cure for sick head ache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple, and worth a trial, at least, We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach .- Livernoo!

HEALTH,-The principal secrets of health are early rising, exercise, personal eleanliness, and leaving the table unoppressed,

For Sule,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparates for pounding and grinding The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick flouse, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all wel imished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by I4, connecting the eider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barus, one of which is 100 fee by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good vare well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square un der it, with borlers set to make soap, brew, and cook fo. swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, on of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (princi pally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre

The Farm has been gradually improving for the lasten years, and the two last has cut each year one hun dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is on and a half miles from the village of Dover, which afford a good market. There has been planted some hundred of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which ar grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quinc trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Maje ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, (Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG. New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connecte with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 Nort Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a nev and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases an accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes an symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies en ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the an mal functions in health, and showing the principles (which these are to be restored when disordered. By Jot Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adapted to this countr by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Membe of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,2

Culture of Silk. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the Nev

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of ret dering it a source of individual and national wealth; wit Directions to Lumers for raising Silk Worms -By Joh D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pon ecau - Price 621 cents.

Alse, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, an the Culture of the Winte Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotio of those objects, (on excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

Pomace Shovels.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, Nord Market-street, a few very superior pomace shovels Also a few of Willis' improved Apple and Quince pearing Machines

Published every I recay, at \$5 per arrem, payable at th and of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents T. No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen being mode in advance,

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS-by whon all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. P. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 Nort Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York-G THORBURN & SON, 67 Liberty-street. Philadelphia - D. & C LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street. Baltimere-G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer, Atlanu-Hon. J. 88E Burl. Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & Sons, Prop. Lia. Bot, Garde

Hartford-Goodwin & Soxs. Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller. Hadifar, N. S.-P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office.

Montreat, L. C .- A. Bowman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1830.

No. 19.

OVO EL E VEE

From the American Farmer.

The following Review of Mr Prince's Treatise on the Vine, by a distinguished gentleman of Virginia, ias saved us the trouble of a detailed notice of it; ad the many extracts heretofore made from the sheets, vith which we were politely favored by the author, chile in the course of publication, will have enabled our eaders to judge of its merits from the text; but still we eem it proper to urge upon cultivators and amateurs the reat advantage to be derived from the possessing the ork. It should be in the hands of all Vignerons and ardeners.

TREATISE ON THE VINE.

nbracing its history from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred foreign, and eighty Vinerian varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the satabilishment of Vineyards, by William Robert Prince, and aby William Prince, Proprietor of the Limman Botanie Garlen, Vice President of the New York Horticultural Society, &c. &c. New York, 1850, pp. 355.

The public has been for some time in expectan of the appearance of Mr Prince's Treatise on e Vine, which has recently issued from the New ork press. The long experience of the elder possible. · Prince, who has devoted so much of his attenin to the subject of the vine, and who has been twenty years engaged in importing and cultiing the finest varieties of Europe, as well as laging into notice many of our native kinds, has work. No American perhaps was so well lified as Mr Prince to render such an acceptaservice to the public. He was, moreover, one he first persons who strenuously contended the vine must succeed in the United States. idst the diversity of soil and climate which or country presents, from the Gulf of Mexico to th 45th degree of N. latitude, and from the Ata c ocean to the western wilds, in the same with the celebrated wine countries of Europe, be ould see no just reason why we might not in become equally successful in the cultivation fais plant; and, with sufficient experience,

its productions in the other hemisphere. it was then a matter of speculation, is now in nost intelligent citizens are engaged in rearhe vine; fruit of the most delicious quality been raised; extensive vineyards have been ed in some parts of the country; and excelwine has been made from them. Even socie-

at there may have been some disappointment they have attained, is very probable and everywhere in rich luxuriance, extending branches over an ample space, and yielding ens of fruit without any care from the hand ven the foreign vine would prosper in our ins, and bear abundantly. Expectations foundsuch conclusions could never be realized, ence some failures have been the result.

ierable increase of knowledge was diffused; another.

but as the vine has been extended in a much greattionate demand for correct rules applicable to this branch of industry. It was to supply this want, and at the same time to stimulate to still greater exertion, that the Treatise of Mr Prince has been published. No effort has been spared to render it in the highest degree useful and acceptable, since not only has the particular adaptation of our own country to the vine been fully considered, tomode of culture as our experience has suggested of the vine dresser. It was one great object of ted intelligence of every clime, derived from all the experience of the past, for the benefit of the American horticulturist. The most careful observition and the greatest research have evidently ben made to render the offering as acceptable as

As many persons seek with avidity everything connected with the vine, it may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the contents of this Treatise; suggesting at the same time to every person who has half a dozen vines that he could ward with great auxiety to the publication of than in purchasing the work. It may be taken for _ranted that no one who has ever feasted once upon this delicious fruit, but would be well pleased to raise enough for his own use; and whoever has succeeded in raising enough to supply his own wants, has no doubt felt that passion common to all who are fond of the vine, namely, a desire to extend his stock and introduce into his collection still finer varieties. It is certainly one of the most delightful and ennobling pursuits that can engage the attention; a fact, which may enable us to account for the enthusiasm which invariably seizes the minds of those who become in the least enamored of the subject,

Among the many strong considerations which should recommend Mr Prince to our favor, not houll tide of successful experiment. Many of the least is the one, that he is an American in feeling as well as by birth. He takes a deep interest in the prosperity of our country, and he has employed his pen, not so much with a view to his own profit, as from the laudable desire to instruct his fellow citizens on the important subhave been formed to promote an extension of ject of which he treats. Wishing to see every branch of industry thrive, and to extend the sphere of usefulness as much as possible, he has devoted ienced by individuals in the degree of success all his evergies to prove the adaptation of his country to the extensive introduction of the vine. be wondered at. Our native vines are In a most admirable and beautiful argument, founded upon known facts relative to other fruits. he demonstrates this to the satisfaction of every one who may read it. Under these patriotic feelin. Hence it was not unnatural to suppose ings, he has not inappropriately inscribed his Treatise to a distinguished statesman, whose life has been closely connected with the prosperity and independence of our Union. The dedication is remarkable for its neatness and simplicity, written in Tre correct practices, obtained in time, and a the spirit of one freeman addressing himself to in identifyin them.

Mr Prince commences his work with a brief er degree than just principles of culture have historical account of the vine from the carliest been adopted, there became consequently a proportimes, which contains a good deal of curious information. He traces the origin of this plant to Asia; indeed he goes so far as to fix upon Persia as its native land, though the evidence which he adduces in favor of this opinion is not altogether striking. From Asia its culture was extended to the southern parts of Europe. Its progress was at first slow, but as its advantages came to be better known, it was communicated with an inconceivagether with such departures from the foreign ble rapidity when contrasted with the difficulty which exists in the present day in causing the to be profitable, but all the information which best precepts and best modes of culture to be could be derived from the best European authors adopted. The vine was very early transmitted to has been collected in relation to the whole duties the Narhonese province of Gaul, but the cold was so intense beyond the Cevennes that it was deemthe author to present in his work the concentra- ed impossible to mature the grapes so far to the north. The climate had not become ameliorated to the degree it afterwards attained by cultivation; and the vine being a native of a much mere southern region, needed that acclimation by culture which it subsequently attained. As these difficulties were surmounted, vineyards were gradually established in the interior parts of the country. Kings and princes did all in their power to promote its extension by planting vineyards on their own account. Through a long course of time, the vine has become so completely naturalized in that gene sed the lovers of this interesting plant to look not expend a dollar and a half more appropriately, crous climate, and has attained such full development, that it might now be supposed it was its nauve region. These facts with many interesting particulars are very appropriately narrated; and may very justly lead to the conclusion that our own climate, without waiting for the softening and ameliorating hand of time to work a change in its temperature, is already sufficiently genial to invite an extensive cultivation of the vine, even if we had no varieties of our own capable of withstanding every vicissitude of season.

The author next devotes some chapters to a consideration of the effect of climate, soil, exposition &c, upon the flavor of the grape, and in a series of very sensible and forcible remarks, examines the subject in deail. There is a fund of valuable information enall these points, which should be referred to by every person who wishes to acquaint himsef with the proper manner of locating his vines.

We were next treated with descriptions of a vast number of the most estimable grapes, both for wine and for the table, amounting to upwards of two hunded foreign, and eighty native varieties. These descriptions are frequently very minute, being it most instances made from a particular personal examination of the fruit. The extensive nurseries of the author, in which he has planted two tandard vines of every variety, for the purpose of testing their merits and submitting them to the uspection of visiters, have enabled him to enjoy an advantage in perfecting this part of his work, which very few persons have had an opportunity o possess. So faithful and ample are the descriptions in many instances, that persons having the vines in their possession and being ignorat of their names, will find no difficulty

This part of Mr Prince's Treatise contains a

the scientific horticulturist, as well as to the practicular remain to be discovered. It would be well for the distinctive characteristics of our native species, tical man. He appears to have taken the utmost every person who seriously directs his attention to Mr Prince enters upon the subject of culture. pains to render the Nomenclature as perfect as pos- the culture of the grape, to make a careful exam- This be divides into three parts: first, great or sible. The importance of this branch of the sub- ination in his own neighborhood, that he may at vineyard culture, comprising that of fields or planject, cannot be too highly estimated. It is within least contribute one more valuable kind to the gen-tations on an extended scale for the manufacturer the knowledge of almost every person that the eral stock. By this attention, many which now of wines, brandies, and raisins; second, small or same fruit oftentimes passes under entirely differ- waste the fragrance of their flowers upon the des- garden culture on a more limited scale, for the ent names. From a want of due care in preserv- ert air, and whose delicious fruit is only picked by supply of markets with fresh fruits, or for family ing and perpetuating that which most properly ap-birds, might be brought into successful cultivation supplies alone; third, hot-house culture, where arpertains to it, it will not unfrequently take the and prove to be great acquisitions. It is the opinname of the person who may have been instru-join of many intelligent persons that we should effects of climate or to advance the maturity. mental in extending it, or of the place from chiefly rely upon our native varieties for the purwhence it has been obtained by a new cultivator; the effect of which is to produce immense confusion, and to unsettle that which might with very little trouble, have been established on a solid foundation. So deeply rooted is this evil in Europe, that though the most scientifie men have endeavored to eradicate it, their labor has been in a great measure without success; and if it is permitted to become effectually transulanted in our young country, we may find equal difficulty in getting rid of it. It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of those who either collect or distribute vines, to use the utmost caution in giving them their proper names. Nothing can be more mortifying than to be at considerable trouble or expense to procure a plant which may happen to hear a high sounding title, and nurse it with the greatest tenderness under a belief that it is something very rare; and after all, when it bears fruit, to discover that we had it before, or were well acquainted with it; and that perhaps it is of no great merit. A valuable part, therefore, of the Nomenclature, is the very careful arrangement of all the synonyma, which Mr Prince has made. These are so numerous as it regards some of the foreign vines as to amount sometimes to fifteen or twenty; and even our own native 'Bland' has acquired almost a dozen titles, under each of which it is cultivated in some district of country. It is therefore very obvious that every attempt should be made to rescue this subject from such endless confusion. M.: Prince recommends that the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies should take it under their care, for much no doubt yet remains to be done.

Surprising as it may appear, not less than eighty native varieties are enumerated and described in the Treatise. It is already well known that some of these are exceedingly valuable, being at the same time pleasant for the table, and possessing those qualities necessary for making an excellent wine. It is extremely probable that nany of the others will be found to be no less deserving of cultivation. With a public spirit and liberally truly honorable, jutelligent persons from all parts of the country have yied with each other in sending their rich contributions to the extensive nurseies of the author; and have been free in impating all the information in their possession relatve to their merits. Anoble and generous feeling seems to have animated all hearts. Mr Printe does not fail to dwell on this interesting development with delight and enthusiasm; he even compares the spirit which prompted these spontaneous offerings, to that which animated the people & France in though the time may be somewhat distant. that joyous period of her history, who the emperor Probus restored the vine to that ovely country; and when songs of rejoicing wer heard on the hills and in the plains, on being anin permitted to cherish the beloved and long los plant.

plant: the same general appearance of wood and itself, where the reader will find all elucidated in foliage remains identical. With due attention, clear and satisfactory manner. therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the finit itself will not undergo material change for the worse, the vines in the extensive gardens of the author as some persons have contended; on the contrary, amounting to not less than five hundred varieties it can be established in numerous instances that affording ample selections for every diversity the most abundant crops of the most delicious soil and climate, where the vine may be brought quality, have been raised in various places in this flourish. country from the exotic vine, not at all inferior to what they are in France. In the vicinity of Bal-connexion with the subject, because it is natural timore this fact has been completely verified; and more interesting on that account. But it wou even as far north as Boston, singular as it may be an unpardonable omission to pass over it et appear, not less than one hundred thousand, ounds tirely without paying a tribute to its literal of grapes are annually raised in the neighborhood merits. Mr Prince has not only been able to in of that city. We cannot, therefore, but consider part a vast fund of information to his readers, by the sent ment which seems to prevail of laying he has evinced a talent for doing it in a perspict aside the foreign species, as founded on a very imperfect trial of their capacity for productions, We would not, however, by any means, be thought to discourage the extensive propagation of our valuable native varieties. In the eastern world, as Mr Prince very justly and forcibly remarks, they have never possessed but one species of the vine ; whereas in America we have not less than form or five, in-ligenous to the country. By long and continued cultivation the qualities of these natural age to indulge in a smile; yet he who has ev productions of our soil, may become so ameliorated, as to be equal perhaps in every respect, to the most celebrated varieties of Europe; for it was only by subjecting them to similar treatment, that such transcendent varieties have been obtained. Let us, therefore, not despair of equal success,

After this, perhaps unseasonable, digression, it is proper that we return to the Treatise, and give some account of the concluding part of the work, siderable part of the year, collects in astonishing which forms one of the most valuable portions of its contents. Succeeding the descriptions with newly-planted maize and other grain. In the There can be no reasonable doubt out there are which we are favored, of so many delightful varie-

great deal of exceedingly valuable information to many valuable varieties of our native vines that ties of the grape, and after devoting some pages to tificial heat is resorted to, either to obviate the

The author treats at considerable length whatpose of making wine; though the general opinion ever relates to these modes of cultivation. He is that the quality of the foreign grape is so much so ample and minute that scarcely anything is left deteriorated by a change of soil and climate, as untouched. The preparation of the ground; the that its product no longer resembles that which planting of vines; the most approved manwas derived from it in its original locality, is most uer of raising vines from cuttings, the operprobably founded on error. That there may be ations of layering and engrafting; the location of some change is not improbable. But many of the vineyards with enclosures suitable to protect them foreign vines produce very abundant crops; and propping and training according to the various Mr Herbermont of South Carolina, a gentleman methods which have been found to succeed best whose zeal, intelligence and experience are so well in different climates, from the low to the high known, has made a very rich and delightful wine trained vines, and from the common trellis to that from his 'Madeira,' supposed to have been origi-admirable system of espalier by which the delicious nally brought from the island of that name, and highly gilt fruit of Thomerry is perfected Other kinds have also been found to yield a very with several other modes applicable to particular pleasant wine. Much of the disappointment circumstances; all this, with every form of manwhich has resulted from our endeavors to raise agement which can contribute to the prosperit foreign vines, has in all probability proceeded from of the fullest development of the fruit, is dwel our ignorance of their management, and from a de- upon with minute attention. It would extend sire to obtain too much fruit before they arrived at a this article much beyond a proper limit to endeavo state for mature bearing. No change of soil and to condense the views of the author on these im climate can produce any alteration in the distin- portant subjects. They could not in any even guishing characteristics of any variety of this be so well understood as by consulting the wor

Appended to the Treatise is a catalogue of a

Thus far we have only spoken of the work in ous and agreeable manner. His language is well chosen and engaging ; full without being redu dant; easy, flowing and frequently nervous; anwhere the subject admits of it, abounding in cla sical allusions. It is evident that it is for the most part, the effort of an ardent and spright mind, devoted enthusiastically to the vine. At if we sometimes discover some indications of most youthful fervor, which might induce sob the known what it is to love and to cherish the vine, w duly appreciate any occasional exuberance of fet ing, and have a higher opinion of the generosi and amiableness of the author.

CROWS.

Few birds are more numerous and annoying the farmers of the Atlantic States than the could mon crow (C. corone), which, throughout a colle large flocks, and makes destructive descents up species it seems as if all the evil propensities

the race were united and augmented, Exceedingly cunning in detecting every contrivance intended for their destruction, they are rarely destroved to any great extent, except in seasons of excessive and long-protracted cold weather. Then (as during the winter of 1828-9) vast numbers perish from starvation, since the earth, brooks, rivers and bays being completely locked up, all their sources of supply are cut off. At such times, their hunger is so distressing as to force them to the most extraordinary exertions, and they devour substances, which nothing but excessive hunger could induce any animal to swallow. During the hard winter alluded to, immense flocks were observed passing from the direction of the amous roosting place in the vicinity of Bristol, a. (particularly noted by Wilson), towards the hores of the sea and bay, and returning regularly n the afternoon. Thousands upon thousands, for everal hours, moved heavily along in a broad, regular line; and, from the numbers found dead the field, it is most probable that, during the everest weather, but little benefit resulted from reir long diurnal pilgrimage. The common crow voracious at all times, and nearly, if not quite, omnivorous as the brown rat. Grain of all orts, but especially Indian corn, insects, carrion, igs, fish, young birds, the young of various doestic fowls, and even young pigs, are sought for gerly, and devoured with avidity. This species, om the peculiar excellence of its sight, smell d hearing, by which it is very early warned of proaching danger, is very audacious, frequently ming close to the farm-houses in search of prev. d persevering in efforts to rob the hens of their ickens, until successful. The writer has witssed several times, in the state of Maryland, tere crows are far too abundant, the pertinacity one of these robbers in attempting to seize a ung chicken, notwithstanding the fierce defince de by the hen. His approaches appeared to e in view the withdrawal of the hen to a little ctance from the brood; then, taking advantage this wings, he would fly suddenly over her, and se the chick. The same attempts were frecently made upon the goose, with a view to see her goslings, but the vigilant gander, though aly fatigued by his struggles, never failed to deat a single crow; it was otherwise, however, wen two or more united for the purpose of feaston the young. It is not an uncommon thing farmers to be under the necessity of replantcorn several times in the spring, and, when it ist rising above the ground, to be obliged to p several persons continually on guard in the als. When the corn has shot up an inch or two ave the surface, a host of these black-coated diderers invade the fields, and having posted inels in several commanding situations, march darly along the corn-rows, drawing up the n, pulling skilfully by the shoot, and then flowing the germinating corn. Among the at successful experiments made to prevent the was from doing this mischief is that of coatthe seed corn with a mixture of tar, oil, and all quantity of slacked lime, in powder. The edients being mixed in a tub, the seed corn is and in it until each grain receives a thorough ong of the mixture. This preparation, as it ted by moisture, is found to retard the gerting about three days. In the instance we essed of the trial of this preventive, it was

fully successful; for, although the field was daily satisfied that it was, throughout, equally unpalatable. During their breeding season, which is in the spring months, the flocks spread over a great sticks, lined with grass, in lofty trees, choosing the most remote and difficult of approach. The young, generally, are two in number, and until fully fledged are most solicitously protected by their parents. When the young crows first begin to receive lessons in flying, nothing is more remarkable and affecting than the efforts made to preserve them, by the parents, when a gunner approaches the vicinity. Every artifice is employed to call attention away from the young, which seem to comprehend the directions or calls of their parents, and remain perfectly silent and motionless. In the mean while, the father and mother fly towards the gunner, taking care not to remain an instant in one place, and, by the most vociferous outcries, deprecate his cruelty. These efforts being continued, their voluntary exposure, and the eagerness with which they fly about a particular spot, are almost always successful in withdrawing the sportsman from the place where the young actually are. As soon as they have succeeded in leading him to a sufficient distance, they cease their accents of distress, fly a little farther from their young, and from a lofty perch, which enables them to watch all around, after an occasional cry. which one may readily imagine to be intended for the direction and encouragement of their offspring, The most successful mode of destroying crows, is that of invading them in their extensive dormitories during the night. When they have selected a pine thicket, or other dense piece of wood, for a roosting place, they repair thither with great regularity. Every evening, vast flocks come sailing to the retreat, and the trees are literally covered and bowed down. When the state of Maryland received crow scalps in payment of taxes, at three cents each, parties were frequently made to attack the crow roosts. Gunners were stationed at various parts, surrounding the roosts, and all those of one division fired at once; the slaughter was necessarily dreadful, and those remaining unhur, bewildered by the darkness, the flashing and report of the guns, and the distressing cries of their companions, flew but to a little distance, and settled near another party of gunners. As soon as they were fairly at rest, the same tragedy was reacted and repeated, until the approach of day or the fatigue of their destroyers caused a cessation. The wounded were then despatched by knocking them on the head or wringing their necks, and the bill, with so much of the skull as passed for a scalp, was cut off and strung for the payment of the taxgatherer. The poor people, who had no taxes to pay, disposed of their crow scalps to the store-keepers, who purchased them at rather a lower rate. This premium has long been discontinued, and the number of these maranders is, in many parts of that state, quite large enough to require its reestablishment .- Ency. Americana.

Beet sugar.—The success of this branch of industry, in the North of France, leaves no doubt of sacrily keeps the grain from being readily ited by moisture, is found to retard the gerting about three days. In the instance we assed of the trial of this preventive, it was a considered the preventive, it was a considered the sugar.—The success of this branch of industry, in the North of France, leaves no doubt of success in Belgium, the soil and climate of which are so favorable to the culture of beets, and the success of the number of manufactories. We new factories were near the expected of indigenous sugar in many parts of France.

fully successful; for, although the field was daily visited by hosts of crows, they were content with pulling up enough corn, in various places, to be satisfied that it was, throughout, equally umpalastisfied that it was, throughout, equally umpalastic. During their breeding season, which is in the spring months, the flocks spread over a great extent of country, and build their nests of small sticks, lined with grass, in lofty trees, choosing is estimated at 120,000,000 pounds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The season is now approaching when the district Schools throughout the State commence for the winter.

Among the multitude of our statutes, there are none which reflect more credit upon the wisdom of our Legislators, and are better calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the people, than those providing for the establishment and support of public schools in every town.

Knowledge is power; and so long as our citizens receive a good common education, there can be little fear of the decline or decay of the sound principles of free government established by the toil and blood of our ancestors.

Those to whom the charge of procuring teachers is intrusted, fill a highly responsible office, and have much to answer for to their country and to the rising generation.

There has an opinion prevailed to some extent, which we think to be erroneous, that it is best in proenring teachers to take the one who will keep the longest time for the amount of money the district has to expend; if the merits of all instructers were equal, this would undoubtedly be correct; but there is no situation perhaps in which men are ever placed, where similar acquirements produce such entirely different results as in that of teachers.

The teacher, who, to a thorough knowledge of the branches he professes to teach, joins a happy facility of imparting information, and the art of preserving good order in his school, is calculated to be of the most service to his scholars.

Experience in teaching and managing a school is of no small advantage. Where order is not preserved, little progress in learning can be expected. The teacher who is obtained at a low rate is not always the cheapest. It is a great error in School Committees to attend so much to the price of the teacher's services, and so httle as they sonetimes do to their qualifications.

Children in the country have an opportunity of attending a school of only a few months duration in each year; they ought then to have the best instructes that can be procured.

No pans, no care and attention that can be bestowed upon the schooling of the youth of our country and in furnishing them a good, thorough and subsantial English education, can be considered as los or wasted. It is like money put to usury, the profit to be received in the end is certain, though the operation of its increase may not be visible.—National Egis.

Improvel pavements.—In London, pavements are being made of hwn granite blocks, neely fitted so as to make a smooth surface, and made crowning or arched so that the pressure of a load acts on the whole bed. This is an inprovement. We have taken occasion long ago to suggest wooden blocks for streets near churches and other places where it is important not to have noise.—Journal,

Factories.—We understand the foundations of two new factories were commenced at Lowell, last week, near the expected terminus of the contemplated Rail Road.—Cos. Yeo.

COMMUNICA PIONS.

AN EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON. LETTER 1.

DEAR SIR-I commenced my excursion 29th September, by way of New Bedford to Newport, where I devoted two days to the kind civilities of the family of my worthy friend Dr K. This procured me a gratifying visit to the stupendous fortifications now erecting at Brinton's point, under the able superintendence of Col. Totten. These works, of a mile in extent, and most formidable in height and strength, have been five years in progress, at an annual expense of \$100,000. It is calculated that in another five years the whole will be completed, at the cost of one million of dollars, and will present an impregnable barrier against the strongest force. At Newport, I embarked in the Chancellor Livingston, one of those massive arks which in the days of our fathers would have been viewed as a terrific phenomenon from the infernal regions. We now estimate it as a vehicle of great utility and convenience, a pleasant resort for the fashionable world, for recreation and amusement; steaming onward with 2 or 300 people at the rate of 16 miles an hour; one can scarcely enjoy a reposing nap ere he awakes at the end of the voyage. The well known skill and experience of the commanders on this line, preclude all apprehension of the awful disasters which have so frequently occurred in other places. Who, since the days of Columhus, more than Robert Fulton, has conferred wealth and benefit on the world of mankind? Where is the genius to be found, hold enough to predict the incalculable results yet to be derived from that all powerful, space-annihilating. laborsaving agent, expansive steam? At New York, I embarked on board the North America, a still more formidable and splendid vessel, accompanied by my respected friend Dr Hosack, bound to his noble residence at Hyde Park. Soon after leaving the wharf we passed on the left Hoboken; a short distance above are the romantic and beautiful hills called Weehawken, three miles from New York. Here occurred the tragical fate of the illustrious Hamilton, and this spot has obtained a reckless notoriety as the resort of duelists to adjust their misconceived points of honor, At Weehawken, on the western margin of the Hudson, commences a very singular and stupendous range of trap rock, called the Palisadots. This range extends about 22 miles, some parts of which rise to 20 and others to 550 feet it height, presenting an almost perpendicular surface. Seven miles from the city, on a beautful and commanding site on the east side, stands conspicnous, that noble edifice, the New York Lunatic, or Bloomingdale Asylum, crected a few years since. It is a splendid fabric of hewn reestone, and was the favorite object of that philanthropist land which extends across York Island is called Harlaem heights, well remembered for a line of fortifications in the early part of the revolutionary war, Fort Lee, on the west side, is 300 feet above after the fall of Fort Washington, creeted on the 2,600 men was among the first and mos, appalling the instruction of our youth in the important

disasters of the war. We passed, October 2d, in sciences of engineering and tactics, reflects much distant view of Tarrytown, on the east side, the honor on our government, and on our national place where was captured the lamented Andre, character. In a conspicuous place on the point, and Tappan on the west, where I witnessed the is erected a handsome monument of fine hewn execution of that unfortunate officer on the 2d marble; the inscription on it is 'Kosciusko.' October, 1780, precisely fifty years since :---an in- 'Erected by the corps of cadets, 1828.' Among teresting retrospection! Sing Sing, or Mount the interesting recollections pertaining to West Pleasant, is on the east side, 34 miles from the Point is Kosciusko's garden, situated in a deep city. This is a noted place, where the hones of rocky valley near the river, where in 1778, I was thousands of our unfortunate prisoners have been amused in viewing his curious water fountain, mouldering since the American war. The new state prison now located on the bank of the river makes a conspicuous and noble appearance. 'It is built of hewn white stone, quarried on the premises. The whole work was performed by the convicts. Its dimensions are 44 by 480 feet; it has a double row of cells built back to back, four tiers high, and 200 in each tier; making in all 800 cells. The average number of convicts here is 550. The discipline is that of the Auburn prison supposed to be the best now in use. The next object of interesting reminiscence is Slony atrocious deed, he sheathed his sword; and soon Point, on the west side 40 miles from New York, (after, having obtained permission of his sovereign This is a bold rough promentory on the summit of which a light house is now erected. It was a formidable fortification, wrested from the British of action. He served in the engineer department by assaultby the gallant general Wayne, July 16th,

Verplank's Point, opposite, was also the site of a fort, and a splendid mansion is now situated upon it, occupied by Mr Philip Verplank, Here commence the celebrated Highlands. The majestic river resembles a vast canal traversing a wild forest, its banks on each side for many miles exhibit a sublime spectacle of mountain based on mountains, precipitous crags, and huge rocks in wild

St Anthony's Nose-This is a mountain on the east side, rising 1228 feet above the river, directly opposite old Fort Montgomery, from which may be seen the Catskill mountains, part of Connecticut, with a view down the Hudson extending to New Jersey and Harlaem heights, Long Island, &c. This mountain is called St Anthony's nose, erroneonsly supposed to be that which exhibits a profile of a human face, the name of which is derived according to Washington Irving, from the nose of Anthony Van Corlaer in early times.

West Point. Of all situations on the Hudson, this is incomparably the most important, more celebrated in the history of our revolution than any other military post, and fraught with objects of peculiar interest at the present day. The venerable Fort Putnam occupying a majestic and commanding situation; the pride and hoast of our military chiefs, from which we were prepared to hurl engines of destruction on the assailing foe, and which was shorn of its strength by the vile traitor's hand, is now reduced to a mouldering pile of ruins. There is now at this noted place a hospital which is a fine stone edifice with a pianza in front and an extensive wing at each end, On the late Thomas Eddy, Esq. The ridge of high a commanding eminence is a spacious hotel in a style of much elegance, the keeper of which, Mr Bispham, is famed for good cheer and obliging deportment. The United States Military Academy and all the buildings apportaining to that exectthe level of the water, and was evacuated in 1776, lent establishment, exhibit a magnificent view, These consist of six brick buildings for the officers summit of a high hill on the east side, 12 miles and professors, and the number of cadets is about from the city. The fate of this fort falling into 209 under the superintendence of the accomplishthe hands of the Hessians in 1776, together with ed Lieut. Col. Thayer. This noble institution for

sponting jets and cascades, 'Clusters of lilaes are still growing which are said to have been planted by the Polish Patriot,' Col. Thaddeua Kosciusko was a gentleman of distinction in Paland, and a favorite of the king. But having cloped with a beautiful lady of high rank, they were overtaken in their flight by her father, who made a violent attempt to rescue his daughter, Kosciusko was reduced to the alternative of destroying the parent or of abandoning the object of his affections. His noble spirit disdaining the to ouit Poland, he resorted to America, where he resolved to exercise his gallantry in a new sphere with the rank of colonel in our army. After or before the close of the war, Kosciusko returned to his native country, where he acted the part of a zealous patriot in heading the Poles against the Russians. He was severely wounded in battle. and died in Switzerland in 1817. A little below West Point, on the opposite side, is seen the small point frem which the traitor Arnold took his flight and reached the British sloop of war Vulture it Systember, 1780. New Windsor-is on the wes side, where is seen a low house formerly the domicile of Mr Ellison in whose family General Washington for some time resided. Mrs Ellison who performed many domestic offices for the commander in chief, is still living, and is the wife of Mr Bullis, Newburg, is on the west side. A quar ter of a mile south of this village stands the ok stone house in which Washington held his hear quarters at the time when the celebrated anony mons 'Newburg letters' created so much excite ment in the army, and so much distress to the commander in chief. Pouglakcepsie-on the eas side is a handsome and pleasant village contain ing two elegant hotels famed for their excellen accommodations.

Hyle Park, is on the east side, six miles above Poughkeepsie, and divides the distance prett equally from New York to Albany, This pleas ant village received its name from Dr John Bard' country residence, now in the possession of Di David Hosack, and this is the extent of my pre sent excursion. Landing at the dock on the pre mises, we were met by the Doctor's carriage an conveyed up a circuitous road about half a mile to the mansion. The approach is truly enchant ing, the Louse a palace, the landscape a rural par adise, the respectable occupants distinguished for the kindest hospitality. Hyde Park estate we the country residence of Dr John Bard, * and i was the scene of his latter days. After him his son Dr Samuel Bard* creeted a splendid hous and made considerable improvements, while lison in law, Rev. Mr McNicker, erected a beautiful dwelling in the finest style of an English col

* For a biographical sketch of the characters of thes excellent men see, American Niedieal Biography.

over the noble Hudson, which is nearly a mile in markably straight and free from fibrous roots; the width, speckled at all times with the white spread- Ruta Baga the finest I ever saw, excepting those ing canyas, or the more formidable Fulton steam- only raised from the seed of Cobbett, above meners. A richer prospect is not to be found, a more tioned. I have selected 46 of the handsomest varied and fascinating view of picturesque scenery is scarcely to be imagined. The present pro- after they were divested of the leaves weighed prictor, Dr David Hosack, has since the year 1794, 442 lbs. one of the largest weighed 16 lbs. I been distinguished for assiduity and devotion to mention these facts in justice to you, and for the the practical duties of his profession, and fulfilling benefit of those who are in want of seeds, that the office of teacher in various branches of med-they may know where they can procure such ical science in the city of New York. Many of as may be depended upon, his works have been republished in foreign countries, and among the honors which he has receive culture, yet conclusive as to a fact highly interested from the learned institutions of Europe, he has jing to it, whether the use of ardent spirits is nebeen elected a fellow of the Royal Society of cessary for laborers. I avail myself of this opportu-London, and also of the Wernerian natural history buty t inform you that this past season from the Society of Edinburgh. His more recent work, 25th of July to the 25th of October I was conthe life of the late Governor Dewitt Clinton, with cerned in the execution of a contract for the makan account of the origin and progress of the great ing of 19 miles of the U. S. Military Road be-Eric Canal, has been received as a splendid pro-tween Bangor and Houlton; that we had on an vegetable life when lecturing on botany and of exposure to dampness and wet. orgies. From the spirit displayed during the ort period of 18 months in his system of imovements, it may be predicted that as an agrilturist, he will become no less eminent than in

edical erudition. He rises early, and soon repairs to the point

tere his presence is most required, allowing mself little relaxation either of mind or muscle, a never suffers his talent to be hid in a napkin, r his wealth hoarded under a miser's key.

Please accept the respectful regards of your JAMES THACHER. mble servant. Plymouth, November, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER-

J. B. RUSSELL-

SIR-In December last, I hought a lot of garseeds at your Store; I then told you that you uld hear from me on their account, whether shed or dissatished. I have now the pleasure nform you that, with the exception of a hoy of Is which I had several years ago, from those t out by Win Cobbett to this country, the seeds n you were the best I ever had, and their proe has proved conclusively that they had been ad from selected plants, and that care had been m to prevent a mixture of kinds. Among snip, Blood Beet, and White Portugal and Yel- ed by mess.

From both these elegant seats the cyc sweeps low Onions. The Parsnips and Beets were reand largest of the Ruta Baga for seed, which

luction, justly delincating the character of his il-average about 40 men employed, about one half, ustrious friend, and redounding to the fame and were our own countrymen, and the other half monor of the author. Dr Hosack sustained the Irish; that our labor was of the hardest kind and affice of president of the New York Historical most trying to the constitution, at least one third Society for several years, and in May, 1824, was part of our men half leg deep in mud and water, Nat. Rep. elected president of the New York Horticultural digging drains; that we slept on the ground with lociety. He was the founder and proprietor of only a few boughs under us, a blanket over us, he Elgin Botanic Gorden in 1801, the first and with no other shelter than a camp, the roof of est in the United States, which has been purchas- which was so leaky that after every rain we were d by the Legislature of that State for the pur-compelled to hang our blankets out to dry; notose of completing a system of medical instruct withstanding this mixture of our own countrymen on. Although this eminent physician and phil- and the Itish, who are thought not to accord, not sopher has exchanged his professional labors du- a cross word was spoken in our camp. Notwithing the summer months for the delightful scenes standing the severity of the service to which we f rural and pastoral life, yet he retains a high were exposed, only equal to six days of one man ense of the importance of medical science, and were lost by sickness, and both these facts are to e public is still to be benefited by his literary la-the attributed to the fact, that not one drop of any ors. He is well qualified as a practical agricul- ardent spirit was brought into our camp. After rist and horticulturist, having devoted much at this, let no advocate of Rum say that it is necesntion to the nature of soils and the principles sary to keep out the cold or to ward off the effects

We shall be at work on the same road next year from the first of June to the last of September. We shall want as many hands as we had the past season; we will give them as much as they want to eat, Coffee and Tea three times a day, plenty of hard work, their cash when their work is done, but not one drop of Rum. Those who want to engage on these terms may apply to the subscriber at his camp on the Military Road between the Moluncus and the Fork of the Mattaw-CHARLES JARVIS.

Elisworth, Me. Nov. 16, 1830.

VENUS' FLY TRAP.

Botanie name, Dionæa .Muscipula. English name, Venus' Fly Trap. French name, Attrape Mouche.

This strange American flower is one of the greatest wonders of the vegetable world .-- There are many plants showing evitable signs of irritability and spontaneous motions, but few that decov and ensuare insects so completely by acts emulating volition.

This wonderful plant is quite peculiar to America, and even confined to a very small range. has only been found wild in the swamps of North the Lk :-Carolina, and seldom if ever out of that state. It is much admired and prized in all gardens, being arly excellent, the Ruta Baga, the Large Cape rare, difficult, to procure, cultivate and propagate. oy and Low Dutch Cabbages, the Long Dutch It must be kept in pots, always moist and surround- the hads of man; within the circle the benes

The leaves are radical, wedge shaped, and each has at the end a biloped appendage, surrounded by bristles. It is in those lobes that the power of moving resides. They can expand and shut or fold themselves. A kind of claiming expodation attracts small flies and winged insects, who come to sip it; but no sooner have they tickled the lobes by their feet, than the lobes shut and entangle the flies by their bristles, holding them fast, and never unfolding again until they are dead, and cease to irritate the leaves by their struggles to escape.

The flowers are white, forming a cluster of Though not immediately connected with agri- Corymbus, upon a leafless stem: they have five petals and ten stamina; therefore belong to Decandria, or the 10th class of Linnaus. In a natural arangement this plant is the type of the family of DIONIDIA.

> It has recieved the generic name of Dionia, which was one of the ancient names of Venus, and the specific name of Muscipula, means fly catcher. Only one species is known, and no varieties are afforded. It is therefore an unique wonder.

It may be considered as a true emblem of cau-TION, teaching us to beware of deceitful attractions and the concealed snares of the world .- Ohio

Opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road .- According to our report, the speed of the car was, while he observed the time, at the rate of 18 or 19 miles an hour; but he was assured by Mr Stephenson that, when the interruption took place, the rate was 24 miles an hour, and at one time even 38!

This is unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of Mechanical Science. It is the commencement of a new era in loco-motive. We may expect the construction of rail-ways on all the roads where the dense population would render the spec ulation profitable. Already the shares of this company are at a premium, which is the best proof of the general opinion as to the speculation.

Distant cities are now brought near to each other. The ranting call of the Poct to annihilate space and time, may almost be said to be realised. Before a citizen of London could proceed in one of those lumbering coaches which vet disgrace the streets of the metropolis, the stronghold of so many monopdies, to the west end of the town, a Liverpool merchant will have finished his journey to Manchester.

The lower of man over the material world has been augmented within a few years in so extraordiary a manner, invention having succeeded rapidlyto invention, that there has been generated a dispoition to believe that the elements may be made vailable to man to a degree far be cond nvthing (which we have experienced. Had railroads long which carriages might proceed at the rate oi36 miles an hour been hinted at to Swift, he wold certainly have deemed the speculation adapted to Laputa, -- Lon. Morn. Chron.

Enemous Bones .- The skeleton of an animal, of prodigous size, was discovered about four weeks since, t the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky. We have to following particulars from a friend, who received them from a gentleman who resides near

Thre are ten or twelve sets of tusks, from 4 to 12 fee long; the claws are 4 feet long 3 broad; the taks were arranged in a circular order, as if by were leposited, which, when placed together,

showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet that came in their way, still I conceived they high, and 60 feet long. The skull bone alone might relish them more as a condiment or mediweighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr cine than as food, till I was assured by a friend of Finney, about 14 feet below the surface of the mine, long in command of a ship, that he once skeleton is said to be complete, saving only one or vessel which he commanded, and it was at last two ribs.

HEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1830.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

In our last, we gave some remarks on this subject, but the following in addition may, perhaps, prove useful. We are assured that great use is made of leaves for manure in some parts of Europe, and that farmers pay for the privilege of gathering them from public walks, shaded by trees, as well as from forests. Our excellent correspondent J. M. G. of Weston, Mass., in a communication, published in the New England Farmer, vol. vi, page 102, observed that the gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements: a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder to secure the sides and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked into small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square, should then be laid on the ground, and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet, and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while; in this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves: but have found the above sheet to work casier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which make i easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn, Such a sheet will cost about one dollar,

'In the use of leaves, hogs excel; for whicher as a litter in the covered part of their stye, or whether thrown in mederate quantities in their yard when their dung. When the floor is cleared a the morning, the dung, urine and leaves, shoul be well worked and chopped together, with the hovel before they are thrown out on the heap; f it is not done, the wind will surely take hold, ad disappointment ensue; when so mixed, the will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom antrace of them be seen in the fall, when potatos are

Fattening Pigs on Cold.—Cunningham, h his Two Years in New South Wales, relates, 'I lid often heard it said among sailors that pigs would fatten on coals, and though I had observe them very fond of munching up the coals and inders the Bib. Univ. Mars. 1830.

earth, who had refused \$5,000 for them. The knew of a pig being lost for several weeks in a found to have tumbled into the coal hole, and When and how this animal existed, must baffle there hved all that period without a single morsel all speculation. The manumoth himself, so long of anything to feed on but coals; on being dragthe wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into ged out it was found as plump and fat as if it had comparative insignificance before this newly dis-been feasing on the most nutritious food. Anothcovered prodigy. If carniverous, a buffalo would er friend told me of a similar case, which came scarcely serve him for a meal, and if granivorous under his observation; and although these may favored situations near, are liable to blast notoritrees must have been his tender herbage. - Nat. Int. be solitary instances, yet they serve to show the won derful facility which the stomachs of certain er. St Germains and the Chaumontelle of Cox. animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and by the committee to be the Black Pear of Worextracting wholesome nonrishment therefrom cester,' of Langley's Pomona; also Winter Rous-When we consider coal, however, as a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen our surprise will decrease.

> Jude Kimball of Lyndon, Vt. has cultivated this pea extensively the past summer. He considers it a most valuable variety, being very prolific, of the richest flavor, and continues in bearing a great length of time; one vine 12 ins, high produced 108 pods, two had 94 pods each, and many had from 50 to 70 pods each.—It seldom grows more than 10 to 14 inches in height, of course requires no and the Coignassier commun of France, or comsticks. It is but a few days later than the Early mon French Quince, Washington Pea. It should be planted 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, which its spreading habit require, and which answers better than when sown closer; hence it is obvious there will be a lac, Tasselled White, Golden Lotus, Large Lilac, great saving of seed, as a quart of this will go as far as three quarts of other peas. It begins to blos- only. Changeable Buff, Paper White, Crimson, som when three inches high. They should be Pink, Lilac, and White, Semi-quilled White, Parks' planted every fortnight for a constant succession, small Yellow, Golden Yellow. From Nathaniel and green peas may be obtained all the summer Davenport, Milton, the following Chrysanthemums and autonom. From the nature of its growth, it for premium. Quilled Flame, Quilled Lilac, appears well calculated to withstand the great heat | Quilled White, Golden Yellow, Golden Lotus, of our summers.

Potatoes food for Horses.—To every 300 pounds of potatoes, washed and steamed, is added half a pint of salt, and occasionally a small portion of sulphur; this quantity will more than supply a members of the Society at their Hall, horse kept at work constantly for six days, Horses thus fed will perform with the greatest case, all the common labor of a farm, without havor outs .- English publication.

The Bunker Hill Aurora recommends a conmiry, they soon work them, and secure ther from vention of Military Officers, to devise measures for the power of the wind; when used for litering relief in the present Militia System. We doubt cattle it is absolutely needful to work then with if they would do much towards relieving the onerous burdens of Privates, whose complaints have generally been overlooked in the thousand and one transformations of the militia system.

> Two gentlemen of Liverpool, England, have subscribed liberally to the stock of the Virginia Rail Road, from Petersburg to Roanoke.

> Hydrophobia.-Three cases of the cure of this formidable disease by friction with mercurial ointment one of them at 40 days after the bite, when slight symptoms of the disease, attended with Spasm, had become manifested, and described in

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, November 20, 1830.

FRUITS.

. Ipples. - From Mr Manning, the Conway apple and the Reinnette d'Espagne. From Gen. Newhall, of Lynnfield, specimens of yellow and red apples.

Pears .- A St Germain, weighing 121 oz., a fine specimen from J. B. Joy, Esq. of Boston. Chanmentelle, very fine, from Wm. Pratt, Esq. Both of these fruits, and especially the former, however perfectly fine and fair in cities and some highly ously in the vicinity of Boston. From Mr Downand the Iron Pear, weighing 16 oz. Presumed selette, of high musky flavor, but dry. From Mr Manning, Pears, name unknown, and the Spanish Bon Chretien. From Wm. Robert Prince, Esq. of the Linnavan Botanic Garden, Prince's St Germain, fine and well deserving of cultivation; also Bishop's New Early Dwarf Prolific Pea.-Mr a small pear, in a state of decay received by him from a French Nursery, for the Verte longue d' Automne, and not true; also Colmar Sonverain, one of the new sorts of Van Mons, large and fine. This fruit has been noticed in the report of a former meeting.

Quinces .- Mr Prince sent also for exhibition specimens of French apple-shaped Quince, and WM. KENRICK.

FLOWERS.

Chrysanthemums, grown in the open ground, rom R. L. Emmons. Quilled Flame, Curled Lifor premium, and the following sorts for exhibition and Pink. A beautiful plant of Camellia Japonica, var. Double Striped, full of flowers and buds, was also exhibited by Mr Davenport.

Mr Cook's Address is now ready for delivery to

State Prison.-There are at present, 290 convicts in the prison in this town-who are confined in solitary cells in the night time and during meals. The whole cost of the new Pirson-together with a new chapel and cookery, crected the past year-is \$\$1,000,including the labor of the convicts. The cost of the old prison, erected in 1804-5, was \$170,000. This is now used principally for a Warehouse. The new prison contains 300 cells. Charlestown Aurora.

The legislature of Vermont has repealed imprisonment for debt, except in cases of traud.

Qui tam suit.-George J. Willis, vs. H. F. Sanders and L. Wilson, brought to recover a penalty incurred under the statute to prevent the making or setting up of lotteries, was tried before the county court of this county, which closed their session last week. The Jury found the respondents had incurred a penalty under the statute equal to the amount of the scheme, and accordingly returned a verdict for the complainant of \$402,660. - Vermont Gazette.

Rice was introduced into South Carolina in 1693 from the Island of Madagascar. Thomas Smith went on board of a British vessel which touched at Sullivan's Island on her way to Engand. He received a small bag of seed from the Captain with directions for cultivating it, which he distributed among his neighbors. We believe that the culture of Rice in the Southern provinces was protected by the British government as early as 1740.

Morus Mullicaulis, or New Chinese Mulberry.



most valuable variety, lately inmost valuable variety, most troduced to France from the Philippine Islands, and tound to sure pass all other kinds for silk worms. Price 89 per dozen.

esteemed in France, Italy, and

Turkey, for the silk culture, including the Broad lobed leaved, Large oval leaved, Count Dandolo's celebrated Foglia dappea and the Tartarian, particularly esteemed for its peculiarly hardy character, and which would probably support the winters of Lewer Canada.

500 Modeirs nut or Persian Walnut, 10 feet in height, De Orders received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, by J. B RUSSELL.

Grape Vines, &c.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, an extensive assortment of Grape Vines, of both American and European sorts at nursery prices, omprising all the standard varieties, now cultivated either a the open vir or the Green House.

Also Yellow Locust, Scarlet and Sugar Maple, Honey ocust, Early Washington, Blue Imperial, and Bishop's iew Early Dwarf Prolific Peas, of this year's growth.

Patent Door Springs.

Burwell's superior article of Door Springs, on an entirely ew construction, which have been most highly approved wherever used, are now offered for sale by J. R. New-I, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North arket Street.

N. B. Mr Smallidge is now in the city and will pernally attend to the setting of them during the few days Nov 26 may temain.

Mussachusetts Horticuliural Society.

The members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Soci-, are requested to meet at the Exchange Coffee House Saturday, 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of conting upon and adopting measures relative to the proing a suitable room for the future meetings of the Soy. A general and punctual attendance is requested. ROBERT L. EMMONS. Recording Sevetary.

Thanksgiving . Irticles.

or Sale at the New England Seed Store No. 52 North m ket Street, Prime Double and Single distilled Rose Wer and Peach Water from Downer's garden; price of th louble distilled 50 ets per bottle-Single distilled 31 ets P .h water 31 ets.

so fresh Pulverized Sweet and Pot Herbs, from the St ers at Harvard, packed in tin cannisters, viz. Sweet M orum 37½ ets. per cannister-Summer Savory 25 ets. Ti ne 33 ets. - Sage 17 ets. - Tomato Mustard, 59 ets. ne ottle-Tomato Ketchup 33 cts.

Improved Vegetable Steamers.

r Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North M. et Street, Baston, Improved Vegetable Steamers ooking all kinds of vegetables, particularly Potatoes, are of east iron, of convenient size for every day and it is thought that any family who has once used and noticed the superior manner in which Potatoes worked in them, would consider them an indispensable :- they are of two sizes, price of the smallest 75 ets, argest \$1.12\frac{1}{2} cts.

White Mustard Seed wanted.

1: subscriber at the New England Seed Store, 52 Market, Boston, is in want of White Mustard Seed, nerican growth, to be well cleaned, free from dirt, or imperfect seed, for which he will pay 20 at per bushel more than the wholesale market price propean White Mustard Seed. J. B. RUSSELL.

Farmers and Mechanics

te country, who are in want of good boys from the various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully inthat a register is kept at the New England Seed No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages sidences of such boys, of good character, (generally s or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Or Tuckerman, general Missionary to the poor in ty. Any information will be given gratis at the tore with regard to the boys, or letters can be ad-(post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston. 3t. Nov. 26.

Silk Cocoons wanted,

About 50 young trees from 2 to Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England 3 feet high, can be supplied of this Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

31

Premium Butter.

The competitors for the premium intended to be Also 14 other varieties, the most awarded on the 2d day of December next, are notified that the Committee have been obliged to postpone the examination till FRIDAY the 3d, in consequence of the 2d having been appointed as a day of public. Thanksgiving in Massachusetts. Massachusetts.
Per order of the Committee.
BENJ, GUILD.

Nov. 26.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine,

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,

A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

'The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots,

Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south.

And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.?

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE. Proprietor of the Linnwan Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo. 355 pages. Price \$1.50. Oct 99

New England Farmer's Mmanac, for 1831. Just published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Just phonshed, and for some by s. D. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanae contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Licut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies-a chroniele of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830-a complete Calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England-the Sun's declination, &e. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and a drawing and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's farm, in Lexington.

Price \$6,00 per groce-621 ets per dozen. Oct. 1.

Rees' Cyclopedia,

American edition, revised, corrected, enlarged and adapted to the United States, in 47 volumes, quarto, including a large atlas, and 5 volumes of plates. This valuable work, the labor of 20 years, is illustrated by eleren hundred and fifty engravings, by the most distinguished artists. (There are 4.5 plates upon agriculture around taining 394 figures; upon Natural History, including the number of wates exceeds 260.) The original artists. (There are 43 plates upon agriculture alone, concost of this work in boar Is was \$470, and will now be sold in elegant Russia half binding very low, if applied for soon. Apply (post paid) at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Nov. 10, 1830.

Sheep for Sale.

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from half to full blooded Merinos. them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock.) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire CYRUS FORD. County, Mass. Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830.

· Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each pockage for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

			LB	0.50	1 T	0
APPLES, new,		barrel.	1	25		
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	117	116	120	-6
Pearl, first sort,		6.6	125	Lit	127	- 50
BEANS, white,		bushet.		137	1	
BEEF, mess.	ï	barret	- 8	50	- 9	- (1
Cargo, No. 1,		**	. 7	fR.	7	50
Cargo, No. 2,		4.6	- 6	25	- 6	.56
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		nound.		13		13
Cliefse, new nolk,	_	4.		5		
Skimmed milk,		61		3		
FLAXSEED,		41	- 1	12	1	56
. FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street.		barrel.	5			87
Genesee,		11		62		87
Rye, best,		12	3	51	- 3	75
GRAIN, Corn,		bushel.		641		66
Rve,		41		68		70
Barley,		4.6		58		60
Oats,		4.4		36		38
HAY,		cwt.	1	titi		70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	_	ent	12		12	
HOPS, 1st quality,		CW1.	2		11	
LIME		cask.		71	• •	75
PLAIS FER PARIS retails at	_	1011.	12	75	3	00
PORK, clear,		barrel.	17		18	
Navy mess,		marrer.	12	50	13	
Cargo, No. 1,	_	0.1	2	75		75
SEEDS, Herd's Grass.		bushel	ĩ	75		00
Orchard Grass.		mistiet.	١.	10	3	00
Red Pop (northern)	_	1 44		62	U	75
Lucerne.		nound		3.		38
Red Clover, (northern)		Tionner I		10		11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.		11		50		62
Mermo, full blood, unwasher	î			30		35
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	٠,	16		62		
Merino, three fourths washoo	1	111		50		67 57
Meuno, half blood,	.,	66		47		
Mermo, quarter,		- 11		37		50
Native, washed,		1 11		36		40
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		1 46		52		38
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		16				53
Pulled, " spinning, first s	ort			40		42
. opining, mats	***	1 " 1				15

PROVISION	MARKE	T.	
BEEF, best pieces,	* 6900	w) . 🚓	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	9
Whole hogs.			ŏ
VEAL,	- 6	6	- 1
MUTTON.	- 1	1 6	8
POULTRY.	- 1 ::	4	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 1	. ()0]	11
		12	16
EGGS, Lump, best,	- ' ''	13	20
	- doze		20
MEAL, Rye, retail	 bush 	el.i	70
Indian, retail,	- "	1 1	-80
FOTATOES,		20	30
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barn		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 0/01/	Ph.L. 1 00 j.	2 00

Boston Vegetable Market -Prices at Fancuil Hall Market.- Cranberries, 1.25 1,50 per bushel-Potatoes, (raised in this vicinity) 20 to 30 ets. per bushel; (Eastern, from the coasters, 20 to 25 cts.)—Cabhages, 37½ cts. per dozen-Cauliflowers, 6 to 19 cts. per head-Sweet Potatoes, 75 per bushel-Chestnuts, 1.75 per bushel-Shagbarks, 1,50 per bushel-Onions, 1,25 per barrel-Winter Crookneck Squashes, 1,00 per 100 lbs.—Small Canada Squashes, 1,50 per 100 lbs.—French Turnips, 374— Carrots, 50 cts.-Quinces, 2,00 per bushel. The market is also constantly well supplied with Radishes, Lettuces, &c, though out of season.

BRIGHTON MARKET -. Monday, Nov. 22,

At market, this day, 3009 Cattle, 7270 Sheep, and 90 Swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle from \$3 25 to 4 371; a few extra Cattle were taken at 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle dull; very few sales effected; the barrellers have had as many as they could conveniently turn their hands to of late, and appear to have already purchased nearly or quite their supply: lots were offered at the former prices, but refused—a falling off of nearly 17 ets. the hundred, say for Mess 3,33 a 3,42; No. 1, 2,84 a 2,92.

-Sales not so quick as usual, probably in consequence of the weather, and we were of opinion that former prices were hardly supported: we noticed one lot of several hundred taken at 1,00; also lots at 1,25, 1,33, and 1,37½; a lot of about 800 at 1,40; lots at 1,50, 1,62, 1,88, and 2,00; and one lot of 80 wethers at 2,50.

Swine .- Scarce, and in better demand than barrelling cattle; buyers are not yet fully supplied; a small advance was effected on those retailed, say 42 for Sows, and 52 for Barrows .- Patriot.

THE COTTAGE CONTRAST.

Nulla est succera voluptas Solicitumque aliquid lætis intervenit.

HAD I the least of little farms, A chatty wife to bless my arms, A chubby child to trisk and play, To sleep all night and romp all day. A snug thatthed house, though small, yet warm, A dog to bark in case of harm, A sturdy horse, a good fat cow The last to milk, the first to plough, A fine fat pig, a pleasing book, An honest friend, a babbling brook, A distant church its chimes to ring, A neighboring wood for birds to sing, A garden gay, a swarm of bees, A dabbling duck, some gabbling geese, A cackling hen, a crowing cock, A cask of ale, a kitchen clock,-Had I but these, then, free from cares, I'd laugh, and sing, and say my prayers; Happy to live, content to die, What prince more truly blest than I?

Then grant, kind Fortune, if you please, I may be gratified with these; Man wants but little more, I guess, Nor should be be content with less. Unhappy man! 't is sad to see Thy various turns of destiny ! Twixt good and ill forever lost, From pleasure still to misery tost; Through life's dark Wilderness we grope, Depressed by fear, revived by hope; Still poring o'er the text we look, Till Death steps in and shuts the book. Thrice blest, indeed, had mortals been, If friends forever might remain; If kindred kind and parents dear Did multiply from year to year: The old remain the young increase, In circling harmony and peace.

The lots of man two pitchers fill; One holds the good, and one the ill. No mortal yet could ever drain The cup of pleasure free from pain; Nor ever pain fill up the measure Without some corresponding pleasure-The wisest seem content to quaff A mixture fair of half and half.

As precious gems, opaque and dark, Condensed retain their native spark, Till science points the artful way To liberate the slumb'ring ray, Then, sparkling o'er some sordid foil, Its beaming splendors gaily smale; So to comparison we owe One half our sense of weal and wo. Thus sun and rain, thus hopes and fears, Alternate fill the circling years; Thus youth and age, thus strength, disease, With smiles and tears and toils and case Together mixed, combine, compound, Connect and fill the mortal round; And on their systematic strife Depends the balanced beam of life. content and health, two standing dishes, Compose the best of human wishes. This happy medium understood Leads in its train each earthly good; For sweet content, wheree'er she goes, Brings peace of mind and sound repose, And health attends on every station, With exercise and moderation; And blest are those that early find This equal balance of the mind, Nor high, nor low, nor rich, nor poor, In worth and innocence secure But wit, 't is said when best is brief:

'T is very true-so turn the leaf. Now we'll proceed the scene to vary, To view my life when quite contrary.

My barking dog begins to bite; My chubby child cries all the night; My sturdy horse has got the glanders; The fox devours my geese and ganders; My fine fat pig has got the measles; My hens are worried by the weasles; The ducks destroy my garden seeds, And all my flowers are choked with weeds; My cackling cock forgets to crow; My kitchen clock forgets to go; Incessant rains drown all my wheat; My honest friend turns out a cheat; My chatty wife begins to rail; The thunder sours my cask of ale; My cow, unconscious, gravely stalks And —— along my gravel walks; My pig, to scratch his measly rump, Mistakes my bechive for a stump, And when the indignant realm rebels, — in their cells; Continues ---The jarring screams of birds attest Some truant schoolboy robs their nest; My distant chimes nocturnal toll A requiem to some rustic soul; My snug thatched house, oh! sad to tell, Instead of home, is grown a hell; And discord dire and worse alarms Assail the worst of wretched tarms. Despair ensues, and mental case And health give place to slow disease; Condenance to live, afraid to die, What mortal half so cursed as I

Like learned judge, with serious face, The moral now sums up the case, And calls on wisdom to decide From counsel heard on either side. Wisdom attends, but first with awe Adjusts his wig, then gives the law;

Let Reason early take the rein, And over Sense its sway maintain; For, if too close your joys you cluster, You'll find they 'll lose their wonted lustre, Leaving behind the sad remains R. T. Of galling grief and endless pains.

Columbian Centinel.

THE WAR IN THE JERSEYS.

From various accounts it appears that the warfare between the friends and foes of distilled spirits is carried on in a spirited manner in New Jersey. One light skirmish is reported of rather an amusing character. Several knights of the puncheor, who had been annoyed by a cold water company, conceived the design of making their favorite beverage the weapon of its own defence, Thinking the artillery as irresistible by others as by themselves, they actually invaded the dwelling of one of their principal antagonists, a clergyman, with a barrel of rum. This piece of ordnance was planted in the front of the door, and a deputation sent in for his surrender. A barrel of rum, they thought, was certainly a present, which even a preacher of righteousness and temperance could not refuse. In this they were not deceived. It Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms - By Jo was most politely accepted, and with many thanks, The deputation eyed each other with significant gratulation. The fortress was gained. But, alas! the triumph of the wicked is short. What was the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promot their astonishment when the clergyman continued, of those objects, (on excellent, plain, practical work, 'Here, Thomas, bring the axe.' 'Twas a word and a blow. In went the barrel head, and out gushed the rum. The victory was on the other side, and the clergyman declared his door-yard a depository for all the rum in the country, free of storage, and axes furnished to boot. Spirit of Monmouth and Trenton! If the Jerseymen go on at this rate the victory will be theirs, without blood shed, though not without rum shed; and though 'distilled spirits' should be' poured on to the land' instead of being 'banished from it,' we are not certain that we should find fault with this mode of warfare if the soil does not suffer .-Genius of Temperance.

Perfection.—To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends, or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one, or the admonitions of the other.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh cicek, on which is a tide will, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well mished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the eider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square un der it, with boilers set to make soap, hrew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, on of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the las ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hur dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is on and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affore a good market. There has been planted some hundrer of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which as gratted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quinc trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery,

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Maj Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises, WILLIAM FLAGG. June 11.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connectwith the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 Nor Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a ne and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases a accidents to which the Horse is hable; the causes a symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies e played for the core in every case; with instructions to t Shoeing-Smith, Fartier, and Groom, how to acque knowledge in the art of Fartiery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the a mil functions in health, and showing the principles which these are to be restored when disordered. By Jc Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adapted to this count by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Meml of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1, Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of re deing it a source of individual and national wealth; w D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pe ecan -Price 62% cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, & Price 25 cents.

Wanted

In a Book and Job Printing Office, in Boston, t Apprentices. Those from the country would be preferr Apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England State, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 29

Lublished every Linday, at Seyer arrent payable at and of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty ce No paper will be sent to a distance without paymbeing made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRECULTURAL WARFHOUSL.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1830.

No. 20.

A G BICULTUBE.

hope frequently to receive assistance.

Poland, Trumbull County, Ohio, Nov. 10th, 1230. THOMAS G. FESSENDEN ESQ.-

SIR-A few days since I accidentally met with inning of the 9th volume.

The information, contained in your publication, thement, the late spring-frosts frequently desoyed the young fruit, but the trees remained cts. More recently, as the forests have become eared up, no inconvenience is felt from the frosts, t the curculio, rose-bug, and blight have apared, and are far more injurious.

The curculio has destroyed most of the plums the last ten years; and attacked the apples and

u the month of July, I visited the beautiful lement of Mr Rapp, at Economy, on the bark of Ohio, 14 miles below Pittsburg, and was highratified to see his numerous Plum and Prune s loaded with fruit, uninjured by the insect. senior Mr Rapp informed me, that while his body of them, a few inches above the a ind, two pieces of boards, of suitable size, say inches by twelve, out of which, a semi-circuportion had been cut, so that when fitted toer, around the tree. they would completely st the body. These were confined together wo narrow battens, secured with screws, on the er surface. On the upper surface, a circular nel was cut, half an inch deep, and one inch , so as to surround the tree. The joints ben the two boards, where crossed by this chanwere closed with putty, and any vacancies ben the boards and the tree carefully stopped clay mortar. The circular channel is then with tar, and presents an effectual barrier to rogress of the insects. Some attention is red. to see that the tar does not leak out or behardened.

few of the insects, notwithstanding this preon, will find means to pass, and will injure of the fruit which will drop prematurely. is immediately picked up and committed to

dum tree, belonging to one of my neighbors, ced a great abundance of fine fruit this sea-He informed me that for several years, all ims dropped before they ripened; that last being confined to his home, by ill health, by watched their progress, and when about se of a pea, he discovered an insect in the puncturing them. He selected one tree, add which he built a fire, with a quantity of re-

ed, so as to keep up a constant smoke, for a week spoken of, but to our knowledge, no one has yet The following interesting communication is from or more, till all the insects disappeared. No oth- been so successful in extracting oil of the first an intelligent gentleman in Ohio, from whose pen we or cause could be assigned why this tree matured quality, as Mr Barnitz has: which is owing to more than a bushel of fruit, while those contigu- some improvements which he has invented, and ous to it, entirely failed, though they blossomed we believe for his own safety, and not from any and set equally full.

The blight appeared in this country about several volumes of the New England Farmer, with twelve years since, and having destroyed most of informs us that he has tried many experiments, to which I was so much pleased, that I wish to be-the pear trees, is now showing itself in the Quince ascertain to what purposes it may be applied. come a subscriber. I have enclosed a three dol. bush, the cultivated Apple tree, and in a few in- For painting, it answers as well as Linsceed oil : for ar bill, which you will place to my credit, and if stances in the thorn and native erab Apple. Its burning, it is equal to the best winter strained be in your power to send me all the back num- origin is imputed to as many different causes, by Sperm; and for culinary purposes it is pronounced ers, will commence my subscription with the be-, the people in this vicinity, as it is by the corress quite as agreeable as the Olive oil. We have, it I can give you any facts that will throw more light be found, but we would remark, that almost as n the subject of the diseases of fruit trees, is be-upon the subject. In answer to such as believe much skill and care is required in the use of oil ming highly important in this section of the it to be the effect of too high cultivation and over-for lights, as of coal for fires; beside which, any new unity. For a number of years, after its first bearing of fruit, I would state, that I have lost a article, except it be a new face, is always received number of fine young pear trees in a moderately with caution, and prejudices are easily and often althy, and exempt from the depredation of in-lengrated, but none had ever produced fruit; and ourselves seen it burning at Mr B.'s, and were to such as believe it to be a stroke of the sun, I much pleased with the brilliancy and clearness of would observe that many trees first showed the the light. disease three years since, during a long period of cloudy weather, when the sun did not shine for cient quantities, and from the hull or husks of the more than a week.

rello cherries for the first time, during the last overheating of fruit, too high cultivation, or the morning fires. impression of the sun destroy fruit trees in former times?

> have died. Its owner a German, considers its mode of culture. preservation owing to the stones and cinders,

I have seen the experiment tried on trees already diseased, but without a favorable effect.

The Rose Bug was a stranger to this part of the country until three years since, and I believe at this time has never been seen west of this, while it has been very abundant to the east, in the state of Pennsylvania, where during the last season, it directed its attacks principally upon the sassafras, and the rose.

The Bee Moth was unknown here, except by report, until the last summer, when it began its depredations upon the late and weak swarms, and destroyed many of them.

Very respectfully yours.

JARED P. KIRTLAND.

SUN-FLOWER SEED OIL.

selves in finding substitutes for.

A. Barnitz, Esq. has rendered himself prominent tion of a soil so long watered with human blood. by his success in the culture and expression of the But many years must still elapse before this desira-

fuse chips and damp shavings, which were renew- Oil of Sun flowers. It has we believe often been desire of profit, has patented,

The uses of this oil are various, Mr Barnitz pondents of your Journal, and I do not know that is true, seen some burning with which fault might rich soil, some of which were seedlings and others excited, before a fair trial is given. We have

It answers as a cathartie when taken in suffiseed it is said, a good ink may be prepared, while If like causes produce like effects, why did not the dried stalks furnish simple kindling for the

The culture and manufacture of this truly valuable article, are both cheap and sample. Mr B. is The largest pear tree with which I am acquaint- very willing to furnish information to any gentleed in the state of Ohio, is about eighteen inches man who is disposed to experiment. On an acre in diameter, and is growing in the county of Co. of good land, about 60 to 70 bushels of seed may lumbiana. It is surrounded with from six to be raised, which is worth about 60 ets, per bushel. eight cart loads of stone, among which the cinders. The single headed is preferred, as being most pros were in bloom, his gardener placed around from a blacksmith's shop have been thrown for the ductive. It is cultivated precisely like corn, and last ten years. The tree is very productive, and any one who will plant a row in his cornfield, will free from the blight, while those in that vicinity at once learn the capabilities of his soil and the

> Establishment of a Model Farm in Greece. The government has founded an establishment from which important results may be expected, in favor of a country afflicted with the ravages of war and still more perhaps by the idle and military habits which have resulted from them. Gregory Palaiologue, one of the young Greeks, who has pursued a course of agricultural studies at the institution of Roville in France, has returned to his country, in order to devote his knowledge, perfected by the management of a large agricultural establishment which had been confided to him in Corsica, to the benefit of his country. He embarked with a considerable provision of implements, seeds, &c, supplied by the committee at Paris, Capo D'Istria has placed at his disposal a national domain situated between the village of Dalmanara, and the ruins of the ancient Tyrinthus, for the pur-It has been often said, and truly too, that this pose of a model farm. His first care will be the country has a resource for everything, within her- sowing of the grain brought with him, the creaself.' Our territory exposes some surface to every tion of a nursery, and the tillage of the ground by climate, and those foreign productions which we instruments unknown in that country, Prospects of have not already succeded in acclimating, our cit-extensive benefit attach themselves to the instituizens are daily and successfully exercising them- tion of Palaiologue. It must become a focus of light, which will distribute throughout Greece In this pursuit, our enterprising citizen, Charles the knowledge requisite to the successful cultiva

ing Greece has not finished its work. Enriched been confined generally to a few Almanacs. by the arts of peace, is it not our duty to devote a portion of what they have furnished us to enable our brethren of the east to enjoy its benefits?-Rev. Encyc, Mars. 1830.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

By the Rev. Adam Clarke, L. L. D. F. A. S.

From my earliest childhood I was bred up on a little farm, which I was taught to care for, and cultivate ever since I was able to spring the rattle, use the whip, manage the sickle, or handle the spade; and as I found that much of our success depended on a proper knowledge and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age. I believe Meteogology is a natural science, and one of the first that is studied; and that every child in the country makes, untaught, some progress in it: at least so it was with me. I had actually learned, by silent observation, to form good conjectures concerning the coming weather, and, on this head, to teach wisdom among those who were perfect, especially among such as had not been obliged like me to watch earnestly, that what was so necessary to the family support, should not be spoiled by the weather before it was housed .- Many a time, even in tender youth, have I watched the heavens with anxiety, examined the different appearances of the morning and evening sun, the phases of the moon, the scintillation of the stars, the course and color of the clouds, the flight of the crow and the swallow, the gambols of the colt, the futtering of the ducks, and the loud screams of the scamew-not forgetting even the bue and croaking of the frog. From the little knowledge I had derived from close observation, I often ventured to direct our agricultural operations in reference to the coming days, and was seldom much mistaken in my reckoning, When I thought I had a pretty good stock of knowledge and experience in this way, I ventured to give comsel to my neighbors. For my kindness, or perhaps officiousness on this head, I met one day with a mortifying rebuff. I was about ten years of age; it was harvest time," and ' what sort of a day tomorrow would be,' was the subject of conversation. To a very intelligent gentleman who was present, I stated in opposition to his own opinion, 'Mr P. to morrow will be a foul day.'--To which he answered, 'Adam, how can you tell?' I answered, without giving the rule on which my prognostication was founded, 'O Sir, I know it will be so.' 'You know! how should you know?' 'Why, Sir,' I pleasantly replied, 'because I am weatherwise,' 'Yes,' said he, 'or otherwise.' The next day, however, proved that my augury was well drawn,

About twenty years ago, a Table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr Hereshel, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of ular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part the weather, by the times of the change, full and quarters of the moon. I have carefully consulted this Table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy :- for though long, as you have seen, engaged in the study of the weather, I never thought that any rules could be devised liable to so few exceptions. I have made a little alteration in the arrangements, illustrated it with

ble object can be completed. Europe, in deliver- may insert it in the Magazine, as it has hitherto

A Table for foretelling the weather through all the Lunations of each year forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the New Moon-the First Quarter-the Full Moon-or the last quarter happens. Between two in Between A 12 o'clock and two P. TIME OF Ċ 4 and 6 6 and œ to 10 and midnight. 4 and 6 10 12 and 2 and 4 the bas midnight 10 Ξ morning. 13 Sujusou 22 HOOR bur rain. wind and rain. changeable. cold with rainy changeable very rainy. 5 if s. or s.w. wind SUMMER frequent ad firsty 1 wind N. or N.E.) wind N. or N.E.) rator smif stor s will ditto. fair and mild. cold rain, if w.; snow hard fros cold & snow or snow and Z WINTER high wind d be s.or stormy untes Ξ; wind if E. ż

OBSERVATIONS

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full and Last Quarter, are to Min-NIGHT, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to Mid-day, or Noon, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the ferencen to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

The Moon's Change,—First Quarter,—Full, -and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the WIND, as it is noted in the Table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregof Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring; yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in ering for this purpose proposed by M. Zemi those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good rane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution he will searcely further observations, and have sent it that you ever be deceived in depending on the Table.

It is said that the late Dr Darwin, having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavorable, sent as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill weather .- I have enlarged these by adding several new ones, and remodelling others; and subjoin it as very useful, and a thing easy to be remembered,

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The hollow winds begin to blow; The clouds look black, the glass is low; The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep; And spiders from their cobwebs peep. Last night the sun went pale to bed; The moon in halos hid her head. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh, For see, a rainbow spans the sky. The walls are damp, the ditches smell, Closed is the pink eyed pimpernell. Hark? how the chairs and tables crack, Old BETTY's joints are on the rack: Her corns with shooting pains torment her, And to her bed untimely sent her. Loud quack the ducks, the sea fowl cry, The distant hills are looking nigh. How restless are the snorting swine! The busy flies disturb the kine. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings. The cricket too, how sharp he sings! Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws, Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws. The smoke from chimneys right ascends; Then spreading, back to earth it bends. The wind unsteady veers around, Or settling in the South is found, Through the clear stream the fishes rise, And nimbly catch the incautious flies. The glow worms, numerous, clear and bright, Illumed the dewy hill last night. At dusk the squalid toad was seen. Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green. The whirling wind the dust obeys, And in the rapid eddy plays. The frog has changed his yellow vest, And in a russet coat is dressed, The sky is green, the air is still; The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill. The dag, so altered is his taste, Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast. Behold the rooks, how odd their flight, They imitate the gliding kite, And seem precipitate to fall, As if they felt the piercing ball. The tender colts on back do lie, Nor heed the traveller passing by. In fiery red the sun doth rise, Then wades through clouds to mount the skies 'Twill surely rain, we see't with sorrow,

Hoping that this paper will be of some use to country readers, I am, dear sir, yours truly,

ADAM CLARI

Preservation of iron from rust .- A mastic or sanctioned by the Societe'd' Encouragement, follows: eighty parts of pounded brick, pa through a Silk Sieve, are mixed with 20 par litharge; the whole is then rubbed up by muller with linseed oil so as to form a thick

No working in the fields tomorrow,

which may be diluted with Spirit of turpentine; before it is applied the iron should be well cleaned.

From an experience of two years, upon locks exposed to the air, and watered daily with Salt water, after being covered with two coats of this mastic, the good effects of it have been thoroughly proved .- Bull. d'Encour. Jan. 1830.

We are not going to present to our readers a new and sovereign remedy for the croup; one which never fails until it is tried, and then is found, at the particular juncture, to be utterly inert or prejudicial. We leave discoveries of this nature to almanaes, and books on popular medicine. Our design at this time is to call the attention of mothers to the means of prevention, which they have in their own power. But first, let us ask them -- for however preposterous the question may seem, the conduct of many of them justifies it-When a child is nearly suffocated or actually dead from croup, does the mother derive consolation in her alarm and grief, by reflecting that the dear little one has been always dressed in the latest fashion, with very full and short sleeves, and low breast? She may, in reply, accuse us of sporting with her feelings-well then, we take the liberty of telling her, that she trifles with them herself, and endangers, if she does not actually sacrifice the life of her child, by laying bare its little bosom and shoulders, which are among the most sensitive parts of the skin. And what is the reason of this exposure? None. What the excuse? Because the little dear looks so well in this dress; that is, in fact, because it is made to look like a diminutive woman, a new variety of the species; neither child or adult; neither natural or graceful. Some assign a better motive, viz: in order to accustom the child to resist the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the seasons,-'The intention, though good, is not adapted to the variable climate of this country; and its adoption, the rest of the body being at the same time covered with warm clothing, renders the chest more susceptible of injury. Inflammatory diseases do unquestionably often arise from this exposure, which might be avoided even by a slight covering of muslin. Lentin, a celebrated German physician, as well as many of our own countrymen, are of opinion that croup is not unfrequently thus produced,' These remarks of an English writer, are strictly applicable to our climate and its inhabitants. - Journal of Health.

RUINED BY HARD STUDY.

The history of very many of our students might be briefly told. A lad is sent to college, and after a few months he returns, pale, emaciated, and puny. Immediately a general lamentation is raised among the circle of friends, that the dear youth is ruining himself with hard study. It is high time that both friends and the public should be disabused on this subject. The truth is, in most cases, hard study has had little or nothing to do with the business. He may have studied well or he may not; but this is not the ground of the difficulty. He has indulged his youthful appetite, without regard to even the common rules of discretion. At the same time, he has indulged in indolent habits, neglecting exercise, or taking it so irregularly as to do him more hurt than good. And very possibly, too, he may have learned the very gentlemanly habits of drink-

ining himself by hard study, that he feels almost bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. willing to endure his sufferings; and as he looks in the glass, he thinks he can discern in his pale features, plain indications of future greatness. Whereas, if he would learn to read aright, be would only discern indications of present imbecility, and future worthlessness. Only convince the young gentleman, that it will not be fatal to his scholastic dignity to bestir himself a little, and live and art like other people, and at the same time put a little restraint upon his gluttonous propensities, and the blush of health, and strength of limb, will soon return; and with them will return that energy of mind which will qualify him to study to some purpose. - Christian Mirror.

Cobbett's Corn.-Cobbett's Corn is this year a complete failure, even worse in gardens than it was last year upon farms, none ripened in the fields; but in gardens in favorable situations some was saved which looked perfect, but when sown this spring, has not vegetated, to the full amount of three fourths of seed .- London paper.

March of Intelligence .- This is truly the march of intelligence. The following is an extract from a Liverpool paper:

It is said that a new telegraphic system is about to be established in France, which will be at the service of the public, like the post office. The results will be most important to the commercial world; for it is calculated that a despatch containing several lines, which would traverse a distance of one hundred leagues in a few moments. would cost but 20 francs. M. Ferrier de Drapuignan, the inventor of this new system, proposes shortly to organise a line of telegraphs from Paris to Hayre. Several experiments have been already made, in the presence of persons appointed by the government, and they are said to afford every prospect of the success of the plan.

MISERIES OF A RICH MAN.

Who is dogged in the streets and knocked down at midnight? The rich man. Whose house is broken into by robbers? The rich man's. Who has his pockets cut out, and his coats spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who is in doubt whether people are laughing at him, in their sleeves, when they are eating his dinner? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble by every story which he adds to his house? The rich man-for the higher he ascends, the colder is the atmosphere. A bank breaks, and who suffers? The rich stockholder and depositer. War blows his born, and who trembles? Death approaches and who fears to look him in the face? Why, the rich man-and vet all the world envies the rich. Depend upon it the length of your face will always be preportioned to the length of your purse. If you live in a two-story house, be thankful, and not covet the loftier mansion of your neighbor. You but dishonor vourself, and insult your destiny, by fretting and repining. - Morn. Cour.

Itching Feet .- Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple ing wine, if nothing worse, and smoking, chewing, and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of and snuffing tobacco. And no wonder he looks pale. it; it is merely one part muriatic acid, mingled Meanwhile there is something so pleasant to the with seven parts water, with which the feet must -for in other words, at more than 59 miles per hour.]

ears of a young student in the report that he is ru- be well rubbed for a night or two before going to application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains,-The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear, New Bedford Courier.

> Science in Madrid,-There are in the city of Madrid three distinct establishments for instruction in the Sciences. 'The first is the Museum of Natural Sciences, which is divided into two parts; the Museum, which contains a beautiful cabinet of natural history including one of the richest collections of minerals in the world. The Botanic Garden, containing a rich collection, among which is the Flora of Bogota, Santa Fc, &c, Second the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, including models of the various kinds of machinery, &c.

Two barns of Maj, A. Goodwin of S. Berwick, were burnt night of 18th, with 100 tons hay, several of barley, and six large oxen: loss \$2000 no insurance.

In Wake Co. N. C. a pumpkin weighing S6 lbs. and measuring 5 feet 2 inches round, was raised last season.

Chevalier de Rivafineli, agent of a London Mining Co, has arrived in North Carolina with a number of Germans, and is making extensive arrangments for mining.

The Bath (Me.) Gazette is to be discontinued by the present publisher, who believes he can do better in other business, although with prompt payment, it would have given him a reasonable support,

Mr Bouvier, Philadelphia, has made 16 pieces of furniture, surpassing anything of the kind in the President's House. They were ordered by a lady in the West Indies or S America, in the coffers of whose late husband, immense riches were found,

Militia officers in the Western part of New-York, are holding meetings to petition Congress to modify the Militia system.

The body of a man who fell from the steam boat Ohio, Oct. 6, near Poughkeepsie, was found a few days after and decently interred at Milton, N.Y. is that of Mr. Thos, Harrison, of Yorkshire, Eng. in the employ of Admiral Coffin, and had charge of the celebrated horses, Serab, Barefoot, and Cleveland Bay. He is supposed to have fallen over when asleep.

Letters from France to some of the English editors seem to imply that the elements so suddenly quieted, still heave a little. A good many English travellers have hurried home, thinking it best to scud before a squall .-These fears may be without foundation; they are foundation ed on the restlessness of the republican party, impatient under a government that even bears the name of monrely, and the malicious instigations of the old royalists, aho try to foment faction, in order to answer their own WIDOSES.

It is said the age of salmon is marked by circles in the back-bone, as the age of trees is by the concentric rings in the heart; every year adds a circle.

Extraordinary speed of a Steam Carriage .- In the London Globe and Traveller of the 14th of Oct. is the following article taken from the Taunton Courier.

' Unparallelled Steam Engine Trip .- Mr Stepenson, the proprietor of the Racket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week decided in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his Engine by traversing the distance between the two towns, (thirty two miles) in THIRTY THREE MINUTES

AN EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON.

LETTER II.

MR FESSENDEN-

Dear Sir-The mansion bouse at Hyde Park is elevated about 200 fect above the surface of the river. With its two wings it presents a noble front of 136 feet, and is two stories above the basement. The centre or principal building, has a piazza on both fronts; the west front is open to the Hudson, and the cast looks over a spacious, beautiful lawn towards the turnpike from New York to Albany. The hall, and several apartments above and below, are warmed by heated air from a coal furnace in the basement story, The south wing contains a rich and well selected library, consisting of 4 or 5000 vols, purchased at the expense of \$20,000. Here is to be found a collection of works in every branch of literature. In no private library is there a more complete collection of European and American periodical Journals; searcely a production of merit of this description, but may be found in this collection, and the number is constantly increasing. The Dr has also in his hall and gallery, a valuable collection of paintings, by the first artists both ancient and modern. At a proper distance north from the house, is situated the coach house and stable, built of stone in a chaste style of Greeian simplicity, and is 61 feet in front by 40 deep. At an equal distance south, is to be seen the green house and hot house, a spacious edifice, constructed with great architectural taste and elegance, and well calculated for the preservation of the most tender exotics that require protection in our climate. It is composed of a centre and two wings, extending 110 feet in front and from 17 to 20 feet deep. One appriment is appropriated to a large collection of pines. Among the rich display of rare shrubs and plants, are the magnolia grandiflora, the splendid strelitzia, the fragrant farnesiana, and a beautiful tree of the Figus elastica or Indian rubber, about S feet high, 5 years old. Contiguous to the green house is an ed in fine style, a beautiful variety of trees, shrubs seats, and being dammed at proper places, forms and flowers; among which stands that glory of excellent pickerel and trout ponds. The 500 surface north or south, we have a variegated land- with rye. scape embracing the borders of the noble Hudson,

a sloping declivity on the verge of a precipice, accompanied by 16 Saxon bucks and a pair of again ascending to a commanding plain, opening Surat goats. The buildings, comprising the farm of these romantic walks fanciful pavilions are and sheep pens, eider house, having a cellar to vating display of nature's magnificence in these the three sides of a hollow square of about 175 regions of wonder. From the turnpike road feet. The centre of the yard is dished out for there are two gates of entrance into the premises, the manure, over which is creeted a covering in about half a mile from each other, and a porter's the form of an umbrella, about 40 feet diameter, lodge is connected with each gate. The north to prevent evaporation, and serve as a temporary over the north and south fronts, each supported The excavation is so contrived as to keep the from the sides, which serve as lodging rooms. admired for its architectural beauty. The entrance gate is finished in a very neat and impos-York, is the skilful architect employed in the construction of these buildings. The south lodge, connected with a neat gateway, with the improvements of the surrounding grounds, present a very mansion is over a stone bridge, crossing a rapid stream precipitated from the milldams above, and falls in a cascade below. The winding of the road, the varied surface of the ground, the bridge, and the falling of the water, continually vary the prospect and render it a never tiring scene.

Agriculture .- Hyde Park estate consists of a tract of about 800 acres of excellent land, bordering on the Hudson one mile and half, and extending one mile back from the river; the turnpike from New York to Albany passing through the premises. The farm comprises every variety of soil and aspect, and has not been exhausted by

proach of the Fulton arks, their decks covered are Merino, Saxonand Bakewell. Besides these,

a scene of unrivalled beauty. At the termination yard, consists of barns, stables, low sheds, calf crected, where visitors may contemplate a captic contain 100 barrels, and wagon house forming lodge is 19 by 31 feet, with a portico projecting shelter for cattle and a roost for poultry, &c. by 4 Greeian Doric columns. Two wings project yard dry, and no manure is wasted, the liquid part being conveyed by a covered drain into the This little building has been much and deservedly kitchen garden, and nursery. The sheep yard is located betw en the barn and garden, and a spacious room is provided beneath the barn for ing style of architecture. Mr Thompson of New the ewes and their young when their condition requires a shelter. The hog pens are admirably calculated for the accommodation of about 70 swine, and to keep the different breeds separate. having a cooking apparatus in the rear. The farm picturesque appearance. This is the most com- house stands a small distance from the farm yard manding point from which to view advantageously and is well arranged for the purpose intended. the mansion, green house, stable, and out houses, The cellar is devoted to the purpose of a dairy, which appear at considerable distance from each being floored with stone flagging and the winother in the extensive lawn. This avenue to the dows wired to exclude flies. On entering the dairy I was struck with a view of a novel process of butter churning. This operation is performed by a single dog. The animal is placed on a horizontal wheel, the surface of which is covered with coarse cloth to receive his claws, he is tied by his neck, and by pawing with all his feet, the wheel turns under him and moves a crank and shaft connected with the churndash. The dog does not complain of his labor on the tread wheel. knowing that he is to be well fed as soon as the butter is produced, but he evidently appeared sheepish.

Apiary .- During my visit at Hyde Park, by cultivation. It is well wooded and supplied with request of Dr H. I superintended the construction numerous unceasing springs of pure water. Λ of an apiary upon my improved plan. The house ereck also meanders through the farm, furnishing is 30 feet long and two tiers in height and will extensive ornamental garden, in which is arrang- talls well calculated for manufactories and mill contain nearly 40 bives. The bives are furnished with two sliding boxes or drawers in the upper part, glazed in front, but shielded from light : the forest, the magnolia glauca, hearing large acres under culture yield large crops of hay and they are withdrawn in the rear of the hives, and white flowers, perfuming the atmosphere with a grain, and the soil is adapted to the production this affords the greatest facility for taking the delightful fragrance. The forest trees which sur- of every article of luxury and convenience which honey without destroying the bees. The close round the domicile are identically the natives man can desire. Dr Hosack commences his house secures the hives from the ravages of the which are found in our forest; some of the oaks, labors with characteristic ardor, and evinces a Bec-moth and from the weather, and may be are a century in age, and all are large and so fine taste for agricultural pursuits. His improve- opened ôccasionally for ventilation. It may with grouped and intermingled over the lawn, as to ments are not only in the buildings he has erected, truth be asserted that this plant has been found present at every step the most fantastic views that and the embellishments of the pleasure grounds, by experience to possess advantages superior to can attract the pencil of the artist. From the but in the more solid operations of the farm, as any other. Dr II, is now in pessession of a family piazza, and from the bank on the west side of levelling hills and precipices, opening roads and of bees without stings which were sent to Dr the house we have a charming view, extending to avenues, electing bridges and turning water Mitchell from Mexico. He keeps them in his the opposite side of the river, of the blue summits courses. Many acres of rugged, hilly land bither- green house that they may enjoy an atmosphere of the Catskill mountains, and many gentlemen's to deemed almost inaccessible to the plough or similar in temperature to that in their native seats, and cultivated farms. Whether indeed we not worth the labor, have this season been subdued, climate. There is on the the stream belonging direct the eye across the river, or glance over its the stones worked into wall and the soil sowed to Dr II, the workshop of Mr IIale, the ingenious inventor of the patent rotary pump, which the Stock .- This consists of short horned Durham, inventor assured me will discharge 160 gallons a from 20 to 40 miles in extent. In either direction Devonshire, Alderney and Holderness, all recently minute, and will elevate a column of water to the curling columns of smoke announce the ap- imported. His flock of sheep consisting of 600, the altitude of 300 feet, which he had engaged to perform for a gentleman in New York, The with an assembled multitude, and impelled with the Dr has lately imported the Welsh, so highly base of the machinery appears to consist of a astonishing speed, the bosom of the stream seems celebrated for its mutton. Having been careful circular box of brass, or other metal, furnished ing to swell with pride as if conscious of the to introduce the best breeds, he is no less attentive with fly valves, but no description from me can value of the burden it sustains. From the house, in preserving them numixed, by which he renders do justice to the subject. This pump may be gravelled walks diverge and extend in opposite an important service to other cultivators. In applied to ships or fire engines. Dr 11, has two directions nearly half a mile, exhibiting a diver-front of his house, on the lewer bank of the river, of them in operation, at his green house and sified scenery of hills and dales, now descending he has a park stocked with deer, and at present bathing room. On inspection I find that the

gentleman, and an eminent landscape painter, was narrowed to a ribbon,' who has been for some time engaged in taking | I have now detailed, perhaps too minutely, an could not fail of reminding bim of some of the concernments. noble seats in his own country, and of correcting his unjust prejudice against ours.

I was rejoiced while at Hyde Park to have an nterview with an old friend and associate in the revolutionary army, General M. L. Having suspended our acquaintance for the last 50 years, and unapprised of each other's situation in life, his unexpected meeting was truly gratifying. General L. is one of the very few survivors of his nilitary brethren, who possesses the means of umptuous living and domestic enjoyments. His nagnificent mansion is located on the banks of he Hudson, 4 miles above Hyde Park. The front owards the river is ornamented with a colonnade, spacious and lofty piazza walled on three sides rith Venetian blinds. From this there is a fine iew of the Catskill mountains, in all their variety nd magnificence, and an extensive landscape of ariegated scenery peculiar to these regions. Iere resides, during the summer months, the enerable patriarch, surrounded by objects of teresting reminiscence, of glorious achievments nd tragical events, with which he was familiar a days which tried the souls of men. He preented at his bountiful board a numerous family, ven to the 4th generation, and although his bair gray, and his eyes dim, yet integrity of intellect preserved, his war worn frame is erect, and an xeellent spirit dwells within him.

Catskill mountains, are on the west side of the Iudson, about 110 miles above the city of New ork. Of these celebrated mountains, I could niov only a distant view. They have become so erected on the summit, elevated 2214 fact above ne river. This edifice is 140 feet in length and stories high, and cost the mountain association, bout \$22,000. It occupies a part of table rock, alculated to be 3000 feet above the water. At atskill dock, stages are in readiness to take pares to the mountain house. The distance by the ircuitous road is 13 miles, although in a direct ne it is only S, and is found to be a journey of hours in going and a little over two in returnig. This site, it is said, commands the most exinsive and romantic prospect in America : steam oats and other objects may be traced to the dismee of nearly 70 miles by the naked eye. At rst glance one would be led to believe with eather Stocking, that ereation was all before him, nd he is forced to admit that his wildest anticipaons are more than realized. The view from ible rock has been compared by those who have een both, to that from the summit of Vesuvius ver the bay of Naples and the adjacent coast. n features they are unlike; but in character the ame. From this lofty eminence all inequalities f surface are overlooked.' An accomplished dy in New York who has recently visited the

power is applied by turning a crank, and the water mountain and placed her foot on the housetop, is forced out continuously. The principal part gave me a glowing description. The view from of this hydraulic machine is, I believe, original the summit is most delightful, but from the house with Mr Hale, and I observed to him, 'you top it is still more enchanting. I saw the rising inventive geniuses are getting the world of man-sun in all his glory, and could not wonder that the kind perfect, you leave nothing for posterity to do. Persians worship the sun. The highlands ap-1 met at Hyde Park, Mr Bennet, an English peared like small elevations and the majestic river

landscape views of some interesting objects account of the most interesting objects which Had Basil Hall been so fortunate as to have visit-jougaged my attention during my excursion, and ed Hyde Park, the grand display and the gener-trust that my friend Dr H. will require no apology ons hospitality which he would have experienced, for the liberty I have taken with his domains and

I subscribe myself very respectfully,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES THACHER.

Callle Show .- On the 11th ult. about 120 yoke of Working Cattle and Steers, were exhibited near the centre of Feeding Hills. Although there were no premiums offered, and only eleven days notice given, a large number of farmers were assembled, and a very laudable interest in the exhibition was manifested. Committees were appointed to examine the Cattle, and report on the six best pair of different ages. Among other advantages of the exhibition, it afforded a good opportunity for buying, selling, exchanging and mating; and it was resolved to have a similar exhibition annually, in the centre of the town of West-Springfield .-Springfield Rep.

Domestic Manufactures,-Brig Hudson, which sailed from this port lately for Calcutta earried out 99,807 yards of Domestic Cotton valued at \$8,589 98. How long, at this rate, will it be before our Commerce will sink under the opressive weight of our Manufacturers :- Boston Centinel.

Longevily of Jaimals .- A writer in the New York Times gives the following as the greatest number of years to which any of the animals have attained: the Cricket, 10 years. Spider, sometames, but seldom more than I year. Scorpion, 1. River crayfish, 20. Carp, 100 to 150. Crocodile, 100. Tortoise, 100. Hen, 10. Peacock, 24. Lark, 18. Sparrow hawk, 40. Goose, 50. nuch a fashionable resort, that a splendid hotel Swan and Eagle, 100. Parrot, 110. Rabbit, 9. Geat, 10. Sheep, 10. Hog, 20. Dog, 23 to 28. Cat, 18. Squirrel, 7. Wolfand bear, 20, Fox, 15. Lon, 60. Cow, 20. Bull, 30. Ox, 19. Deer, 20. Horse, 25 to 30. Ass, 25 to 30. Camel, 50 to 60. Elephant, 150 to 200.

> Good Farming. - A farmer in the town of Sing Sing, N. Y. has raised during the past season upwards of five thousand bushels of good Wheat! The Chemung Canal passes through his land-and this is a substantial argument in favor of the benefits to be derived from the Canal.-Elmira Republican.

> > HORRIGLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent of the Auburn Free Press, communicates the following account of the termination of one of those distressing eases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a

Mr Vale of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday, the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

gather them are as follows :- Nine or ten weeks hundred little borrowings.

previous to his death, Mr Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of Hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him ; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of Hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man, that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediatly secured, and all known specities for hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger-felt that the applications trad the desired effect; when he learned that the invsterious and maddening agent was at work within him-learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had oceasion to pour some water into a dish before him, which caused him to shudder and eatch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited. Doct. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr V. except in the eyes, which were considerably pretruded out of the head-very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain and well at heart, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the bystanders, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity, remained with him through the night)-Clear the room! Clear the room! They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone! Now commenced a struggle which the pen cannot describe-the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled-grated his teeth-frothed at his mouth- and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, to which by those who have witnessed it, can never be lorgotten. The first attack continued but a short time when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was, 'Now,' said he, 'bind me, keep away from me! Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans, and shouts too fearful to be told and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning!

BE PUNCTUAL.

'Oh! he does not want it.'

But he does want it. And even if he did not your own engagement has nothing to do with his private eircumstances.

Such is the self-excuse of many a careless ereditor, and such the proper answer.

It is to be lamented that there is no charge to which many, who may be good men, are more subjected, than the want of punctuality in payment of little debts. And there is no plea by which conscience is more readily satisfied, than that of the declaration that the creditor does not The particulars as far as I have been able to need the amount. The same thing applies to a

A book is lent: it is detained until the lender is unable to recollect the name of the borrowerbut then, 'he does not want it; he has many others; hearts. or he has read it already.' But he does want it. If he has others, it is no reason why he should not lend it to others as well as to yourself.

A small subscription is due: 'The society does not want it; the sum is so small that it can make no difference.' But the Society does want it. If every member did as you do, there would be no funds in the hands of the Treasurer; and your neglect is dissolving the society as far as your own item of influence goes. That influence goes thus far to discourage schemes of benevolence, and to destroy public confidence. You inspired a hope which you crushed again.

An Editor's payment is due: 'He does not want it.' But he does want it. And this very plea of yours gives him more trouble than all others put together.

ROXBURY.

We have read Mr Dearborn's Centennial Address with much pleasure. He has taken expanded views of principles and causes, and detailed in an agreeable manner striking particulars of local history. We quote a short specimen.-Jour. & Trib.

· Roxbury can number among her sons, or inhabitants, many distinguished men. It has been the favorite residence of Governors Thomas and Joseph Dudley, Shirley and Barnard, when under the colonial government,-and since the establishment of Independence, of the PRO-SCRIBED Hancock and Adams—the civil Nestor and Ulysses of the revolution, and of Bowdoin, Sumner and Eustis, forming a constellation of statesmen, whose effulgence illumined the national route to prosperity and grandeur, and will be ever conspicuous in our historical zodiac : and here were born Generals Warren and Heath; Warren! that immortal patriot, that eloquent advocate of the rights of man, that dauntless soldier, that first great martyr of American Liberty. At the mention of his venerated name, we involuntarily turn towards that conseerated battle-ground where he offered up his life in his country's cause, and the whole story of national advent comes fresh and glowing upon the mind, in the mustering reminiscences of that glorious epoch.

When first the May-flower on this rock bound strand Sent forth her 'few and fathful' pilgrim band, No friendly foot stood waiting on the shore To bid them 'welcome hone,' their winderings o'er; To hail with joy the long expected guest From weary wanderings, to delightful rest; Where trembling joy half doubts her happy lot. Blest even in sorrows, thus to be forgot; No blazing hearth, no cheering voice of home, No temple's lofty spire nor vaulted dome, No altar-fire, no cen-or's breath was there. Where rose the pilgrims first deep voice of prayer, But from the roofless rock their praise was poured, Where forests sighed, and answering surges roared. And as their echoing anthem pealed on high, The startled pauther howled his herce reply; And the grim savage yelled in wild dismay And paused to wonder, where he came to slay.'

Years glide along-in silent swiftness plays The Change that steals away our flying days But sadness lingured now where joy had been. And grief hung darkening o'er each sunbright scene. Then shrunk the flowers on Freedom's fairy tree, And drooped thy lotty genius, Laberty Long did'st thou weep unheeded and alone, And mourned like Memnoo as each sun went down ,-! wept-'till grief to indignation turned-And strong and bright within, thy spirit burned.

And then another Change came o'er the land, Where iron power had arged her stern command. Where bristling bayonets gleamed from north to south, And laws were uttered 'rom the cannon's mouth ; Doomed soon to sink beneath a crimson flood, And unlike Draco's, be effaced in blood.

engraved and well colored print of the tashions. Oppo-

site to it is the picture of an aged woman dying in neglected poverty. The two pictures convey an impressive lesson—may the young and fashionable day it to their

Although Mrs Hale has continued this periodical a number of years, we do not perceive that it declines at all in interest.— Ib.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH .- The conductors of this highly useful and valuable publication, have stereotyped the first volume, and embellished it with an elegant lithographic frontispiece. We feel happy to state that this work has already acquired great popularity, and it merits it. We cannot better express our opinion of its worth, than by borrowing the following from the Philadelphian. 'The articles which it contains are eagerly copied into the public prints of every description. News-papers and magazines, whether federal or republican, religious or irreligious, all enrich themselves from this well conducted Journal. Its language is chaste and scientific, without being technical, and its main subject one, about which every one daily inquires, when he meets a friend.'

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUTH.

From a work by Rev. Hosea Hildreth, of Gloucester, recently

It is highly important, my young friends, that you early acquire and establish habits of economy in matters of expense. It is important to your own personal welfare-to your success in the world, as well as to the welfare of your country. Young people are apt to entertain extravagant and of this seed, as a large quantity of old seed is, we absurd notions of life-to estimate their enjoy-understand, hawked about the country, as fresh ments by the money they cost; to choose enjoy- This seed will not vegetate when one year old ments which are expensive, and connected with We shall endeavor to get some from the Sout display. But you may depend upon it, the most that may be relied upon. In the mean time we valuable enjoyments are easily obtained; they cost advise all farmers who have large white mulberr but little money, and are within the reach of all, of trees, in bearing, to save all the seed in futurthe poor as well as of the rich. If a person's de- seasons, as it will no doubt continue to be in grea sign is to secure such privileges and enjoyments demand for several years. only as are connected with virtue, with sobriety, intellectual improvements, and elevation of character, he may carry his designs into operation with very limited finds. It is dissipation, sensual enjoyments, enjoyments which have no good moral tendency-it is such enjoyments as these that east money and very often put young persons upon disagreeable and dishonorable expedients to meet their expenses. The truth is, men's dispensable wants, wants which their own folly have created or which the absurd customs of society have imposed-these wants are all expensive; and they do more than a little to prevent young people rising in the world-to bring on failures, discouragements, habits of intemperance and crimes.

A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately recled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and, on being weighed was found to be the texture of 1,500 hanks in the lb. A single lb. of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

The Indian Head Woollen Factories, at Dunstable, N H. whose operations have been suspended, have been sold for \$20,009. The new owners are to be called the Jackson Company. President, David Sears; Directors. Samuel Appleton, Amos Lawrence, Ebenezer Francis, &e, till the Spring; should, however, any indi and Daniel Abbott.

The history of the late memorable events in France have been published in Paris on tri-colored paper; one they may come into eating, to the Hall of the So third red, one third blue, and one third white.

The last No. of the Ladies' Magazine contains a well work translated, and we understand it will be published in a few days on tri-colored paper.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

FRUITS.

Mr Fessenden-I have thought the following information might be acceptable.

Harrison's large fall pear of Coxe is synony mous with Rushmore's Autumn Bonchretien, and i was once intimated to me by a Bostonian, that he thought the Mogul Summer of that vicinity, to be identical also .- I send you a description of it,

Catawba grapes have been sold in large quanti ties in the New York markets the present seasor brought from the adjacent vineyards, and readil brought 25 cts, per lb. †

The Blue Pearmain, the fruit of which was ex hibited to me when last at Boston, is identical with the Flushing Spitzenburgh.

Yours respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

* This description we have been obliged to defer thi

† The Catawba Grapes have sold in the Boston Fan euil Hall market readily this autumn, at 37½ ets. per it from Mr Seaver's Garden, at Roxbury—the Isabell (which is now much more abundant here) at 25 cts.; th white Sweetwater at the same price-Editor.

White Mulberry seed .- Owing to the early frost in Connecticut, which prevented the ripening o the fruit, the usual crop of White Mulberry See has been wholly cut off. We advise our friend in the country to be cautious in their purchase

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Saturday, November 27, 1830.

FRUIT .

Pears.—Mr R. F. Phipps, of Charlestown, pre sented a specimen of the Royale d'Hiver, from tree received from Vilmorin and Andrieux, c Paris. This fruit was in eating, under size, bu from its close resemblance to the character of the pear, was thought to be genuine.

Apples .- Mr Stephen Chase, of Fryeburg, Me presented by Mr Charles Tappan, a specimen of fine seedling apple, who suggested that it shoul be called the 'Fessenden Apple,' in complimer to the worthy editor of the New England Farmer in which the committee most willingly concur They are said to have originated in that town, an were of very pleasant flavor and fair appearance represented by Mr Chase as keeping till March who thinks the properties of this variety tend t controvert the theory of Coxe, that apples of goo flavor cannot be raised in Maine. It is to be hope that the result of the exertions of that gentlemaand others, who are engaged in ameliorating th qualities of the fruits of that State, may rende such an opinion general.

The season has now arrived when it is re quisite to suspend the weekly exhibitions of fruits viduals have any of the new, or valuable late va ricties, they are solicited to send specimens, a ciety for examination.

> In behalf of the Committee on Fruits. ELIJAH VOSE,

Prospectus of the Naturalist, A Periodical Publication.

The Subscriber proposes to compile a work of the above description, treating on the three kingdoms of Nature-each number to be accompanied with a Lithographic Print. The work will be divided into three departments,

1. Zoology .- In treating of an animal, will be given its classification and habitation; describing its properties, uses, modes of existence, arms of defence, and the several advantages to which it may be subject.

11. Botany .- In treating of a vegetable, will be given its classification, habitation, geographical situation, and duration; describing its properties, uses, the nature of its substance, and other circumstances relative to vegetable Physiology.

III. Mineralogy .- In treating of a mineral, will be given its classification and the place where it is found; describing its properties, uses, manipulation, and the other important chemical changes to which it may be subject.

It is evident that a work of the above description may be carried to an indefinite extent, that its continuance, of course, depends on the patronage of which it may be deemed worthy. It will be compiled from the best writers on the subject; and it will be the object of the editor to use his utmost exertions to render the work useful and interesting. Those who may subscribe for the proposed work, may rest assured that its design shall be justly DANIEL JAY BROWNE. falfilled.

Boston, Oct. 27, 1830.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be published monthly, in an Svo. form, on paper of a superior quality, making a volume of about 400 pages. The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars a year, to be paid on the receipt of the first number.

§100, Premium Butter. December 4.

In consequence of the appointment of the 2d day of December for a day of Thanksgiving in this Commonwealth, the examination of the butter effered for premium s postponed till Friday, the third day, [TTHS DAY] and in SATURDAY, the feurth, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at QUINCY HALL, will be sold at public anction, several housand pounds of BUTTER, put up in kegs for family ise, and with the expectation of gaining the premium. Though all cannot gain the prize, it is hoped all will find generous market, and that there may be hereafter, as now, a multitude of competitors from Pennsylvania to laine.

Per order of the Committee. BENJ. GUILD.

Early Top or Tree and Potato Onions. Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 Jorth Market Street-

A quantily of Early Top or Tree seed Onions. roduce onions at the bottom and a bunch of small ones a the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper plant very early in the spring, or in autumn, which is ne best time, and seldem fail to produce a good crop under roper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten r twelve feet asunder, and set two or three inches apart, ed one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downards. They soon spring up, and from their size and igorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects. hould they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger nes will, they should be broken off soon after they appear,

rally raised with less trouble than the common kind. Also, a few EARLY POTATO ONIONS. This eurious ariety of the enion is very early and mild. They should e planted in common dry situations, in the autumn, covred ever two inches deep in gardens. The small ones would be planted out four inches apart—the large enes relve to fourteen inches. They are generally ripe bout the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

therwise the enions at the bottom will not be so large. bese onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are, gen-

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortent of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be arnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Stere, connected ith the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, losten, with bexes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to :50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds jostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as ney can be procured in this country, of equal quality, eatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with bort directions on each package for its culture and sanagement—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, nd of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Morus Multicaulis, or New Chinese Mulberry.



About 50 young trees from 2 to 3 feet high, can be supplied of this most valuable variety, tatery introduced to France from the Phillippine Islands, and found to surpass all other kinds for silk worms.

Price S9 per dozen.

Also 14 other varieties, the most esteemed in France, Italy, and Turkey, for the silk culture, including the Broad lobed leaved, Large oval leaved, Count Dandolo's celebrated Foglia dappia and the Tartarian, particularly esteemed for its peculiarly hardy character, and which would probably support the winters of Lower Canada.

500 Madeira nut or Persian Walnut, 10 feet in height. Orders received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, by J. B. Russell.

Grape Vines, &c.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, an extensive assortment of Grape Vines, of both American and European sorts at nursery prices, comprising all the standard varieties, now cultivated either in the open air or the Green House.

Also Vellow Lecust, Scarlet and Sugar Maple, Honey Locust, Early Washington, Blue Imperial, and Bishop New Early Dwarf Prolific Peas, of this year's growth.

Patent Door Springs.

Burwell's superior article of Door Springs, on an entirely new construction, which have been most highly approved of wherever used, are now effered for sale by J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

N. B. Mr Smallidge is now in the city and will personally attend to the setting of them during the few days Nev. 26.

Thanksgiving Articles.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store No. 52 North market Street, Prime Double and Single distilled Rose Water and Peach Water from Downer's garden; price of the double distilled 50 ets per bettle-Single distilled 31 cts Peach water 31 ets.

Also fresh Pulverized Sweet and Pot Herbs, from the Shakers at Harvard, packed in tin eannisters, viz. Sweet Majorum 37½ ets. per cannister—Summer Savory 25 ets. Thyme 33 ets.—Sage 17 ets.—Tomato Mustard 50 ets. per bottle-Tomate Ketchup 33 ets.

Improved Vegetable Steamers.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, Improved Vegetable Steamers for cooking all kinds of vegetables, particularly Potatoes, They are of east iron, of convenient size for every day use, and it is thought that any family who has once used them, and noticed the superior manner in which Petatees are cooked in them, would consider them an indispensable article—they are of two sizes, price of the smallest 75 ets, the largest \$1,12½ cts.

White Mustard Seed wanted.

The subscriber at the New England Seed Store, 52 North Market, Boston, is in want of White Mustard Seed, of American growth, to be well cleaned, free from must, dirt, or imperfect seed, for which he will pay 20 per cent per bushel more than the wholesale market price for European White Mustard Seed. J. B. RUSSELL.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully in-fermed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Missionary to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston. Nov. 26. 3t.

Sheep for Sale,

On hand and for sale 2000 fine woolled sheep of various grades from half to full blooded Merinos. them are about 500 Wethers and fat Ewes. 1250 Stock Ewes, (a desirable lot for persons wishing to obtain a flock,) and 250 lambs. The above will be sold on accommodating terms and in lots to suit purchasers on application to the subscriber in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass. CYRUS FORD. 3t.

Cummington, Nov. 4, 1830.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street.

A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two hundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete dissertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

'The Vine, too, here her enrling tendrils shouts, Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south, And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Propriefor of the Linnman Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 355 pages. Price \$1,50. Oct. 29.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		1 1	FROM	TO
APPLES. new,	-	barrel.	1 25	1 50
ASHES, pot. first sort,		ton.	117 00 1	
Pearl, first sort,		"	127 50 1	132 00
BEANS, white,		bashet.	90	1 10
BEEF, mess,	:	barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	•	44	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,		14	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	_	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	poutiu.	6.	8
Skimmed milk,	-	111	3	4
FLAXSEED.	-	44	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,		Darrei.	5 62	5 87
Rye, best,	-	111	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel.	65	67
Rye,	-	nusner.	68	70
Barley,	-	14	58	60
Oats,	-	11	36	38
HAY.	-	1	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	ewt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	ewt.	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-		70	
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	eask.	12 75	3 00
	-	ton.	10	
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	12 50	13 00
Navy mess.	-	16		
Cargo, No. 1,	-	1		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel	1 75	3 00
Orchard Grass,	-	44		
Red Top (northern)	-	1	62	75
Lucerne,	-	pound	. 33	
Red Clover, (northern)	-		10	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	,		50	
Mermo, full blood, onwash	ed,	44	30	
Merino, mixed with Saxon	У,	46	62	
Merino, three fourths wash	od,	- "	52	
Merino, half blood,	-	"	47	
Merino, quarter,	-	"	37	
Native, washed,	•	- 44	36	
Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	•	"	52	
Pulled, Lamb's, second sor	٠,	"	40	
Pulled, " spinning, first	sor	τ, "	1	43
		I	1	
	-			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, PORK, fresh, best pieces,		pound.	71	9
whole hogs,	•	"	6	8
VEAL,		11	6	8
MUTTON,	-	44	4	8
POULTRÝ,	-	14	10	11
EUTTER, keg and tob,	-	14	12	16
Lump, best,	-	68	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	hushel.		70
Indian, retail,	-	6.5	1	0
FOTATOES,	-	14	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

Brighton Market-Monday, Nov. 29. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1493 Cattle, 4362 Sheep, and 324

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-rather quicker than last Monday, and there may be a small advance on some qualities. We shall quote the same from \$3,25 to 4,50. We noticed one or two yeke taken at 4,75, and one yeke for \$5-also

one single ox at \$90, or \$6 per cwt.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess. 3,33 a 3,42; No. 1,2,83 a 2,92. No. 2, 2,50 a 2,58, and dull.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at 1,33, 1,50, 1,62, 1,75 and \$2 —a few Cosset Wethers, at \$5 each. We also noticed a lot sold alive, by weight, at 24c per lb.—also a lot of 120, at 2§c per lb.

Swine.—We neticed the sale of one lot only at 5cbrisk at retail at 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows .- Patriot.

MISCELLANIES.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY HENRY WARE, JR.

Father of earth and Heaven! Whose arm upholds Creation! To thee we raise the voice of praise,

And bend in adoration. We praise the power that made us, We praise the love that blesses;

While every day that rolls away, Thy gracious care confesses.

Life is from Thee, blest Father! From thee our breathing spirits; And thou dost give to all that live, The bliss that each inherits. Day, night, and rolling seasons,

And all that life embraces,

With bliss are crowned, with joy abound, And claim our thankful praises.

Though trial and affliction, May east their dark shade o'er us Thy love doth flow a heavenly glow, Of light on all before us. That love has smiled from heaven To cheer our path of sadness, And lead the way through earth's dull day, To realms of endless gladness.

That light of love and glory Has shone through Christ, the Saviour, The holy Guide who lived and died, That we might live forever. And since thy great compassion Thus brings thy children near Thee, May we to praise devote our days,

And love, as well as fear thee.

And when death's final summons, From earth's dear scenes shall move us, From friends, from focs-from joys, from woes, From all that know and love us; Oh, then, let hope attend us! The peace to us be given!

That we may rise above the skies, And sing thy praise in heaven!

American Goods-Nothing can be more gratifying to the lover of his country than the rapid strides we are making in the paths of science, manufactures and the arts. The rank which this republic now holds in the history of nations is eminent, but we have no question that as the hand to support those of the neighboring towns, resources of the soil are developed, and the energies of the people are fully brought into play, we shall command more induence for our political, mercantile and manufactuning character than could ever have been imagined in decay will be visible about every tenement, sloth the mott anguine moments of our forelathers. In nothing have we made more rapid strides of late days, than in the manufacture of American printed calicoes. Merrimack Manufacturing Company deserves in this particular especial mention. The re-pactable agents for this establishment in this city, observe, 'it has been a matter of notoriety that within the last ten or fifteen years, the printed calicoes imported from Great Britain. with the exception of a few of the higher grades, have been generally deteriorating in quality; the width has scarcely more than twenty two or twency three inches; their texture has become light and thinsy, in the same proportion, whilst the colors have frequently been of the most fugitive character-so that in many cases the mantheir cost, when the garment was subjected to the ordeal of the washtub,

This fact has doubtless contributed to disparage and reduce the consumption of American goods of this calibre, shire Spectator.

but undaunted by this circumstance, the company protess their determination to continue the manufacture of substantial and perfect cotton goods of all descriptions and we trust their efforts well be properly appreciated by Corfin, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promot the community.—Philad. Inq.

Losing time. - Dr Johnson having formed one at a whist party at Mrs Thale's house, was asked by the lady at the close of the evening, whether he had lost anything ; . Nothing but my time,' replied the moralist.

Hickory Ledge. -James Neal of Unity, N. II. has discovered on his farm, the present season, a bed of Copper Ore, in an extensive ledge. The ore has been examined by competent judges, and pronounced to be of good quality. The owner has creeted a building over the break he has made in the ledge for the purpose of working the same the ensuing winter,-Portland . ldv.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

We have too often noticed a propensity among individuals of a compact and flourishing village, to make purchases and to trade generally with strangers, in preference to a fair and mutual interchange, neighbor with neighbor. This is an evil, and we can only account for it by supposing that the judividual who will not encourage business in his own village, is possessed of envious feelings toward his neighbors, and dislikes to see them prosper. When such feelings are cherished between man and man, they soon render the most flourishing village desolate, and paralyse the efforts of those who sincerely wish for the prosperity of the place where they chance to dwell. 'Help one another,' is the mottoto for every Country Village, and when the inhabitants will throw aside all little petty differences, which always exist in every community, and in defiance of personal feeling trade in their own villages, and let what little cash they may have to spare, go to support their own folks, instead of driving off a dozen miles at the expense of a dollar, to save a cent in a trade, that village will be marked by every stranger as thriving and prosperous; the mansion of the Parson and its premises will afford ample token that his parishioners possess the means of paying him a liberal salary, the hammer of the mechanic will be heard at early dawn, buildings will rise as if by magic, and the whole village will present a prospect of industry and contentment. But mark the village whose inhabitants suffer their own mechanics to languish; they are all from the garden of Mr Seaver, who rais while they are spreading their money with a liberal and the reverse of this picture may be seen; the parsonage will be found tenantless and in ruins, will have settled upon the inhabitants, and the rising sun will generally find them snoring away the best of the day in bed ; everything will wear the livery of desolation.

The mechanics of every village must be supported, and if you would have good ones they must be liberally supported. There is opposition in every branch of business, and there are those who have been reduced from about twenty eight to an average of the art of slighting work so as to afford it cheap; you go to a first rate mechanic, his price will perhaps appear to be high, even if he works as reasonable as he can possibly afford to work well, you ufacture of calicoes has proved almost a total waste of la- leave him and employ a cheap workman in some bor and stock, as the deluded purchasers have found to other place, depend upon it your money is wasted, and your mechanics, by such a course, will either be forced to leave you or be ruined .- New HampDurham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of eclebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isa of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can given as far back as Hubbach, who was calved in 17 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired sto Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of varigrades, from half up to seven eighths blooded anim-For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Gee For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated import

improved Durham short horned bull BoLIVAR, who stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, d Grey Brown, half Culchs and half Galloway. No. 2, d No. I, da Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, hers Collebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, d Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Cal are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers,

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lan 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shi Jeff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston, July

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of r leaning it a source of individual and national wealth; wh Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By Je 'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du P reau -Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, : I the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promot of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work. Price 35 cents.

> Catawba Grape Vines. THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 No Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year price 75 cts, each. This is one of the best native, tal r wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, w shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a p red or lilac color, and in some atuations covered with beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearan have a slight musky taste, and delicate flav They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly h dy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have be exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultu Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes a almost disappears when they are left on the vine till thattain to perfect maturity. The vines are great beare one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Ma land, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one sea -and cleren younger vines in the garden of Joshua Jol son, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one sea: thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and desertion of this time grape will be found in Prince's ne Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachuset

Pear Secdlings. For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 Nor Market Street-

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in the order for Murseries raised within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 p thousand, according to their size, &c. They will be su ably packed, as wanted, for transportation to any distance

Published every Friday, at §3 per amoun, payable at and of the years-but those who pay within sixty days from Unine of subscribing, are cuttled to a deduction offity con III No paper will be sent to a distance without payme being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS-by who all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 No. Market Street.

AGENTS.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1830.

No. 21.

COLEVOLUCIOS.

FOR THE NEW FYGIAND PARMER.

DISEASE IN CATTLE,

MR PESSENDEN-Since my return from Boston, a disease, or epidemie, has afflicted my blooded calves. On the morning of 28th Nov. on going into my barn, I discovered a fine calf, \$ blood. to be in distress and frothing at the mouth, and my first impression was that she was choked with a potato. I immediately sent for a man who had had some experience with diseases affecting cattle; but I soon discovered the next calf, which was half blooded, affected in the same manner. I found they had severe spasms and were so much listressed as to make them bellow. They had a

reat degree of weakness in the limbs, and a loss of appetite. I soon discovered that another fine half blooded bull calf was affected in some measure, as he refused to eat. I then resorted to the ast volume of the New England Farmer, (the ony one I possess) and there looked for the disease and remedy; but I could not find anything that eemed to apply. I found the disease of Hoven, which was produced by such causes as it did not ppear reasonable could be produced at this seaon of the year; but still I discovered an appaent disposition to vomit the food which they had iten. I therefore made a solution of saleratus, nd by the assistance of a bottle, gave to the two st, a portion which caused violent spasms, and five or ten minutes succeeded by a profuse dislarge from the stomach, which very soon gave lief. The next morning I found the bull in as d or worse state than the heifers; I applied the me solution and produced the same effects, and hich proved an effectual cure. Being in want of formation, I apply to you, Sir, to give me the me of the disease, whether it was an Epidemic, oven, or Poison-and if this is worthy of a ice in the New England Farmer, and will be any public utility, I hope some of your subibers may be enabled to give the desired inmation, which will be conferring a favor on

Yours very respectfully, AARON TYLER Bath, Me., Dec. 4th, 1830,

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHRUBBERY.

MR Fessenden-I have lately noticed a comnication of an enterprising Horticulturist, who n enriches the columns of the New England to introduce to your notice the Euonymus

the opportunity of calling there, to make a more vegetable substances, an LL have yet to dearn that seeds hanging on the sutre of the cells, covered land is in a good state of cultivation, a crop of clowith a searlet pulpy arillus in a very graceful ver, or any other kind of grass, ploughed in, denanner, which the gardener informed me continned so for some time; and also that the plant the purpose as well as rotten leaves. In my own was perfectly hardy and of easy cultivation.

I know not of any shrub at this season more descrying of cultivation in shrubberies and flowergardens .- Its contrast with the pine and other different evergreens, would certainly improve the natural seenery of the season, especially when the earth is covered with snow; while in the panterre it will produce fruit on quite small plants and cheer with its beauty the gloom of winter's dul attire. OBSERVATOR.

WHEAT.

WR FESSENDEN-In the two last numbers of the New England Farmer, your readers have been not altogether unconnected with this subject.

the old-upon that which has been long under of our soil, which renders it indispensable that we neighbors for this necessary article of food. Must stacked down with grass, with the wheat. it not then be attributed to improper management or to neglect in preparing our soil for this particular kind of grain? I am strongly inclined to the opinion, and thus far I should like to see the experiment fully tried, that in every part of the State where wheat can be raised upon new land, it must to rels of their own raising to sell. equal advantage and with the like probability of success, be raised upon land that has been long under mer, respecting the different varieties of Mag-timprovement. That the principal cause of failure as, Altheas, &c, as proper shrubs and trees, in the latter case has arisen from having exhausted decorating parterres and shrubberies. Being a the soil of that particular kind of aliment which is ad to horticulture and natural scenery, allow adapted to the growth and nourishment of wheat,

Burning bush; as a plant which appears to and rendered it rich, lively, mellow and easily pul-

close investigation of this apparently singular the leaves of the forest are more congenial to the point, and found the capsules cloven, with the palate of this plant than other vegetables. If the composed and mixed with the soil, may answer experience, I have not often found it necessary to turn in a crop of grass, especially upon lands that are sown with artificial grasses. In the repeated ploughing of these lands, the soil has become so far saturated with vegetable manure by the decomposition of the roots and blades of the grass, as to afford sufficient nutriment to the crop of wheat.

I have enlivated this species of grain, every year, for the last five and twenty years, and have been as successful in this as in any other branch of husbandry. My crops have averaged between 20 and 30 bushels an acre, and have sometimes risen higher; twice during that period, my crop has been sadly blasted. I have found the red favored with some observations relative to fallen bearded wheat the most sure. This has never leans as a manure. Permit me to throw in a word failed me entirely; when the white wheat from Genessee has proved worthless. My course is The opinion is very prevalent in various parts briefly this. I have five fields which I stack of the Commonwealth, that wheat can be raised down to clover and herds grass. Late in the only on new land-that after it has been improved autumn of every year, I plough up one of them, for a short time, this species of grain cannot be and unless feed has been short and scarce, turn sown with any prospect of success. The conse- in the whole of the aftermath. The next spring, quence has been, that the cultivation of wheat has I manure the land, and plant with corn or potaalmost ceased. If the owner of a tract of wood toes, taking care not to disturb the sod unneceslands find occasion to clear up a portion of it, he sarily during the cultivation of this crop. As will then sow this piece of ground with wheel soon as the corn has arrived to a sufficient degree with as much confidence of success as in any of maturity, it is removed from the ground. The other part of his agricultural pursuits, and he sel- hest is then ploughed a little deeper than before, dom fails of a suitable reward. His wheat grows, in order that the sward may be brought near the it comes to maturity, he gathers a fair crop. Now surface, and subjected to the operation of the what is the reason that we succeed in obtaining harrow, &c, until it is sufficiently pulverised and good crops of wheat upon new land, but fail upon mixed with the soil. I should choose to have the wheat sown as early as is practicable after cultivation? That we succeed in either case, affords the 20th of September, but the season and other satisfactory evidence that there is nothing in our circumstances have frequently prevented its climate, the peculiarity of our seasons, or the nature completion, until early in October. I have gathered a good crop, when it was sown as late as the should depend upon our Southern or Western tenth of the latter month. The land is then

I do not know that my observations or experience will be of any value to others, but I confess that it has often given me pain to see my brother farmers go to the merchant and bny a barrel of flour, when they ought to have 20 bar-

West Springfield, Nov. 30th, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN-On viewing at this moment a New land is filled with vegetable manure. The brilliant bouquet of flowers, plucked from the purpureus, or Spindle tree-generally called leaves of the forest have perished upon the soil open garden, I have thought it worthy the passing moment, to make some remarks to you in regard worthy of cultivation, as an ornamental plant, verised. Restore the soil of your old fields to to the season. Last spring, after the 10th or 12th his plant may be seen at the garden of John this state and they would again produce similar of March, we had not a frost that would injure NCE, Esq. Jamaica Plains, in full perfection; tesults. It is true that we cannot restore the soil the most delicate greenhouse plant, and the resu't me from 3 to 8 feet high are covered with to the same state, by the application of the same was that the Peach and other trees which are juiful clusters of colored capsules of a dark kind of vegetable manure, yet we can approximate liable to be affected by late spring frosts, yielded which seem to attract the attention of the towards it, we can employ a substitute, we can abundant crops, and excellent peaches were offerers by. In consequence of which I lately took enrich our lands, we can make applications of ed and sold at 50 cts. per bushel. The earlier

part of the summer was attended with plenitful rain fell. The autumn has been a delightful re- ed. presentation of what is termed 'Indian Summer.' The garden flowers are still everywhere bloom- spoonful of ground ginger, ing, and the Dahlia with its thousand hues also presents its accustomed splendor; and from appearances, a speedy visit from the frigid blasts of the North does not seem to be apprehended, although our reflection would teach us to prepare for such return ere long.

Very respectfully, WM. ROBERT PRINCE. Linnæan Botanic Garden,

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Nevember 29, 1830.

On the Culture and mode of Cooking the Salsify, and them in boiling water till they are a little soft. Cottonbia.

The last summer we had the pleasure of spending a short time in the company of Mrs HERBE-MONT, from whom we learned many interesting particulars relative to the culture of Flowers, &c. Her attention, however, is wholly bestowed on her Flower Garden and Shrubbery, but the Kitchen Garden, also, receives some share of it. In the course of conversation the Salsify was mentioned, and from what then passed, we have been induced to request from her, directions as to the best mode of cultivating and dressing it, and we received a few mails since, the annexed directions for that vegetable. It will be seen that Mrs Herbemont recommends that it be sown in February; this period is proper in the lower country for the spring crop, but it may also be sown now, and will be fit for use in the spring .- The Recipe for Dried Peaches (writen also at our request) we can assure our readers is most excellent. We have partaken of Peaches prepared (according to this mode) by Mrs Herbemont, and therefore speak from our own knowledge .- Ed.

We sow Salsify here in February ; but in the low country it might be better a little earlier, Manure a piece of ground well with good rotten stable manure, spread it even on the surface then spade it by putting the spade perpendicularly down the full depth of the spade, and with the foot give the spade another push, to be sure that the earth is turned over at least a foot deep; also leave a trench as it is spaded; fill the trench a the end of the spading with good earth taken any where. It is a slovenly way of working to put in the spade slanting, and not to leave a trench. Lay the beds off as for carrots, and sow the seeds exactly the same. It requires as much room every way. The Salsify will be fit for the table at the same time as the carrots; but it is much better the winter following, particularly as there is no great variety of vegetables at that time. It is be had in abundance, probable the failure complained of it owing to the seed. There are two kinds, one with a dark purple blossom, and the other with a yellow blossom not worth planting. I shall take pleasure in sending you seed of the former kind,

Now for the Cooking .- To begin with the best way first. 1st, Boil the Salsify, scrape them, cut them in halves, lengthwise, and dip them in a rich batter, and fry them in lard.

2d. Boil the Salsify, mash them in a piggin as well, and fry it in little patties.*

rains, and vegetation was consequently very vig- wise, put them in a saucepan with a little butter, a on the great revival of vegetation. It is generally orous and rapid. The latter part of the summer spoonful or two of cream, a little pepper and some admitted, that trees transplanted in autumn, suffer was very dry, and for many weeks little or no salt: strit till it is of a light brown, hardly colour less from the removal. Our countrymen, have cer-

N. B. In making the batter, put in a large ter

As we are on the subject of eating, cooking, &c. a method of keeping flies from fresh means countries, the grove is planted with care, before may as well be recommended. It is simply by shaking fine black pepper over all the cut places, the ends of the bones, and the loin bones. Whereever the pepper is a fly will not approach. It is no detriment to roast meat, and for boiled it can be washed off.

DRIED PEACHES.

Just before quite ripe, peel Peaches, either plum or soft Peaches. Take out the nuts, put Take them out and throw them into a pailful of cold water, when cold, drain them and weigh them. To every pound of Peaches put half a pound of powdered loaf sugar. Lay the Peaches in a lettle, and sprinkle the sugar till it is all in. Le it remain till the syrup runs sufficiently to allow putting it on over a very slow fire. When the sugar is all melted, let them boil slowly, till he Peaches look clear, put them in a large bowl and let them remain all night. The next morning place them singly in dishes, and put them in he sun to dry. Turn them over every day, till they are sufficiently dry to be packed in boxes or stone jars. The soft Peaches are as good, if not be ter than the plum or cling-stone Peach, and the put their branches and leaves, ether green or dry, or is taken out much easier.

The Peaches will, some of them, break in doing. After they have been in the sun two or three days, with a teaspoon and a silver fork draw the broken pieces together in the form and size of their having access. a peach, and they will dry solid.

There will be more syrup than can be dried with them, which may be used, by boiling some Peaches prepared as above in the spare syrup. These will be inferior, but still good.

* A little corn cut from roasting ears that has been previously boiled, mixed with the Salsify, adds much to the flavor.

LIVE FENCES.

Talking about making fences will bring nothing to pass, and fine spun speculative theories on the subject, may entertain the mind of a curious investigator; but hard labor, assiduity and perseverance are absolutely necessary, in order to bring into existence, a fence of any description: I want something done, and now is the time to begin; seeds are now ripe, and ought to be gathered immediately. The Haw, the Crab, Sweet Briar, Pyracantha, Red Cedar, Locust, and many other kinds which night answer a good purpose, are now to

Some may choose one article in preference to another, and some may choose to prove all things. But for the honor of our state, for the ornament of our plantations, and the safety of our crops, let us with energy and zeal commence the good work. -Western Titler.

FOREST TREES.

rapidly away, when all plants and trees may be sent the Preliminaries of a treaty, answered ' potatoes are mashed, then put in batter, mix it safely removed, or transplanted. To transplant did not know, but they had sent the outlines of often in spring, is to check their growth and it is ambassador.' - Mirror.

3rd. Boil the Salsify, and then slice them cross- also appropriating time that is called for elsewhere. tainly too little favor towards a tree-the most glorious of all inanimate objects-and without reference to fruit and ornament, which should never be separated from a mansion house. the house is reared; but here, the axe is laid to the root of the tree, as if it cumbered the ground that it should be preserved to shade. There seems to be a national peculiarity in us, to preserve, at any sacrifice of forest, the prospect; yet it is doubtfu whether the effect of a distant prospect is not increased by seeing it through vistas and glimpses We hope for better practices when the various noble trees that our forests produce, and which are cultivated in Europe as the greatest ornaments o the garden, shall be suffered to wave their brancher in the vicinity of our dwellings .- Palladium.

> Rules for determining the temperature of a coun try. - The fact that a degree of latitude is equal to a degree of Fahrenheit, and that 400 feet of ele vation is equal, also, to a degree of Fahrenbeit, i original and curious, and will go far to assist u in determining the clime of any country .- Amer Quart. Rev.

> Method of preserving Grain from the depredation of Mice. Fix in a heap of the grain, or in an other similar matter, which you desire to kee from the ravages of the mice, some stalks, wit water cresses, (sisymbrium.) and none of those mit chievous animals will approach it. Some leave of this plant will be even sufficient to drive the from any place to which it is desired to prever

> Tenderness .- An olderly lady, residing at Ma gate, went into the market a few days ago, havin made up her mind to buy a goose. There we but two in the market, both in the custody of httle cherry-checked lass from Birchington, who, the surprise of her customer, positively refused sell one without the other, Recollecting that ncighbor had also expressed a wish for one, the lady was, without much difficulty, prevailed upo to take both. When the bargain was conclude however, she thought proper to inquire of the ve der why she had so peremptorily declined selling them separate, If you please, my lady, was the nai answer, ' mother said as how the geese had live together fifteen years, and it would be cruel to pr them.'

> Hackett, in his next representation of a Yank Review, may find a hint for a point in the followir anecdote, from a Bath, Eng. paper: 'A non-cor missioned officer, finding that one of the privat arrived late at a parade, told him that he won confine lam. 'If' you do,' replied the latter, 'I' - if I don't raise your rent.' The private ha pened to be his officer's landlord .- U. S. Gazette.

An Outline .- When the Duke of Choiseul, w was a remarkably meagre looking man came London to negotiate a peace, Charles Townsher The season has now come, but it is passing being asked whether the French government h AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

PIRACY AND MURDER .- A shocking case of pi- pressions, whether made by the elements, light, mate. The two last were murdered and thrown overboard by the crew, who scuttled the vessel a few days afterwards, set it on fire, and took to the boats. One of the boats swamped while on the way to the shore, and three of the crew were drowned. The remaining four are now in prison.

The Brig was from New Orleans for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar. The object of the crew was to secure the money, of which there were \$50,000 on board. The vessel and cargo Herald.

TEMPERANCE.-We are informed by a gentleman of Provincetown, Mass, that a great diminution in the consumption of ardent spirits, has taken place in that town. Seventy vessels are employed by the inhabitants of that place in the fishing business, which formerly averaged every season one barrel of rum each. At present, about 20 vessels do not carry any, and the remainder use not more than one third of what they did formery. The inhabitants of the town did themselves ionor last spring, by a vote that no license should

From the Journal of Health.

vithin their borders .- Ib.

be granted to any person to sell ardent spirits

EARLY EDUCATION. It is as vain as it is difficult, if not impossible, separate early physical from moral education. Vhatever is good in the former, exerts a direct issuence on the latter; the vices of the first are ensibly felt in the second, Improper food, by sturbing the stomach of a child, causes pain, eneral uneasiness, and irritation. The young ing is, on this account, slower in its perceptions the relations between itself and external obets,-it receives with less understanding, and turns with less fondness, the numerons little enaring attentions dictated by maternal love. In is way the bad temper and evil passions of a other, exercise a deleterious influence on the dissition of the child which derives its nourishment un her. Her milk is not of the same nutritive d bland nature, when her nervous system is disbed by corroding cares and contending passions, child, taking this milk suffers from disturbed distion, in the manner already indicated. Similar ionveniences attend neglect of cleanliness, and afed and chapped skin of the child, or constrained I unnatural postures, and ligatures in the shape bandages or tight dress. All these serve as tants to the brain of the young being; they dis-. It is the less enduring, also, of these im- old age.

racy and murder, has lately taken place near New heat and air, or by the prattle and playful amusc-York harbor, on the 23d of last month. The ment of the children around, because it has distransaction was on board the brig Vineyard of this covered, and the discovery, from its early date, port, commanded by Captain Thornby. The crew might almost seem instinctive, that its cries always consisted of nine men, including captain and attract the attention and ensure the caresses of its mother or nurse, together with, perhaps, the administration of some posset, pap, or cordial, which had been used on former occasions of stomachic distress and hodily pain. The habit of indulgence thus early acquired, and impatience at the slightest delay to gratify its whims, continue as the child advances in age; and false affection of the parent coinciding with ignorance of human nature on the part of the instructer, the whims and fits of passion of infancy become ingrained as it were-a were insured for more than \$50,000.-N. E. C. necessary part of the adult and grown up being,

> Neglect on the part of mothers and murses to develop the more docile and affectionate sentiments of children, or still worse, their encouraging the passionate propensities of the latter, by the bad example of intemperate gestures, voice, and language; or by violence, suppressing the more animated feelings of their young charge, and making them either stupid and sullen, or hypocrites, are faults unhappily too common, and yet of a magnitude not at all appreciated.

Vanity of parents, by which they urge their children to an excessive and premature exercise of the mental faculties, that is, of the brain, is either productive of inflammation of this organ, ending in death-or throws it into such a state of lassitude as to give rise to mental imbecility, perhaps bownright idiocy in after life. Grown and aged persons are too apt to forget, that confinement in a close room, and continued application of the mind to one subject, for hours, which they allow themselves, though not with impunity, cannot be practised by children, whose organs, and muscular and nervous, that is of locomotion and sensation, require continued variety, and space, and fresh air. Every part in the young is growing and impressible, and every part must receive its due proportion of stimulus and exercise. Without fresh air, and indulgence of bodily sports, respiration cannot be fully performed; of course the blood cannot undergo the changes which fit it for carrying nutrimental matter adapted to the wants of the several parts of the body, such as earthy matter to the bones, fibrin to the muscles, and so on Not only is the blood not adequately changed, but when the child is immured in close and ill-ventilated rooms, and compelled to preserve the same posture for hours, this fluid is not augmented as it ought, by the chyle or product of digestion, since this process, in common with every other, suffers. The external senses are all in a state of forced inactivity. with, perhaps, the exception of the eye; and this in place of being exercised in looking at the innumerable objects in nature—their size, proporb the usual order of its sensations, and prevent tions, colour, and relative distances from each satisfactory education, as well of its external other, is strained in reading some small print, ses as of its internal ones,-the innate propen- about things which the child cannot understand, es and sentiments. These latter cannot, in perhaps about the qualities of the very objects s disturbed state of things, be correctly studied which could be learned by a walk of five minutes the parent; their manifestations are either sup- out of doors, if not from the very window of the ssed or sadly perverted, both by pain and the school-room. All these practices are not merely ans taken to remove it. The irritability engen- prejudicial to the mind, and impediments to future ed by this sickly condition of the child, makes it usefulness and greatness; but they injure the health ne to be annoyed by various impressions from and destroy, irremediably, the natural cheerfulernal objects, which, in better constituted habits ness of early life, making it, by cruel anticipation, and he either unheeded or productive of plea. a depository of the anxieties, and despondency of

Grapes .- Mr Lemuel Sawyer, of N. C. in a letter to the American Farmer, describes the Roanoke or Scupernong grape, which is indigenous in N. Carolina, and one vine of which is sufficient for one man and his family. for it will spread as long as he will give it bearers, and yield 60 bushels! It grows on sandy land which is fit for nothing else, makes a rich and oily though sweetish wine, some of which Mr S. now has 16 years old. It makes excellent champaign, but so powerful that few bottles can

It is really surprising that more is not done in Massachusetts to cultivate our native grapes, and foreign ones also. It is a fact that vines bending with clusters of beautiful and delicious grapes, are constantly seen in Europe on dry, sandy, and pine land, where a yankce farmer would not think he could raise sorrel! And what is more in the depth of summer, when there is little rain in all the South of Europe, those vineyards are alone green, flourishing, and retreshing. The reason is that grape vines strike their roots deep, and draw up moisture when no other plant can .- Mass. Jour,

Emigration.-A couple passed through Springfield lately on their way westward with seven children, six of them twin boys, and named George Washington, Thoma. Jefferson, John Adams, James Monroe, Lafayette, and Simon Bolivar.

On the 4th of Nov. the Directors of the Old Bank of Tennessee committed to the flames upwards of a million of dollars of the notes of that valuable institution.

The Cotton crop is greater in Louisiana and Mississippi this year than was ever known before.

Salt water has been discovered in the interior of Pennsylvania between the Susquehannah and Alleghany rivers. From a well 17 feet deep, 24 barrels per hour of water containing 4 per cent. salt is taken. A company is formed to manufacture the salt.

Views of Philadelphia .- Col. Childs of Philadelphia, is proceeding with his publication of the beautiful views of Philadelphia and its environs. There are 96 Churches in Philadelphia-one to about 1666 persons-nearly the same proportion in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Simsbury Copper Mine .- It seems that this dismal cavern, which has been so long a terror to evil doers, and a sinking concern to the state of Connecticut, is now expected to be converted to a valuable purpose. We understand that a company of gentlemen in the city of New York, have purchased the mine of the State, and have procured two skilful miners from England to examine it: who have given it as their opinion that it contains a rich and extensive bed of copper ore, which will yield 60 per

Arms of Massachusetts .- We find the following description of the arms of Massachusetts in the 'Independent Chronicle,' of Nov. 26, 1784.—Journal.

Explanation of the devices for the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his shirt and moceasins, belted proper; in his right hand, a bow. TOPAZ: in his left an Arrow, its point towards the base of the Second; on the dexter side of the Indian's Head, a star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America; CREST, on a wreath a dexter arm, clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a broad sword, the pummel and the hilt of To-PAZ, with this Motto, Ense petit placidam sub Libertate Quictem.

Mecklenburg Gold Mines .- The Gold Region has now become much enlarged, from Virginia to Alabama, and in almost every county in the western part of North Carolina, which appears to be the centre of the region. Chevalier de Rivalineli, Agent of a London Mining Company, arrived in this place on the 1st inst, and is making arrangements for an extensive engagement in Mines. Chevalier we believe, is to locate in this place, and from all we can learn, will be a valuable acquisition to the village. He has brought on a number of loreigners, Germans, to work in the Mines, and we understand many more are expected .- N. C. Miner's Jour.

Census .- The population of Pittsburgh, Penn. is 12-540. In 1820, it was only 5293. The neighboring towns have increased in a similar proportion aided by its

The first Snow fell in Hallowell, Me. on the 25th Nov. to the depth of one or two inches.

An Oration on the late French Revolution was be delivered at Portland, Dec. 7, by O. K. Barrell, Esq.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. [Report continued from page 188.]

The Committee on all manufactured articles other than those of Cotton, Wool, and Flax, respectfully

That the duties they were commissioned to perform related to works of leather and of the ladies-including articles of finished fabric and elegant fashion, testifying by their number and variety the increased interest felt in the society's exhibitions, and by their beauty and excellence, the beneficial influence of that interest on domestic industry and household diligence,

A single specimen only of Sole Leather was exhibited. The Committee award to Col. Jacob W. Watson of Princeton the manufacturer, the premium offered by the Society, of Eight Dollars. regretting there should be so little competition in regard to an article so necessary to place the com-

munity on good footing.

There was great display of Calf Skins. Five parcels, all of extraordinary excellence, were presented by Mr Asa B. Watson of Leicester, Messrs E. H. and G. Bowen of Leicester, Messrs I. and R. E. Warren of Grafton, and Messrs E. and J. Caldwell of Fitchburg. So nearly were their merits balanced, that the committee had great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. After much deliberation and careful examination, they award to E, and J. Caldwell the premium of Eight Dollars. The specimens exhibited by Messrs Bowens, Warrens and Watson, were of fine quality, and all afforded evidence of the high degree of improvement to which the manufacture has attained in their hands. It was matter of regret that the committee had not power to award premiums to all, where the excellence of the products rendered it so difficult to discriminate superiority of merit.

No Morocco Leather, or Bonnets of indigenous grass, claimed the premiums offered for those manufactures.

Having thus passed on the subjects for which specific premiums had been offered, the committee examined the various articles of utility and elegance, the production of female ingenuity and this addition to matronly apparel was wrought. skill. Having little experience in wearing veils, caps, collars and laces, they were compelled to exercise such discretion in appropriating the sums | ed with much satisfaction. entrusted to their disposal, as those without the aid of gentler judgment in the cunning works of two Crickets, too delicately covered with painted wares from the market by the superior excellen the needle, could be supposed to possess.

The works of lace were unusually numerous and beautiful. A searf, richly wrought with silk, with an extent of figure as ample as female perseverance, and a grace of design as delicate as the taste of the artist, was exhibited by Mrs Eliza S. Holbrook of Northborough, for which the committee recommend a gratuity of Three Dollars to that lady.

black Lace Veil, which, in delicacy of fabric, ble in female attire. rivalled the best productions of foreign skill, and for which the committee recommend that a gratuity of Three Dollars be presented to her. They also advise that gramities of Two Dollars be offered to Mrs Lucinda Thurber of Milford, and of One Dollar each, to Miss Julia R. Lombard and Miss Susan March of Sutton, for works of simi- and pencil. lar character and scarcely inferior beauty.

Black Lace Veils were also exhibited by Miss Mary C. Johnson of Worcester, a young lady of Spencer, were of good quality. whose improvement of the nine years of her!

kind, and in number countless-Miss Lucy Davis ber, of Holden-Miss Mary Ann Hale of North Brook-Miss Mary Ann Nelson of Worcester :-- White Lace Veils and other ornamental fabrics by Miss Corbett and Miss Emcline Corbett of Worcester and Miss Mary Ann Hancock of Barre,

All these were viewed with particular gratification, and would be entitled to pecuniary expression of approbation, if the limited funds of the society did not prohibit such notice, leaving only to the committee the power to express the wish, that the fair faces of those who made them may never be shaded, except by their own good works,

Many and beautiful fancy articles were furnish-School, at Leicester, showing that the diligent The propriety of retaining this sum among our cultivation of the substantial matters of learning and the acquisition of those virtues which render | dustry of | foreign nations, needs no commen female character beautiful, do not exclude the lighter and elegant arts which add grace to improvement; and demonstrating the ingenuity of Earle, as a mark of approbation of the publithe accomplished instructresses and the capacity of the pupils; among them were very pretty facture so important and interesting, and now ex paintings of fruits and flowers—a butterfly needle- hibits its matured products. cloth, spreading out its wings with such exact mimicry of life, that one would be fearful lest it door which resembled other doors considerably should fly off with its deposits-pincushions, very except in being furnished with apparatus to kee convenient for economical single gentlemen, who lout cold and wet. use their sleeves as substitutes—a bead purse. wanting only to be filled with money to be perfect-a work box, ornamented with figures con- contained specimens of the work of each of the taining hieroglyphic admonitions to diligence in the fabrication of the graceful productions it is tablishment, all of whom commenced their er designed to contain—a bracelet of rare neatness -several well drawn maps; that by Miss Maria 1829, and several of them within a few weeks-I'. Clark, representing the county of Worcester, it being the somewhat novel course of the i bearing good comparison with the work of the telligent and very respectable gentleman at t engraver. Among other things was a cap of such head of that establishment, to give to his appre nicety of needle-work, that a grainity of One tices, on setting out, the most delicate work, th Dollar is recommended to Miss Parker, by whom the eye of the artist may be fixed by the best mod

lace handkerelnef and collar, which were view-

velvet and decorated with roses, to be ever touched by the foot-they should never be used for purposes less dignified in the dairy than as milking stools.

A large and beautifully ornamented Work Bag, made of millions of delicately tinted beads, by Mrs Isaac Davis of Worcester, attracted general attention and great admisation. A gratuity of One Dollar is recommended to be awarded to that lade. Miss Emily Lamb, of Sturbridge, presented a for so rich a specimen of an article so indispensa-

Two large maps drawn by Miss E. F. Chamberain of Westborough, with so much skill that they were scarcely distinguishable from highly faished engravings, were viewed with peculiar gratification. The countries delineated scarcely furnish examples of greater dexterity in the use of pen-

Palos Leaf Hats, manufactured by Messrs Ferry and Bishop of Western, and Livemore and Bennis

A hat of Palm Leaf, made by Miss Aurelia extensive and valuable application, particula

life must have been great, to afford such evidence White of New Braintree, was so remarkably near of industrious ingenuity-Miss Triphosa Lakin and apparently durable, that the committee ask of Paxton, wrought with stitches thretyeight in for a gratuity of One Dollar to be bestowed on

A quantity of unmanufactured Silk, made in field-Mrs E. R. Estabrook of Rutland-and Leicester, was exhibited by Mr Pliny Earle. The committee noticed with great gratification the exhibition of the successful results of patriotic efforts Jane Richardson of Leomiaster-Miss Eli a to produce the materials of a manufacture, which at no distant period, may become one of the principal employments of the people of New England

One hundred skeins of native silk, manufactur ed by Mrs Mary Rosebrook of Leicester, of good color, even texture, and very fair appearance, were noticed with particular pleasure.

When we consider that, during the year ending in September, 1830, the imports of silk into the United States has exceeded eight millions of dol lars in value, the extent of national economy by ed by the young ladies of the Mulberry Grove this production among ourselves will be apparent solves, instead of sending it abroad to aid the in The committee recommend that a gratuity of Thre Dollars be awarded to Mrs Rosebrook and M spirit and skill which first embarked in a mant

Mr Samuel Durfee of Providence, exhibited

Messrs Moses L. Morse & Co. of Worceste exhibited a card of cutlery from their factory. twenty hands in their large and flourishing e ployment in that branch of business since Jun and that rough and ill fashioned products may 1 Mrs E. R. Estabrook of Rutland, exhibited a discourage advance. The card exhibited was r made to show, but taken from the everyday bu ness of that great work shop, whose ingenious a Miss Clarissa B. Harwood of Worcester, offered patriotic proprietor seems likely to exclude forei and cheapness of his own. The cutlery was neat, some highly finished. The committee : commend gratinties of One Dollar each, to Jo Dewing and Judson W. Rice, for the best Ray and Penknife.

Mr Cyril Flint of Hardwick, exhibited an instr ment for extracting teeth, so inviting in appearar and ingenious in construction, as to make on mouth water to experience its application.

Messrs Rice & Drury of Worcester, exhibit a Coach Wrench and two Hammers of polisk steel, of improved construction and exquisite, be: tiful workmanship,-for which the committee commend a gratuity of Two Dollars,

Messrs E. G. & A. Partridge of Worcest "xhibited a Work Table from their factory of ber tiful wood and good workmanship.

Mesers I, & M. Pool of Easton, Mass. exhibit a Geometrical Protractor for surveyors, engine; and draftsmen, graduated by a machine of the own invention. It is of simple construction, I

conveniently used in making plans of every town. Many of our farmers, grasp at the management of tree comes early into bearing. The young wood for the map of the State, if that desirable object too spacions a territory—the consequence is, they is of a dark reddish brown color, marked with should not be too long protracted.

cept by such accidents, of so useful implements of themselves, enjoy-life better-become more indehusbandry.

Ploughs of very good workmanship were exhibited by Mr Jeel Nurse of Shrewsbury,

particularly examined.

Among other articles, not exactly manufactured, which they are constantly toiling. vere seven Pumpkins, weighing 221 pounds, raised by Mr Artemas Bartlet of Holden, from one seed. In conclusion, the committee recommend that here be awarded to each person who has furnished rticles to increase the interest of the occasion, as gratuity, the thanks of the society.

WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman,

SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.

Those who have strictly investigated the subet, consider large farms comparatively less proictive than small ones; while they at the same ne impose upon their owners a degree of labor uch greater in proportion than would seem to be quired by the mere difference of size. A farmer moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres land, for instance, will bring every inch of it to a high state of cultivation-the labor employl in preparing his grounds will be more than doubcompensated in his subsequent exemption from il; while the owner of a wide spread territory three or four hundred acres, which he has but aringly sapplied with nonrishment, must work ore sedulously upon every acre during the proess of vegetation; and, after all, reap but a meae and inalequate harvest. As a single acre of nd highly cultivated, can be made to yield a op equal to three or four scantily prepared, it nst be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing e former, is abundantly more than saved by the ninished labor in attending it. A striking exiplification of this fact may be viewed by any of r farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the ounds attached to the House of Industry at uth Boston-there, they may have the theory d illustration directly before their eyes. Those bunds, it is said, have produced this season, from ee to four tons of hay per acre-which is two three times the quantity of ordinary crops. So therant was the grass that there actually was croom, upon the surface where it grew, suffint for the purpose of making the hay. And this s entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous ns taken to emich the soil by plentiful additions suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners

(impose upon themselves a state of slavery; they The committee examined twelve patent prong accumulate nothing, except now and then an addi-Hoes, made by Messrs Woods & Lowe—they tional patch of land, which serves only to increase were of good work, and are furnished at a very their burdens without augmenting their income. reasonable price to any farmer who shall break or Were they on the contrary to confine their exerwear out his old ones-for it cannot be supposed tions to smaller spots, while their crops could be that may Worsester county farmer is destitute ex-rendered equally if not more abundant, they would pendent, and, with better share of frugality, more Messrs been and Tyler of Worcester and wealthy; they would acquire time to institute ex-Millury, exhibited a sepertine Hat of good work-periments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they scarcely now ever possess -leisure-whereby we mean, not the privilege of being lazy-but that sort of leisure which poor Several agricultural machines were shown by Richard describes as a time of doing something he owners or inventors-but not being entered useful-time for study, for reflection, for familiar according to the rules of the society, were not converse, for looking after the education of their young-in short, for realizing the blessings after

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

We can now state that the harvest is all but at an end in this part of the kingdom; and the last saved grain is the best saved. The Wheat crop, speaking generally, is not a full one, though by no means a failing one.—Barley, Oats, and Beans, on the whole, are likely to be abundant. The necessities of the farmers in this country, especially in the eastern division of it, have induced them to send thus early to market a considerable quantity of new produce. As the Irish crop is somewhat defective, good judges consider that Wheat will keep up as high as 60s, per quarter during winter; but that Oats, Beans, and, perhaps, Barley, may be expected to drop a little in January and February. We understand that, on the European Continent, the grain is defective both in quantity and quality. In the United States of America the harvest has proved abundant; and large supplies may be looked for from the Canadas - Leeds Intelligencer.

From Prince's Pomological Manual, now in press.

Guernsey, Pr. cat. Stevens' Genessee.

This very fine pear is of the melting kind, larger than the White Dovenne, and ripens in September. It should be gathered as soon as the stem will separate by a clean fracture, and ripened in the house, and must be eaten as soon as it become yellow and mellow, as it wil not keep. It is said to be more juicy, and much more delicious than the White Dovenné, and in one case a fruit measured eleven inches in circumference. The tree was raised from seed in the western part of this state, and the grafts were politely transmitted to me by J. K. Guernsey, Esq. of Monroe county, from respect to whom I called it by the title here adopted. PRINCE'S ST GERMAIN. PR. CAT. LOND. HORT.

CAT.

This pear is a seedling of the French St Germain or Incomme-la-Fare, impregnated by the White Dovenné, and was originated from seed by myself about twentysix years since; the original tree, which remained for several years among a cluster of seedlings without much chance for expanlarge farms, there would be little need of emi-sion, did not produce fruit till the ninth year. It tion from the New Eugland to the Western is now in the most vigorous state, and stands near ites; for the very tracts, which now, under a the entrance of one of my nurseries. Young trees eless system of culture, barely afford sustenance to the number of many thousands have been pro- miles and never saw a girl so filthy, but that a a single family, might be made to support three pagated from it, and are now to be found in every gentleman might venture to shake hands with her four and that, too, with much less toil and part of Europe, as well as of our own country, by the intervention of a pair of tongs.

useful in making plans of land, and might be very trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. The growth denotes health and vigor, and the small speeks of white; the buds are large and sharp pointed; the finit is on the average of a larger size than either of its parents, of a russet green color, with a red cheek; its flavor is similar to that of the French St Germain, but it has the advantage of always being a perfectly fair fruit. and a great bearer. The pears should be gathered in October and Inid separately on shelves, or carefully wrapped in paper, when they will gradually ripen during several months, and may be preserved until late in the winter. Next to the Seekel, I consider this as the finest table pear our country has yet produced,

RUSHMORE'S BONCHRETIEN. PR. CAT.

Harrison's large fall near. Coxe. Large Swan's egg.

Richmond.

Autumn Bonchretien, of some gardens. Lott's pear.

This is a native pear of very large size, and one of the greatest hearers. It is flat at the head, and very regularly rounded for nearly two thirds of its length, but diminished towards the stem, which is long and large; the growth of the tree is particularly strong and rapid, and it soon arrives at mature bearing; the fruit when ripe is a pale yellow color, with a red check; it is breaking when ripened on the tree, but becomes buttery when matured in the house, and is considered but a tolerable table fruit, the flesh being coarse; but this taken in connexion with its being a most excellent pear for baking and cooking, and ripe at a season when few other pears are so, and producing very abundantly, it may be considered as one of the most useful pears in a general view; it ripens in succession, from the end of August to the end of September, and may be preserved without rotting a considerable time, and when full ripe, can be used for baking without sugar.

It is very much cultivated on Long Island, and particularly by those who supply the markets with fruit, it being well suited for that purpose,

PARSNIPS.

'In the management, or rather neglect of one of our finest vegetables, than which our gardens produce no richer, we see the tyranny of custom.

'From time immemorial, our fathers have raised the parsnips only as a rarity, to be sought for a few days in the spring. And few farmers think it possible to deviate from this ancient rule, and by digging that vegetable in the fall, provide their tables with a very pleasant and useful winter variety. By taking it up in the fall, we not only gain a long use of the plant, but we have it in greater perfection : for rarely can it be taken up in the spring, before it has sprouted, and become ligueons. Indeed all roots should be dug in the fall, and if packed in a box, with earth from the beds from which they were taken, that the same moisture may be preserved, they can be kept until quite the beginning of summer, possessing all their richness of juice, and nutriious qualities .- New York Gardener.

Neatness .- A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says he has travelled up and down Ireland 3500

MEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1830.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR AWARDING PREMIUMS ON BUTTER.

The Committee report for the gratification of those who contributed to raise the fund to be given for a premium to the best butter, that in collecting a number of competitors and many of them from distant states, one object at least, seems answered. This offer also brings to the market a large quantity of butter, which, in being made for the premium, seems to assure the purchaser that the owners had exerted their highest skill, and had bestowed their best attention in the making and laying down what they considered worthy of so large a premium. The Committee award without hesitation, and with perfect unanimity, the first premium of one hundred dollars to Mr Henry Sprague, of Charlton, Worcester County, (Mass.) for six kegs of butter with flat hoops, and they award with equal unanimity, though with more hesitation, the second premium of fifty dollars to Mr Moses Newell of West Newbury, (Mass.) Several other entries were so near in quality to Mr Newell's that it required more comparison and deliberation before deciding upon this premium, than was requisite in awarding the first. The butter of Mr Newell, though in only four tubs, was still decidedly different in each, particularly in the quantity of salt used. The inequality of several jars or kegs of many of the entries made the task of deciding difficult,-some butter, to which no premium was given, might probably have been selected better than Mr Newell's, but the adjoining keg of the same entry would neutralize its excellence as a lot. Mr Tuttle, of Westminster, Vt., had his butter laid down in a mode new to the committee; it was packed in neat soap stone boxes, which were of clean appearance and apparently calculated to preserve a uniform temperature, though they may not be so entirely secure at the cover, as wooden boxes; whether they be a real improvement can be ascertained only by experience. There were in the whole thirtyfive entries for the premium, from Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine. The butter for the most part was well made and clean in its appearance, and made with different objects, some of it being for present use and some with a more particular view to its perfect preservation for a great length of time. One parcel, which was very sweet, though somewhat salt, was made by the owner 'for the use of the fishermen to take on their voyages next season.' It will probably retain its excellence, and though a premium for butter intended to be used one year from the time it is made, would be highly useful, and give excellent butter to the navy and shipping, the committee considered this premium, as intended for the best market butter for winter consumption, without any reference to the economical ar- by boiling and skimming. Mr CROSBY has repeat rangement of his dairy, the food of the cows, or even the stock. Dr Warren, imported some butter edly taken the premium for the best butter exhibit from Montreal, (L. Canada) purposely for exhibition; it was certainly very excellent, not superior, however, in the opinion of the Committee, to that to which the premiums are awarded.

One entry from Pennsylvania was made, but the state of the winds and weather unfortunately prevented the arrival of the butter, which the Committee the more regret, as that state is so justly celebrated for its success in this department of agriculture. Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. GUILD, J. C. GRAY. I. THORNDIKE, Jr. I. P. DAVIS, BENJ, POLLARD.

We have subjoined an account of the different entries, numbered as entered, the quantity, and the

We have subjoined	an account of the	e different entries, nu	пинстен а	s entered, the quantity, and t
prices they bron	relat at auction. Se	ome of the lots were	e disposed	l of at private sale.—Евтоа.
	By whom entered.	Where made.	Quantity.	Price per lb. When made, &c.
	Calvin Sanger,	Sherburne, Mass.	314	19 cts.
	Talvin Howard,	Fitchburg, Mass.	327	
3,6 '&5 jars		Barre, Mass.	309	21 to 22 between June and Octo
1, 7	Oliver Crosby,	Atkinson, Me.	470	13 to 14 ' July and Nove
	Moses Newell,	West Newbury, Mass.	. 303	30 to 32 since Sept. 25
	Fitch Winchester,	Southborough, Mass.	726	19 to 20 no written acc't forwarde
	Ichabod Everett,	Billerica, Mass.	323	18 to 24
8, 11	Luther Chamberlain,	Westborough, Mass.	424	25 to 30
,	Jonathan Wait,	Whately, Mass.	300	17
	A. U.	W. Vt.	390	17 no written acc't forwarded
	J. W. Weeks,	Salisbury, Vt.	318	17 to 20 from August to October
	Michael Crosby,	Bedford, Mass.	300	
	Abijah Nurse,	Rutland, Mass.	317	21 to 25 no written acc't forward
	Nathan Cushing,	Woodstock, Vt.	348	16 to 17 no written acc't forward
	Nathan Brigham,	Lempster, N. II.	317	22 to 25
	Oliver Clark,	Norwich, Mass.	200	in 9 days from 46 re
	John Prince,	Winipiscogee Lake, N.H	1.530	18 be w'n 15 Aug. & 19th N
	Hiram Ranney,	Westminster, Vt.	450	15 to 15½ no written acco't forwar
	H. Herrick,	Reading, Vt.	550	18 to 20
	R. Converse,	New Braintree, Mass.	390	18
	D. Hunter,	New Braintree, Mass.	331	20 to 21
21, 6 ' 22, 22 '	Cloud Harvey,	Barnet, Vt.	1300	22
22, 22	Henry Sprague,	Charlton, Mass.	622	25 to 36
23, 12 '	William Eager,	Northborough, Mass.	325	25 to 26
24, 7	A. J. K.	21011111-1-3-7	851	16 to 19
25, 4 '	William Oliver,	Barnet, Vt.	322	
26, 6	Wm Loveland,	Norwich, Vt.	380	14½ to 16
27, 6 - 8.1 bil.	Otis Brigham,	Westborough, Mass.	300	
28, 6 '	Horatio Gates,	Montreal,	54	entered for exhibition of
29, 1 '	B. & J. Lynde,	Guilford, Vt.	394	171 to 18 no written acc't forward
30, 6 '	Wm. T. Smith,	Saratoga, N. Y.	317	17 to 18
31, 6 ° 32, 6 stone jars		Westminster, Vt.		17½ to 18
	Wm. P. Endicott,	Danvers, Mass.		not received
33,	Reuben Haines,	Philadelphia	336	arrived too late for premi
31, 6 '	Walter Bigelow,	Worcester, Mass.		not received
85,	water ingelow,	" O'CESTEL STATES.		

We have subjoined a few notes taken from the written accounts which generally accompanied the several lots of Butter.

No. 5 .- Mr Newell's butter, which took the second premium of fifty dollars, was made fron the cream of 14 cows, since September 25-there were about 80 lbs, more made of similar quality which was not entered. The cows had commor grass feed only. The butter was packed in ole firkins, (which are considered better than new ones) in layers of about two or three inches deep with a sprinkling of fine salt between each layer The butter is thus more easily taken up as wanter

No 11. Mr WEEKS' butter was made from Aug to October. Mr W. has the morning's milk skim med in 12 hours, the evening's in 24 hours from the time it is taken from the cow; the cream is churned every other day: the butter salted with Liverpool, ground; laid down solid; nothing added, except a little brine: a waxed bag was fixed between the butter and the wood.

No 12. Mr Caoser's mode of making is by skimming the milk while perfectly sweet, churning soon, not waiting for large churnings; when 'the butter has come, he turns off the buttermilk and then churns the butter again, in order to bea out the buttermilk well, without the warmth of the hand: in each of the two successive days, he works it over thoroughly, and then packs it down in tubs previously soaked with brine made clear ted at the Brighton and Concord Cattle Shows,

No 17. Mr PRINCE's butter was made at hi farm on Merino Island in Winipiseogee Lake, N H. It was made between the 10th of August and 19th of November, from cows mostly of the Al derney breed. His pastures are newly cleared land; though his cows have been freely fed with pumpkins. His dairy room is neat and conver ient, and attached alongside of an ice house The butter as soon as packed is put into the ic house. Less than the usual quantity of salt is used no coloring; but a small quantity of saltpetre an loaf sugar is added.

No 24. Mr Eager's butter was made from 1' eows, since the 15th of September. The crear was gathered in seven weeks, from the milk, afte sitting from 4 to 6 meals, which was varied ae cording to the state of the weather, so that th cream might always be perfectly sweet. It wa immediately churned after being skimmed; and from 5 to 6 lbs, pure fine salt put into 100 lbs, o butter, which was the only ingredient made use of

No 28. Mr Baigham's butter was put down be fore the 25th of November, and intended for fish ermen to take out to sea the next season. It was prepared with salt, saltpetre, and sugar, which has for a number of years enabled the butter to endur their trips without injury.

No 29, which was of very fine quality, was entered by Doct. WARREN of this city, for exhibition only, and was procured of H. GATES, Montreal. It was made by a Yankee farmer of the name of HASTINGS from Vermont, who now resides near Montreal, and has a dairy of 50 cows-The 54 lbs, exhibited was the product of a single churning, in November.

No 34. Mr Haines' butter was made from the common breed of cows in Pennsylvania, with about one in ten of the prime full bred Alderney yreed, so that the butter is 10 per cent Alderney, which Mr II, thinks makes a perceptible improvement. Their feed has been from a common pasture, with a large proportion of white clover. The pasture has been frequently top dressed, but not ploughed for more than twenty years,

Mr Strague's butter, which took the first premium, was sold to Messrs Harrison Gray Otis, E. Codman, D. S. Ingraham, T. B. Coolidge, Mr. Hancock, and Mr Barker, keeper of the Marlbo-

Mr Newell's lot which took the second premi-Rollins, and Ignatius Sargeant,

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, December 4, 1830. FRUÍTS.

Pears .-- Mr Robert Manning, Passe Colmar, first and second crop; the latter not fully matured, and very little flavor. Baking Pear very large and fair, (supposed to be the Francreal) see Prince's Freatise, No 95. Samuel Dawner, handsome Chaumontelle and Ambrette Pears, and in fine

Apples .- Mr Robert Manning, Scarlet Nonpaeil, Pomological Magazine, Vol. 2d, Fig. 87, Black Apples, Coxe No. 67, Yellow Bellflower, Coxe No. 13, Old Pearmain, supposed to be the Scarlet 'earmain, Pomological Magazine, Fig. 62, Welington apple (Dumelow's Seedling) London Horcultural Society's Catalogue, Winter Queen, Coxe lo. S1, Pomme d'Api (Lady Apple) Coxe No. 28, pples from a French tree ' marked Francatee.'

In behalf of the Committee on Fruits.

SAMUEL DOWNER.

PARMENTIER'S GARDEN.

We have been desired to mention, which we with great pleasure, that the Horticultural arden at Brooklyn, N. Y. which the late Mr ARMENTIER had been at unwearied pains and cat expense in bringing it to its present respectable anding, will be continued by his family; and the most care, promptness, and fidelity will be exersed by them to merit the patronage of the pub-; and we trust their exertions and claims will properly appreciated.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 27, Andrew Parmentier, ed 50; proprietor of the Horticultural Garden-an upht, intelligent, and estimable man.

To CURRESPONDENTS,-We have received from V. : RAY DE CHAUMONT, a very valuable and instruce Address, delivered by him at the last Annual Cattle ow of the Jefferson, (N. Y.) Agricultural Society; the ole or a part of which we shall soon present our read-. Also, from Gen. Dearborn, a Description of new its, or such as are but little known-on destroying eds that grow between paving stones in yards-on the pinus polyphyllus, &c, which will appear next week. eral communications are on hand.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

or Sale at the New England Seed Store No. 52 North ket Street, Prime Double and Single distilled Rose ter and Peach Water from Downer's garden; price of double distilled 50 cts per bottle—Single distilled 31 cts ch water 31 cts.

Iso fresh Pulverized Sweet and Pot Herbs, from the akers at Harvard, packed in tin cannisters, viz. Sweet jorum 37½ cts. per cannister-Summer Savory 25 cts. me 33 cts.-Sage 17 cts.-Tomato Mustard 50 cts. p bottle-Tomato Ketchup 33 cts.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCY,

BOSTON. MASS

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of many gentlemen in the United States, and the British Provinces, has concluded to add to his present agricultural business, a General Agency for the purchase and sale of the different improved breeds of stock, which he is convinced would be of great convenience to the public, as well as binaself. His intimate acquaintance with all the most eminent breeders of stock, and the favorable situation of Boston, give him important advantages for such an agen-

As General Agent, he will receive orders for, and purum, was sold to Messes George Hallet, Ebenezer chase all kinds of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep. Bremen Geese, and other stock; and indeed any thing that may be wanted by far-In the purchase of stock of all kinds, he will be assisted by the selection and judgment of an eminent breeder in this vicinity. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c., will be obtained at any Establishment named by the person ordering; and if no Establishment be named, the subscriber will obtain them from such as he shall have most confidence in-in the latter case, he will be responsible for the genuineness of the articles; in the former, the risk will remain with the purchaser.

Commissions on sales and purchases of stock, on sums of \$10, or less, 10 per cent. between \$10 and \$20, 9 per cent. \$20 and \$30, 8 per cent \$30 and \$40, 7 per cent. \$40 and \$50, 6 per cent, \$50, and upwards 5 per cent. No commission is charged in purchases of trees, grape vines, and shrubbery.

To Gentlemen baving improved stock for sale, are invited to furnish him with lists, containing descriptions, pedigrees, and prices.

He has constantly on hand, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, the most extensive variety, and the largest quantity of Garden, Field, Tree, Herb, and Flower SEEDS to be found in New England, which are offered for sale, at either wholesale or retail. Traders wishing to keep the very best vegetable Seeds, for retailing in the country, can be accommodated with boxes of any sort from \$10 to \$100, comprising a complete assortment of the common vegetable Seeds, and Flower Seeds, when wanted, on favorable terms.

A large assortment of the best sorts of Gnape Vines, for the climate of New England, both American and European, is kept constantly on hand, well packed in moss. separately, for transportation, and sold at the regular nursery prices—also, Rose Bushes, and various sorts of Shrubbery, packed in a similar manner.
FRUIT TREES of all kinds, can always be supplied at

24 hours' notice-well packed for transportation, to any

Standard AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand, at the regular Bookstore prices. Dec. 10 eoptf. J. B. RUSSELL.

Early Top or Tree and Potato Onions. Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A quantity of Early Top or Tree seed Onions. Those produce onions at the bottom and a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper to plant very early in the spring, or in autumn, which is the best time, and seldom fail to produce a good crop under proper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten or twelve feet asunder, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects. Should they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger ones will, they should be broken off soon after they appear. otherwise the onions at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are, generally raised with less trouble than the common kind,

Also, a few Early Potato Onions. This curious variety of the onion is very early and mild. They should be planted in common dry situations, in the autumn, covered over two inches deep in gardens. The small ones should be planted out four inches apart—the large ones twelve to fourteen inches. They are generally ripe about the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

Dec. 10.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, Bread, Small and Long leaf. Also Jasmines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at moderate prices-orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

AARON TVLER, of Bath, Maine, having commence an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture an Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. NEWELL, and Mr. J. B. RUSSELL, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Improved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced-will be enabled to supply the farmers in Maine at the Bosten prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kennebee, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr Tyler's establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Garden Seeds.

A. Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and musery men of Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plants, &c, and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assiduous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introducing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore unknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the agriculturist, and or gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved Breeds of Cattle and Sheep.
WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, con-

taining the best breeds for Milk and Oxen.

Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention. Refer to Hon, Joseph Wingate, Bath,

" H. A. S. Deardorn, Roxbury. epotf.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apjarics, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,
A Treatise on the Vine; embracing its History from

the earliest ages to the present day, with descriptions of above two bundred Foreign, and eighty American varieties; together with a complete di-sertation on the Establishment, Culture, and Management of Vineyards.

"The Vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots, Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south.

And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.?

By WM. ROBERT PRINCE, aided by WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnwan Botanic Garden. 1 vol. octavo, 355 pages. Price \$1,50.

Brighton Market-Monday, Dec. 6. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1845 Cattle, 4027 Sheep, and 733

PRICES .- Very little variation from last Monday; a evere snow storm has prevented much business today. which will probably be attended tomorrow.

Beef Cattle-From \$3 25 to 4 50; a few extra were taken at J 67 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle-Mess. 3,33 a 3,42; No. 1, 2,84 a 3: No. 2, 2,50 a 2,67.

Sheep .- Lots were taken as follows: \$1 17, 1 33, 1 42, 50, 1 75, and \$2.

Swine .- One entire drove of 219 Shoats were taken at 43e.; at retail, 5c. for Sows, and 6c. for Barrows.

	Prices in New York, December	4.			
FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	5	12 a		
	Western,	5	12 a	5	44
	Philadelphia,	5	25 a		
	Baltimore, City,	5	12 a	5	25
	Do. Howard street,	5	31 a	\bar{b}	50
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	1	03 a	1	6
	Western,	1	19 a	1	12
	Virginia,		95 a	1	05
	Rye, Northern,		70 a		72
	Oats, Northern,		3I a		32
	Corn, Southern,		53 a		56
	Do. Yellow, Northern,		60 a		63
	Barley, new,		78 a		80
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.		35 a		40
	Merino do. do.		40 a		60
	Spinning, pulled		a		

do. 1st quality

2d do.

Lambs

MISCELLANIES.

Among the representatives to the next congress from Massachusetts, we observe the name of General Henry A. S. Dearborn; a gentleman whose exertions for the improvement of agriculture and horticulture in the United States, have acquired for him the respect and esteem that are due to those philanthropists who labor for the public good .-Western Tiller.

Grapes .- It is told us as a fact worth recording, that one hundred thousand pounds of grapes, are annually raised, in the neighborhood of Boston. We know many grape vines in the city that bear abundantly. Mr Perrin May devotes much time to their cultivation, and his garden, this year, has been very prolific in this delicious fruit -Boston Transcript.

Col. Sam. Ward has sent from Worcester, \$5000 worth of goods and implements of Lusbandry, destined to the Mexican province of Texas. The route is down the canal to Providence, thence to New York, then by sea to New Orleans, afterwards up the Mississippi and Missouri to St Louis and onward to the Texas.

Woes of Intemperance .- A child about four years old, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday evening last, was playing with shavings on the hearth of its own home, when the shavings caught fire and communicated it to the clothes of the child, who was so dreadfully burned, as to survive, in great agony, for but a few hours. The only person near was the mother but she was so intoxicated as to be unable to help her child out of the flames!

Fontainbleau Grapes .- The superiority of the Fontainbleau grapes is attributed to the following peculiarities of practice, to which we would add the spur method of pruning :-

1st. To the judicious choice of cuttings, the vignerous never making use of any but such as have borne the best and finest fruits,

2d. By planting the vines at a distance from the wall, and by frequently laying the shoots until they reach the wall, the vines acquire abundance of roots upon the surface. Also, by the close planting, from which all undue bux riance is restrained; by this means the branches complete their growth within the bounds prescribed, and ripen their wood early.

3d. By limiting each plant to only one cordon, with two arms, right and left, the entire extent of both not exceeding eight feet. The energies of the roots, confined to so small a space, nourish the bearing wood more effectually and more equally. and bring the fruit to greater perfection.

4th. To the projecting coping, which protects the vine and fruit from frosts and heavy rains, and intercepts and retains the heat radiating from the surface of the wall and of the soil,

5th. The sloping disposition of the ground also contributes to their success, as it prevents any accumulation of moisture at the roots of the vines and preserves them sound and healthy. From the French, in Transactions of the Horticultural Society.

A letter from Paris, published in the N. York Sen tinel says,-Thus much is certain, let the fact be attributed to what causes it may, that in no coun. - Franklin Journal. v. 122

try at this hour is there more reading or more thinking than in France. Since the late revolution, it would seem that every body reads, or is read to, or receives a second hand account of the reading of others. In Paris, you stumble upon a reading room at every tenth step; streets and gardens are as thick set with cabinets de lectures as these again are with readers. In the larger commercial and manufacturing cities, you find the same, while every sn all landed proprietor in the departments has his paper from Paris, or reads half a dozen in the cases of his village. On the other hand, the press is as seducous to enlighten the people as the people to be or lightened. Notwithstanding the yet unclinged patronage and undropped police of the government, innumerable are the writers who din their pens in free ink, who write for the people, under the protection of the popular opinion and the countenance of the popular support. No debt is better paid than the debts to Jeurnalists; fraudulency in subscribers is an almost unknown rascality; and here, perhaps, you will find the secret at once of the superior independence and the more elevated and gentlemanly tone of the press of France So far as I can judge, it is now decidedly the first and the freest in the world,

The more popular press of Paris receives much assistance from the young and independent talent found in the popular societies, of which I have already spoken.

Dr Mitchel's Method of working Caoutchouc .-Soak the gum clastic in sulphuric ether until soft and nearly elastic, which in good other will take from ten to twentyfour hours. Then if it is a plate ent it with a wet kinfe, or parallel knives, into such sections or sheets or shapes as may be desired, and suffer them to dry; or if a bag, apply a pipe or stop-cock, and inflate with the mouth, if the bag should expand equally inflate rapidly, but if unequally, proceed more slowly and with occasional pauses. By such means a bag may be made so thin as to become transparent and light enough to ascend when filled with hydrogen. By graduating the extent of inflation, a sheet of eaontchoug of any given thickness is produced. If for blow pipes or other purposes for which it is desirable that the bags should possess contractibility, let them be inflated to the desired size, and after an hour let out the air. Ever after they will suffer as great distention and again contract. If permanent sheets are wanted, the inflated bases are to be hung up till dry after which no sensible contraction will cusue.

Bags softened by other may be stretched readily by the hand, over lasts, hat blocks, or other moulds, so as to assume the shape desired, and may be anplied to a variety of useful purposes. In the form of straps and twisted strings its clasticity offers many useful applications. It is easily formed into tubes to connect apparatus, &c.

Some of the bags have been extended to six feet in diameter; one of them being filled with hydrogen escaped and was found one hundred and thirty miles from the place. A bag originally the size of an English walnut was extended till fifteen inches in diameter.

Dr Mitchel states that oil of sassafras softens caoutchouc so that it can be applied with a brush, and that upon drying by exposure to air it becomes again simple clastic caoutchouc. Many applications of it as a varnish, in this state are suggested Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the relibrated animals, presented by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as fir back as Hubbach, who was calved in 1772 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock Also, several Hericus bred from the same, of variou grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals or particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Dethy, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated importer improved. Durham short horned bull Folivar, which

stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dan Grey Brown, balf Codebs and half Gallow vy. No. 2, dan Juno, three lourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her six Corlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dan Beauty, balt Corlebs and halt Galloway. The Calve are beautiful, and their dams all great ralkers,

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurt leff, Jr. Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9

Culture of Silk,

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the Nev England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of ren dering it a source of individual and national wealth; wit Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Vorms -By John O'Homorgue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Pop ceau - Price 622 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, an the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotio of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

> Catawba Grape Vines. THE GENUINE SORT.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 Nor Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawha Grape, one year oh price 75 cts. cach. This is one of the best native, table or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, wit shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pal ted or blac color, and in some situations covered with cantiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavo They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly has dy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have bee exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultur. Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes an almost disappears when they are left on the vine till the attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Mary land, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one seaso -and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua John son, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one seaso therty bushels of fruit. A particular history and descrip-tion of this fine grape will be found in Prince's nev Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be a mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, a they are all from the garden of Mr SEAVER, who raise the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusett

Peur Seedlings.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

20,000 Pear Seedlings, in fine order for Nurseriesaised within six miles of Boston-at from 5 to \$10 pe Lousand, according to their size, &c. They will be suit d. as wanted, for transportation to any distance

I units had every I riday, at Saijer anothe, jayable at the and of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen' being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts-by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

ACTNTS. Vew York-G THORBURN & Sons, 67 Liberty-street. Philadelphie - D. & C. LANDKETH. 85 Chestnut-street. Bultimore - G. P. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.

Thany-Hon. Jusse Buel. Finshing N I. Wu. PRINCE & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden Hartford-Goodwin & Sans. Newburuport, Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.

Augustu, Me. WM. MANN. Halifac, N. S.-P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.

Montreal, L. C .- A. Bowman, Bockseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARWER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1830.

No. 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR FESSENDEN-I enclose some extracts from the August numbers of the Annales D'Horticulture, and of the Institut De Fromont, containing accounts of several varieties of pears, and a very interesting plant, from the North West Coast,

In one of the above named publications, is an pitome of a Horticultural tour made in England, luring the last year, by M. Filippar, who frankly acnowledges the preeminence of that country in all he branches of rural culture. I shall send it to ou in a few days, as it gives a pleasing account f the wonderful progress which has been made in Freat Britain in useful and ornamental tillage, rance for the advancement of the science and rt of gardening.

Since the general pacification of Europe, each ation appears to have sent out its intelligent and iterprising travellers to explore all others, for the mmendable purpose of collecting horticultura formation, and bringing back the vegetable otic explorations.

With unfeigned respect,

Your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley place, Dec. 8th, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXVIII.

From the Anoales D'Horticulture.

New fruits, or such as are but little known.

PEARS.

Beurre-Curter. Fruit oval, rounded; skin en, thin, unctuous at the moment of becoming esed to the sun. Flesh white, melting, full of et juice, quickened by an aromatic tartness, uliar to the Bergamots. Ripens from the last September, to the middle of October.

his new Pear, described by Van Mons, was hecary of Jodoigne, who has dedicated it to

Curtet, a physician of Bruxelles.

EURRE D'AREMBERG. M. Van Mons has deed this pear, which is no longer new, but is one of the best, which we know. We only k of it now, to show how much confusion been produced in the nomenclature, by the nymes. The Beurre D'Aremberg can scarceunber twenty years of existence, and neverss it has already four names. Obtained at neim, by the Abbe Deschamps, in the garden of Hospice Des Orphelins in that city, Dessps at first called it Beurre des Orphelins : M. Mons, soon after named it Beurre Deschamps, nor of its discoverer; others have called it re D'Hardenpont; and finally the name of re D'. Aremberg has been given to it, by mistake, but doubt, but it has prevailed and will probe the only one that is continued.

RRURIER D'AUTOMNE. M. Van Mons says ee is tall and majestic; the leaves small, tated, and apositely folded.

ends; skin of a delicate green, covered with numerous white spots, forming a kind of net work. The flesh is white, tender, melting, full of very abundant sugary juice.

At the epoch of its maturity, which is towards

ger in a good state.

M. Van Mons says, that seed from the pear tree which produced the Scrrurier, and which was sown at the same time, produced a new Sanguine, resembling in every respect, as to the form of the fruit and the color of the flesh, the ancient, but plants, reported by Mr Douglas. In October, rieher and more tender.

DE RAQUINCHEN. The tree is vigorous, branchand of the efforts which are rapidly developing in es erect, bark reddish; buds small and slim; the shoots often thorny; leaves narrow, downy on the under surface, and a little dentated; fruit pleasure of receiving some of the seeds at the round, compressed; stump an inch in length; skin, rough and brown, like that of the Messire Jean; flesh very melting, buttery, and sugary; high flavored; ripens in November and December.

This species of Pear tree merits dissemination, pasures of every clime. I trust the period is from the quality of its fruit, which is as melting t far distant, when we shall participate in the as the Beurre Dore and the Crassane; its branchnefits and honors of such meritorious and pa-jes should be trimmed at full length, for after the fruit buds are formed at the ends of the young shoots, in order to obtain fruit soon, it should be cultivated in the form of an espalier; the fruit grows in bouquets like the Crassane, of which it is believed to be a variety; it succeeds better upm a free stock than upon the quince, although it produces fruit sooner, when engrafted upon the latter. This new acquisition is very interesting, from the quality of its fruit, and the beauty of the tree. It was obtained by M. Noisette.

COLMAR D'ETE. Ripens in August and September; the tree in all respects resembles the Colmar. low, striped, and stained with red, on the side but its bark is always creased; a great bearer; a very good species, but little disseminated. Produced by M. Noisette.

BEURRE DE SAINT QUENTIN. Ripens in September; the tree erect and beautiful; wood reddish; leaves long and narrow; fruit in form of the comined, in 1828, by M. Simeon Bouvier, an mon Doyenne, not quite so long and larger in its circumference; demi-beurre; well calculated for large orchards, being a great bearer. Produced by M. Noisette.

EXTRACT NO. XXIX.

A method of destroying weeds which grow between the paving stones of yards and courts, and in garden walks.

Boil about 20 pounds of quick lime and two pounds of sulphur, in 25 gallons of water; let the liquid cool, drain it off clear, and with a watering pot, sprinkle it over the pavement and walks, so as to moisten the ground thoroughly, and no weeds will appear for several years. It is thus that the Cours des Mornaies in Paris, although but little frequented, is prevented from exhibiting the least vegetation.

EXTRACT NO. XXX.

From the Annales L'Institut Royal Borticole De Fromont.

e fruit is very large, oblong, obtuse at both the services which Mr Douglas has rendered, not myself useful to the Society.

only to botany, properly so called, but to the natural sciences generally, by the introduction of plants from the Northwest coast of America,

Among the plants, there are an astonishing variety, of the Lupinus, Penstemon, Enothera, the end of October, the skin assumes a yellow &c. It seems that nature has placed, in those shade; the fruit can still be kept three weeks lon- localities, the nidus of these genera, from whence some species have been scattered here and there, upon the surface of the earth. During three years, each monthly number of the Botanical Register, and Botanical Magazine, reveals to us the existence of one or more of these charming 1827, Mr J. Lindley, described and figured, in the first of these periodical collections, a magnificent species to which he gave the name of Lupinus polyphyllus. After many attempts, we had the commencement of the year 1829. They came up readily; but only produced radical leaves the first year, which were multifoliolated, and borne on long petioles. Being transplanted into rich earth, but exposed to all the intemperance of the rigorous winter which we experienced, the roots did not suffer in the least. In the month of April the stalks began to be developed, and produced, toward the middle of May, spikes of flowers which were more than two feet in length.

Plant herbaceous, vivacious, perennial; the leaves composed of from 11 to 15 green leaflets. lanceolate, hairy on the under side; the flower disposed in a long terminal cluster. These flowers are of a beautiful azure blue, with a reddish border, and they form a kind of whorls very near each other, or to speak more exactly spirals round a common axis. The general appearance of this plant is something like that of the Baptisia (Podalyria) australis; but it is, without contradiction, more elegant.

When this plant shall become common, it will be generally cultivated, on a large scale, for forage, as it requires no more care than sainfoin, or

any other legume.

It is thus noticed in the Annales D'Horticulture. We believe we can announce to the amateurs of flowers, cultivated in the open ground, that it is a long time since anything has arrived, so magnificent, as this plant. Its culture and multiplication appear to be very easy. It is a fortunate acquisition for our parterres.

MR FESSENDEN-The following letters having been read, at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it was directed, that they should be pubfished in the New England Farmer.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Dec. 1, 1830.

Letter from F. Falderman, Esq. Curator of the Imperial Botanie Garden at St Petersburg,

Sia-I was very happy to be informed, by Doct. HARRIS, that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society had considered me worthy of being elected one of its Honorary Members. For this Remarks on the Lupinus Polyphyllus; by Guillemin. | favor, which you have kindly conferred upon me, We early signalized, in the Annales of Fromont, I promise to do whatever is in my power to render

when they flower, you will be pleased with them, | be readily made through me, or directly to her. and allow them a place in your garden,

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir your most Obedientservant. F. FALDERMAN.

GEN. II. A. S. DEARBORN. Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

LETTER FROM S. P. HILDRETH, Esq. Marietta, Ohio, 8th Nov. 1830.

TO GENERAL DEARBORN.

Dear Sir Your favor of the 7th as been received. I feel highly gratified by the flattering notice your Horticultural Society have been pleased to take of my communication of August a place in the bosom of the farmer. last. I shall endeavor this winter to make them some suitable return for their politeness. I pronose in addition to the scions of the Burlingame pear and plum, to send to them, 10 or 12 new Marietta, from the seeds. No part of the west- in a national point of view. ern country, has a greater variety of superior engrafted fruit than Washington County; and in ing the texture of wool. About 6 years ago, I placed the lapse of thirty years many new and excellent a flock of sheep on one of my farms under the care apples must of course spring from the seeds. By a little attention this autumn, I have discovered a number which are fully equal to any of our best engrafted fruits. From these, I shall select a few and send to your Society, and if convenient, perhaps drawings of the fruit-also some of our native crab apples, seeds and scions. Ten or a mon blood. At present they are a full eighth coarsdozen varieties of our best penches, from the er than those on my other farms, that have nd stones, seeds of as many of our indigenous or been so highly fed. They have increased somenamental trees and shrubs as I can collect—also what in size, and I think not less than 25 per creepers and wild flowers-with a few seeds from cent in weight of fleece. The flocks on my other my garden of Dahlias and Crown Imperials. I they are a rarity-perhaps not, but mine never delphia. I shall then write for a few articles in return. The seeds of the Schizanthus pinnatus were lost on the way-the other came safe. The Diploma you are pleased to mention, may come on in the returned box. I shall dip the ends of the scions in melted wax and roll them up in moist paper, and pack in a tight box. Is there any other better method? I also take the liberty of sending you, in company with this letter, two of ty to my experience respecting the shearing of our Marietta papers, containing the agricultural lumbs, as on a former occasion, I advocated what address, and report of the Society in this county, I now believe to be an erroneous opinion on this for the year 1830. The Society is small and funds matter. In a letter, addressed to John Hare Powel, for premiums still smaller, but yet much good is done. If you get from them no new ideas, you will learn something of our views. This state is probably destined to become one of the first in the union-the fertility of the soil, the genial influence of the climate, and the geographical position, bordering on two navigable waters, creating an outlet for her produce both to the east and the west, afford every facility to wealth; while her civil and religious privileges are equally favorable to the growth and improvement of the mind. Nothing but the wickedness or imbecility of her rulers, if favored with the blessing of Providence, can check or retard her progress,

quired, is still living; her residence is about a less they are communicated from other sheep,

I take the liberty of sending to the Society, a mile below the town, on the Ohio river; she is choice collection of double Dahlias which were quite advanced in years, but still smart and active; out to most growers, will no doubt induce man chiefly raised in the Imperial Botanic Garden, the mother of a numerous race of children, and to embark in the business without experience. T from seeds which ripened in this country. I hope grand children. Any communication to her, can such these hints may be useful. Should this b With great respect,

I remain yours truly.

S. P. HILDRETH. * The Lady whose name was given to the pear raised from seed, which she collected in N. Jersey.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sir I have somewhere met with the remark, that all useful discoveries in agriculture should be considered common stock; and the selfish principle which would lead us to keep such discoveries for our own individual use, ought never to find

Acting on this principle, I wish to communicate through your journal, some experiments on the interesting subject of Sheep Husbandry, than which no branch of agriculture is of more importance varieties of the apple, produced in the vicinity of either as it regards the interests of the Farmer, or

I shall in the first place notice some facts respectof a Scotchman, whom I considered one of the best shepherds in this section of country. Besides being extremely careful, he was a very high feeder. At the time, he took charge of these sheep, they were corn about as much below the common ere about an average of my whole flock. A large portion of them were perfectly unmixed with comfarms remain about stationary as to weight of send the Crown Imperial seeds, because I think carease and fleece; but by strict attention to the selection of the best prime bucks, we have been seeded before this year - the spring was a forward enabled to make great impovement in the texture one and very fine, which was probably the cause, of the wool. I find that with all our care in the bury, If the winter is open, I shall endeavor to forward choice of rams, we are barely able to prevent dethe box in February, to Mr LANDRETH, of Phila- terioration in the quality of the wool of the Scotchman's flock. The result of my experiments proves that a flock of full blood merinos, under high keeping, and breeding indiscriminately from the produce, may be reduced to three quarters grade in six or eight years. I am not sure, however, that considering the increased quantity of wool

and mutton they would be less profitable. I have an aditional inducement to give publici-Esa, which was published among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and also if I mistake not, in your paper, I condemned the practice of shearing lambs. Additional experience has entirely changed my opinion. About four Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, years ago, I had my lambs shorn on one farm. 1 found they stood the winter better, came on to grass in fine order and with less loss than those on my other farms. Since that time I have continned the practice, and with uniform success. I believe the great advantage is derived from the destruction of the tick. If a lamb is closely and smoothly shorn, about the last of June or first of July, very few of these troublesome and destruc- Seaver, of Roxbury, Mrs Burlingame, * after whom you so kindly in- tive vermin will be found on it the next spring un-

The present flattering prospects which are held the case, I shall be amply compensated for my trou

It is high time our country should cease to

be dependent on Europe either for wool or cloths It is not less absurd for the United States to in port wool, except the very coarsest kind, at thi day than it would be to import cotton.

> Yours very truly, ALEXANDER REED.

Washington, (Pa.) Dec. 3, 1830.

THE SEASON.

P. S .- The past summer was unusually dr very little rain fell from the first of June ti the middle of October, and even until this date w lave had moderate showers. We hear of heav and continued rains, both east and west, but her the Autumn has been the most pleasant with the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. W lave apples and strawberries of the second croptie Lima Bean and Passion Flower are as green in August, and the buds of the apricot and east are considerably swollen. Our fall crops prese ; beautiful appearance, and in many instances ha been pastured.

The crops of the last season were, on t' whole, abundant. Wheat, oats, and barley, ful one third more than an average crop. Indi-Rye, a good crop. Potatoes and apples abo half a crop. Peaches not plenty but fine. Pea scarce, the trees having died, or being on the d A. R.

HORTICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the committee of the Maschusetts Horticultural Society, on Fruits, on S urday, the 4th December, 1830, the following p miums were awarded.

For the best Apples, to John Prince, of Re

For the best summer Pears, (Andrews) to Ru F. Phipps, of Charlestown,

For the best autumn Pears, (Bartlett) to Enc Bartlett, of Roxbury,

For the best native Pears, (Heathcot) to Rod ick Tooliey, gardener to Mrs Gore, of Waltha

For the best Peaches, (Grosse Mignonne) Elijah Vose, of Dorchester,

For the best native Peaches, to E. M. Richar of Dedham,

For the best Apricots, (Moor Park) to Phinney, of Lexington,

For the best Nectarines, (Red Roman) to I

ward Sharp, of Dorchester, For the best Pioms, (Bolmar's Washington)

Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, For the best Cherries, (Black Tartarian)

For the best native Charries, (Downer's M:

zard) to Samuel Downer, of Dorchester,

For the best foreign Grapes, (White Muscadi) of out door culture, to David Fosdick, of Charl

For the best native Grapes, (Catawba) to 1 thaniel Seaver, of Roxbury, For the best Gooseberries, (Jolly Angler) to

For the best Strawberries, (Keens' Seedling)

D. Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard,

of Charlestown, for the best Grapes, (Black Humburg) grown under glass, presented to the Society at their Anniversary Festival, in September last, the committee recommend a gratuity of

To Elisha Edwards, of Springfield, for several beautiful varieties of rare and valuable Fruits, presented to the Society at various meetings, a gratuity of

By order of the Committee,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, the year 1830.

For the most successful cultivation of the Roderick Tooliey, of Waltham.

For the best specimen of Chinese Chrysanhemums, a premium of \$3, to Mr David Haggerton, of Charlestown.

For the six finest Tulips, a premium of \$2, to Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the six finest Hyacinths, a premium of \$2, o Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the finest Ranunculus, a premium of \$2, to Ir George W. Pratt, of Watertown,

For the finest cultivated native Flowers, a prenium of \$2, to Messrs Winships, of Brighton.

For the finest Roses, a premium of \$4, to Mr lugustus Aspinwall, of Brookline,

For the finest Dahlias, a premium of \$2, to Mr lavid Haggerston, of Charlestown.

eorge Thompson, of Medford.

For the best Carnations, a premium of \$2, to essrs Winships, of Brighton.

The many specimens of native Flowers prented by Messrs John Russell, Daniel Chandler, d E. M. Richards, have rendered the weekly hibitions of the Society peculiarly interesting. By order of the Committee,

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

N. B. Those members to whom premiums ve been awarded, can obtain an order on the easurer for the amount, on application to the airman of the Committee.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROLIFIC SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN-Having lately visited Col. John le of Chelsen, and noticed young lambs among flock, he informed me, that the last year he 1 44 cwes of mixed breed, which began to prose lambs, Nov. 24, and continued till some time January-That 2 sheep brought 3 lambs each of which died young .- That from June 14th July 2d, he sold 41 lambs at \$2,50-That 5 re sold after that time at the same price, among ich were the 3 from one sheep-that since v 20th, he has 18 lambs of the second crop. Vov. 22, 1830. A. B.

MPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE. The greatest and almost exclusive obstacle to provements in agriculture, is the prejudice exig in favor of old systems, or rather want of em. The practices learned from their forciers are taken for granted to be the best, and attempt at improvement upon them is treated

true, but much more so than a casual observer would be willing to believe. Go where you will, a thoughtless and eareless adherence to old customs will be met with on all sides, with but an occasional exception. Here and there, a beautiful mansion, well arranged barn-yard, well tilled, luxuriant and properly fenced fields, healthy and thrifty orchards, and improved stock, will be seen like a bright star in the wilderness of ephemeral been done, may we not fairly conclude that the and misty meteors of the system. The most process of improvement may be continued? for, unaccountable circumstance in this state of things as it is not allowed to human nature to attain a is the fact, that the great success that universally Flowers, &c, award the following premiums for attends these instances of improved practice does not disperse the doubts and prejudices of the neighboring farmers; but so it is. They view the Rhododendron Maximum, a premium of \$5, to Mr | fine crops, fine eattle, and all the other fine things, results of a wise practice, as the result of accident, 'O! he is a lucky farmer,' say they, and give themselves no further trouble about the cause of his prosperity. Indeed his great success is itself, by the weakness of human nature, no small obstacle to his example being followed by his neighbors. It too often excites envy instead of emulation, and from this cauldron the vials of all the malevolent passions are filled, and their contents directed towards him. How happy would be the condition of farmers in this country if the reverse of this state of things existed! There is no country on earth in which the condition of the agricultural community is susceptible of being made so comfortable and happy, as in the United States. While in the most favored country on For the finest Pinks, a premium of \$2, to Mr the globe, except this, the labor of farmers is taxed to almost a moiety of its earnings, it is here comparatively unvisited by the tax-gatherer. We know well that much and loud complaint is made by our farmers against the oppression of taxes; but let them look at the amount of taxes paid by the agriculturists of any other, we care not what country, and their complaints will cease. That their condition is at present not prosperous, is readily admitted, but we contend that the fault is with themselves; and nothing but the unexampled fertility of our natural soil, and the propitionsness of our climate saves them from utter ruin. How long would the farmers of England keep themselves from starvation, if they pursued the system generally practised in this country?

It is not for want of sources of information that so little improvement is made in our agriculture; but from the neglect of them. This arises from, besides a prejudice for old customs-they are unworthy of the title of systems,-a prejudice against 'book farming,' as it is termed. This has done much injury, and is utterly groundless. It is 'book farming' that has brought our agriculture even to its present state. The fact is that agriculture has derived as much benefit from the invention of printing as any other department of human industry. Through the medium of the press, farmers have been informed of the objects of agricultural attention in distant parts, and thus been enabled to introduce such of them as were adapted to their soil and climate. But that every subject of agricultural attention is susceptible of improvement is easily proved; and if so, that it is the interest of farmers to make the improvements will not be denied. Let us glance at a few instances of improvement that are now considered in a state of perfection by farmers generally. Wheat derision and contempt. There are many in its natural state was scarcely anything more thy exceptions to this, it is true; but if we than cheat. Potatoes were small contemptible roots, 👣 a view of our agricultural community as a such as we at this time, would scarcely think of Ohio and Baltimore Company are for it.

To Thomas Willet, gardener to Mr E. Breed, whole, we shall find the remark not only generally taking from the ground. Cabbages in a state of nature, are little better than wild mustard; and cotton, now one of the principal staples, and a source of wealth to our country, in its original state, could scarcely be appropriated to the use of man. These are but few instances; the whole catalogue of agricultural products were in the same state, till human wisdom and industry im proved them by cultivation. If, then, such has state of perfection, so we may fairly conclude that the works of man are imperfect and are capable. of improvement ad infinitum,-Imerican Farmer.

> Among the articles say d from the wreck of ship Superb, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans, was a bundle about a foot square which being opened in New Orleans, contained counterfeit bank notes on the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Co. to the amount of \$10,000. It is said they were to have been forwarded to Illinois for circulation.

> In Bedford Co. Pa. the children average 8 to a

Mr Law, of Liberty Co. Ga. has raised a 'brimstone' potato 18 inches long, 224 round, 104 lbs. On one acre he raised more than 600 bushels.

Last September and October, 700 teams crossed the Mississippi, for the upper part of Hlinois.

The Russian government has offered 25,000 roubles (about £1,000,) for the best treatise on cholera morbus,-The French physicians are not enumerated in the address of the offer, and the treatises are to be written in Russian, Latin, German, English or Italian; French not being included. They are to be sent to St Petersburg, addressed to the Council of Medicine, before Sept. 1, IS31: the name of the author to be in a separate and scaled cover.

McRapp, of Economy, Pa, hearing of a pumpkin in N. Carolina weighing 86 lbs. was induced to weigh one which had grown on his farm. It weighed 124 lbs, was nearly 4 feet round one way, and 85 the other.

In Alexandria, D. C., 2d inst, there was hoar frost and ice; yet strawberries were for sale in the market,

20,000 hogs were lately met in in the Western country, on their way to Alexandria.

It not being legal to sentence a Spanish nobleman to punishment for life, the Supreme Court at Malaga have lately sentenced a young nobleman, for murder, to the galleys, for 100 years and a day!

Elegant ribbons are manufactured at Wayne. Kennebec Co. Me.

Mr Richard Imlay, of Baltimore, has made and shipped for New Orleans a beautiful rail road carriage, intended for the Lake Pontchartrain Rail Road.

Two of the shillings coined in Massachusetts in 1652, were lately found in a scull bone, while removing earth next the burying ground in Concord, Ms.

Mr Harding the distinguished artist of Boston, is engaged in making a full length portrait of Daniel Webster, at the request of Boston Mechanics, who have raised \$600 by subscription for that purpose.

Railroad from Baltimore to Washington.—This project seems to gain consistency. The public and the

PROFITABLE COWS.

which had a call which was well fatted, and killed journey to any distance and time. at 5 weeks old. ' It will be interesting to our Farbusiness. Cannot some of our Farmers give an the following:account of their receipts from the same source? the quantity of butter made, &c, from the Doctor's statement, viz:

In May, 110 lbs. 2 oz.; June, 109 11; July, 93; August, 80 S, Sept. 101 S; Oct. 25th, 81 12; total 576 lbs 9 ozs.

On the 1st of Sept. another cow was added which including what was made the last week in April, to wit, 21 lbs. would make 597 lbs. 9 ozs. in 6 months Besides all this, milk and cream have been sold, to the amount of \$3, and a family of 16 persons furnished with milk and cream, worth at least \$1 a week, at 4 cents a quart, and pork fed to the amount of at least \$1. Not a pound of Butter

as sold for less than 1s. per pound.	
Butter,	\$100
Milk, &c, sold,	3
Milk used in the family,	26
Pork,	15
	8144

The cows were fed on grass only after the middle of May, before which time they had rowen hay and 2 quarts of meal a day. One cow is 6 years old, the other 5 years-one is half blood Devoushire, the other common stock.

The calves from the 3 cows sold in the spring for

Whole product,

IN RELATION TO WATERING AND FEEDING HORSES.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and from a tree which grew near Helzinborg, and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness-I subjoin the following unerring rules and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal, to

When the horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time-say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals, during his meals, which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and certain tendency of the introduction of either new or green hay, and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of the horse, is to produce diseases in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than uscless; for delays, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds tremes of moisture and dryness. To favor the forto the malady, instead of removing it.

At the Hartford County Agricultural Exhibition one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of and Cattle Show, this fall, Doct. Samuel B. Wood salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. ward, of Wethersheld, had two Cows exhibited, These portions of each, water and food, may be one of which took the first premium, \$5. Dr repeated at discretion, during the reasonable, but days ago, that a Swiss, of his acquaintance, settled Woodward, in his letter to the Committee, says, necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you that on the 1st of May, he had three cows, one of may then with certainty and safety, pursue your

Recipe .- When the above directions are omitted, mers to know what Doctors can do in their line of and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal

Tincture of Benzoin, one onnce; Spirits of Am-We therefore publish the following statement of monia, one do; Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is over heated, this application will relieve him - and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with cholic or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oilto be repeated at every three hours until relieved. WM COOKE, Veterinary Surgeon.

> The Philadelphia papers mention a Grape vine growing near the banks of the Schuylkill in the township of Upper Merion, on the farm of Isaac Jones, which measures at several places between the root and the height of ten feet, from 30 to 35 inches in circumference. It is a curiosity worthy the attention of those persons who have doubts respecting the soil and climate of this country being favorable to the growth of the vine,

Names on Trees .- In the last number of Dr Brewster's Journal there is a curious paper on Inscriptions in Living Trees,' translated from the Swedish. Words or figures are often idly cut on trees; and the general opinion is, that they are soon obliterated by the growth of the wood, It appears however, from a number of examples cited that they are faithfully retained in the tree as long 15 75 as it endures; and that, if it is not seriously injured, 144 00 the number of concentric rings of wood found above the inscription will accurately denote the \$159 75 time when it was cut. Professor Laurell of the University of Lund, made two incriptions in two beech trees, in 1748. The one was opened in 1756, and had the inscription remaining, with eight rings of wood over it, the other in 1764, and had sixteen rings over it. Bishop Faxe sent lately to the museum of Lund two pieces of wood which, during the sawing and cleaning, separated in such a way, that the inscription stands right on the one piece but reversed on the other. It is 'F. M. d. 21, I. 1817.' but the letters and figures are placed below one another, in four lines. It was ent in 1828, and the incription was found to be covered with nine concentric layers of wood, the tenth being imperfect. Several other examples are given, but they are less precise.

> To prevent the rot or Mildew of Grapes .- Mr George J. F. Clark, in the Southern Agriculturist, supposes this disease of the fruit of the vine to arise | ty of this Province .- St John (N. B.) Guzette. from the root being too near the ground. A lew days of hot drying weather absorbs so great a portion of the moisture from the roots that, on return of a plentiful shower, they drink in the rain so copiously as to produce a repletion that results in the rot. Mr. C. says the vine, under favorable circumstances, has a strong propensity to form a tap root, which protects the vine from the exmation of this tap root, deep planting is requisite. wine, but merely as a fresh fruit in the market

Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) Moderate watering of the plants in dry weather prevents exhaustion in a drought, and repletion on the return of rain. Mr. C. states the following:

A very inteligent friend informed me, a few in Missouri, plants his vines thus: he digs a ditch the length of a row, and three or four feet deep, and at the bottom of this ditch he plants long enttings, (eighteen or twenty inches,) a common depth below it. On the bottom of this ditch he scatters a little manure, and from time to time as his vines ascend, (which they do most vigorously,) he fills in the surface of the ground with the poorest earth he can get, (to discourage the growth of side roots, we may reasonably suppose, but a matter of no importance to our text,) and that their success is surprising; and no rot or mildew is known among them. The ends of his cuttings must lay four or five feet deep.'

. Irabian Horses. - Mr Rhind late Agent of ou government, has transported to this city from Co., stantinople, four Arabian stud horses. They are five or six years of age, and considerably smaller than our common horses. Two are sorrel, one gray, and the other bay. The last had been taker from the desert but a short time, and was pronounce ed the swiftest horse in the Turkish Capital,

Large Cucumbers .- A eucumber (the Bloor' White spine) was cut on the 8th of June in the garden of W. Hardman, Esq. of Chamber Hall near Bury, of the following dimensions :- Lengtl 26 in., girth 11 in., weight 5 lbs, 83 oz. It di. not appear overgrown, but in proper state for the

The Washington, N. C. Times, after an eigh months' publication, has been discontinued, be cause many people subscribed, not to pay but t encourage.

This is about equal to those who subscribe to er courage a printer to establish a paper, and the discontinue at the end of six months, leaving hir in the lurch with a large debt on his shoulders.

Geography of Boston. - Messrs Carter & Hende have published a little volume under this title, b the author of the History of Boston. It embraces description of the topography of the city, and of i principal buildings and other objects deserving notice, illustrated by cuts representing the prine pal buildings, and by maps of the city and of the adjoining country. It will be found a useful an agreeable work.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK .- We are informe that George Hazen, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, he now on his farm, a Bull Calf, of six months of which weighs 600 lbs,-and another of five month and seventeen days, which weighs 465 lbs. Th stock is of the short horned Durham breed, in ported a few years back by the Agricultural Soci

Grapes .- The Boston Transcript says that u wards of one hundred thousand pounds of grapare annually raised in that vicinity. We believe much larger quantity is raised near Philadelphi and have no doubt that if ten times as many we cultivated they would be found among the mo profitable production of a garden or farm. W do not refer to their use in the manufacture

mand a good price and meet a rapid sale .- U. S.

Cape Braccoli in Baltimore.—This most excellent vegetable has been quite common in our market, and is raised in great perfection. A day or two since a couple were presented to us by Mr Sanntel Feast, raised at his garden on the Frederick road, which surpassed any we had before seen, for size, firmness, and richness. We were so anxious to test their excellence by the palate, that we quite forgot the more scientific but more fallible tests of the rule and scale; but we do not overrate them in saying that they measured ten or twelve inches in diameter, exclusive of the leaves. They were of the improved purple kind.

Owing to the peculiarly favorable season, Brocoli and Cauliflowers, are cheap as well as plentiful in our markets, and thus many who have heretofore looked upon them as delicacies beyond their reach, have been enabled to try them; and hence a knowledge of their good qualities has been diffused, and the gardeners will be encouraged to extend the cultivation of them by an increased demand. We have seen fine large Cauliflowers and Broccoli sold at 64 cents, such as could seldom have been btained in any previous season for less than 125 ets, and such as we have often seen sold at 25 ents. -. Am. Furmer.

South Carolina Silk and its Manufacture.-We ave in our possession a pair of silk stockings, ne material of which was raised by Miss Harriet Vinn, of Winnsborough, in Fairfield District, and nit by that young lady's own hands; which every ne to whom we have shown them, pronounce urticularly beautiful. They are certainly beyond iv ideas that we had formed of the perfection hich this interesting culture had reached in outh Carolina. It is almost impossible to disignish them from the finest specimens of woven siery, and they entitle our fair friend to very cat praise for patriotism and ingenuity. Such a ecimen, in our opinion, settles the practicability silk cultivation in our state. - Camden Journal.

A correspondent says the domestic exports of ount to an equal sum, and furnish cargoes for many ships. Here the exports come from toil, I there from soil .- Palladium.

Cure for Bloating in Cattle.—The Volatile Spiof Ammonia is said to be used in France with at success in the cure of Bloating, a disease sing from excessive eating of green grass, 'Its ion is chemical, 'says the American Citizen, composing the gas generated in the stomach by nentation.' We suppose the gas generated is carbonic, and that the Ammonia does not dea water would not have the same effect.

Officers of the Horticultural Society of Rensselaer enty .- We perceive by the Troy Sentinel that society has gone into successful operation. e constitution and by-laws are substantially same as those of the New York and Albany

where, in their proper season they always com- President, Herman Knickerbacker, of Schagticoke; as a Professor in the New York Institution for the 3d Vice President, Richard P. Hart, of Troy; Instruction of the Deaf and Damb, in the vicinity 4th Vice President, John Carpenter, of Hoosie; of that city.-Baltimore Patriot. Corresponding Secretary, O. L. Holley, of Troy; Recording Secretary, . Abert P. Hearlt, of Troy; Treasurer, John Mc Coun, of Troy .-- V. Y. Farm.

> The Southern Review is discontinued for want of patronage. It has been in existence three years. Flint's Western Review, though ably conducted, has met a similar fate. Four newspapers have been discontinued in Maine within the last three weeks, viz. the Maine Gazette, Bath; the Thomaston Register, the Wiscassel Citizen and the Saco Palladium.

> A person called and left at our office vesterday, a Mammoth Pear, weighing, when taken from the tree, THIRTYFIVE OUNCES. It was raised by one of our subscribers, in Oley township, Berks county. The person who left the giant of fruit, did not inform us of the name of the person whose trees are thus gifted .- Conn. paper.

> Prince Edwards Island Cattle Show.—The P. E. Island Register of the 2d ult,, contains an account of the Annual Cattle Show held at Charlotte town, in the last week of October, at which the crowd of competitors far exceeded in number any former exhibition-while the specimens of stock and Agricultural produce displayed, proved the spirit of rivalry which is now animating the farming classes of the Island,

A Composition for the Shoes of Gardeners .- Take one pint of boiled linseed oil; two ounces yellow wax; one ounce Burgundy pitch; two ounces pirit of turpentine. Melt the ingredients well together, over a slow fire, and apply the composition to the shoes with an ordinary brush, repeating the operation as often as the ointment will dry in the sun.-This composition not only renders the shoes more impervious to wet, but preserves and gives a tone to the leather, and enables it afterwards to take an exceedingly fine polish from blacking. I would therefore, recommend its use, not only for strong shoes to gardeners, farmers, sportsmen, &c, who are obliged to be much exposed to the wet, but for shoes and boots in generuth Carolina to foreign countries amounted last al. The composition may be kept in an earthen hr to \$8,000,000; and he hopes to see the time cun or gallipot for a length of time, and laid by ien the domestic exports of Massachusetts will for use as occasion requires. - Gardener's Magazine.

Horticultural Society of Charleston, - A Society under the above title has recently been established at this place, the objects of which are, to effect an improvement in the culture of such vegetables and fruits as are now grown among us; to introduce new species and varieties, and to encourage a taste for Floriculture and ornamental gardening. The Society has determined on establishing an annual exhibition of vegetables, fruits and flowers, at which premiums will be awarded, for the best specimens. Also, for such others as cannot be apose but unites with it. We know not why exhibited at those seasons .- Southern Agriculturist.

In company with the Rev. Dr Milnor who has just returned to New York from Europe, is Mr Leon Vaysse, a Professor from the Royal Institution for Deaf mutes in Paris. Professor Vaysse comes with high recommendations from the Abbe Borce, Director of that Institution, and he brings nelius Lansing, of Lansingburgh; 2d Vice the Abbe Sicard. Mr Vaysse has been engaged it has by some been considered the best pear of its

Connecticut River Navigation .- A meeting was lately held at Hartford, consisting of citizens of that town, to consider the subject of the proposed steambout line up the Connecticut to Wells' river. A good spirit was manifested and half the stock allotted to that city was immediately taken up. The Haverhill N. H. Post says that when the steamboats are established the transportation for that part of the country will be done to and from N. Vork for \$15 a ton, whereas it now costs them \$40 to and from Boston, a saving of \$25 dollars per ton, or a premi-um of that amount to all who go to N. York instead of Boston as they do at present!

Rail Roads .-- The Rail Roads making in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that projected from Baltimore to Washington, it is said will make a complete line from the Federal City to New-York --- 300 nules.

Cider .- As the time for laying in cider has come, I would observe that mustard seed put into new cider will keep it much better than any other thing I have tried. I put a half pint common mustard seed into a barrel of new cider last fall, and let it remain on the lees, without drawing off, until it was all used, and it kept perfectly sweet to the last-not the new sickly sweet, but more hke mellow old wine. The cider tasted a little of the mustard, but some gentlemen who drank it thought it was improved by it .- Vewburyport Herald.

We have heard several judicious persons who had tried the mustard seed, recommend it very highly .-

It is said that there were but 40 hours of clear weather in the whole month of November.

A Rarity.-A salmon was lately exhibited in doston market, suppossed to weigh nearly sixteen pounds, and estimated at \$25 value.

An old Standard .- There is a tavern house in Sudbury 114 years old. The first man who kept it as a public house, was Mr David Howe. He occupied it till his son, Mr Ezekiel Howe, took it in 1746. In 1776, the present secepant. Mr Adam Howe, succeeded his father in the same employment. In the same family there is a coat of arms, which has been handed down from generation to generation since 1606-also a silver spoon since 1619-besides a large table and other articles of household turniture since the erection of the house in

From Prince's Pomological Manual, now in press.

LONG ROSE-WATER. AUTH.

I adopt the above title for a pear received about eight years ago, from Paris under the name of Caillot resat, and I think it may possibly prove to be the German variety so called, and mentioned in the Pomological Magazine as a long fruit. The tree is remarkably vigorous in its growth, and its form is very regular and handsome. It last year produced fruit of a delicious quality; the pear was nearly as long as the Epargue, not so large at the base, and diminishing towards the stem; its color was green when gathered in October, but acquired a yellow hue when at maturity, which was in November or December. The flesh was very rich, juice, and high flavored; and although I had but one fruit, and did not therefore test its value as a keeping pear, I was highly gratified with it, and I deem it one of the very best of its season. I have as yet seen no description whereby to fully identify it; but the appearance of the tree is so characteristic, that it cannot readily be mistaken for any other, and it must without doubt be known to some of the numerous writers on the subject.

SUMMER MELTING. PR. CAT.

Fondante d'ete.

This is a tree of the most vigorous growth and ticultural Societies. The officers are, President, with him a knowledge of all the improvements in flourishing appearance, shooting erect into a stately D. Dickinson, of Troy; Ist Vice-President, the art of instructing mutes, since the death of form; the fruit is of fair size, ripens in August, and annually in fertility and the quantity of its produce may confer a favor upon more of your patrons but it attains considerable size before it produces than

I received the original tree of this variety in 1802, from a person then resident in Baltimore, who was very curious in fruits, and who had a number of French varieties of pears. It was on a quince stock and soon bore fruit, which was larger, handsomer, and more melting than any I have since had on pear stocks.

RED CHEEK, Pa. CAT. English red cheek. Pr. Cat. 25 ed.

This pear is cultivated at Rhode Island under the name given above as a synonyme, whence it was brought to Long Island. It is a bell shaped fruit, of a beautiful yellow color, with a red cheek; it is not quite as large as the St Michael or Virgalien,-is considered a very good fruit when not over ripe, and the tree bears well; it ripens at the latter part of August.

A tree imported from France, but whose name is unknown, has produced fruit precisely like the foregoing, and it is therefore most probable that the variety is of French origin.

MEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1830.

LARGE HOGS.

Mr Alanson Sessions, of Cumberland, R. 1. on Tuesday last, sold to Messrs C. II, and II. BRACKETT, of the Boston Merchants' Hall Market, two hogs, one of which weighed 675 lbs, the other 645. The largest had not been able to get up alone for two months before he was killed.

Large Cabbages, -- Messrs Fenno and Payson, of Chelsea, Mass, have raised two Drumhead Cabbages this season, which weighed 25 lbs. each, after being divested of their stumps and outside leaves.

Quarterly Review .- Lilly & Wait, Court Street, Boston, have just re-published the 86th No. of this valuable Journal, which contains elaborate articles on the Decline of Science in England : on Credit Currency; on the Life of Bishop Heber; on the Principles of Geology; Southey's new edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; on the Affairs of Greece; on an edition of the New Testament into the Negro-English language, by the Missionaries of the United Brethren; on the late affairs of France. Published quarterly, at \$5,00 per annum.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

Mr. Fessenden-If consistent with the object of your useful paper, will you have the goodness ter. to answer the following questions:

- I. What are certain signs that a horse has the disorder called the glanders?
- 2. Is there any certain cure for this disorder? 3. If there be, by what means can it be effect-

I am acquainted with some things said to be put in operation by dogs, trained for the purpose. useful, and have employed them, but with very little success. I know of no cure; if there be

season. After it comes into bearing, it increases, fected. In answering the foregoing inquiries, you

Worcester County, Dec. 7, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor .- An obliging friend in this vicinity, who has the care of many horses, has furnished us with the following reply to the

Glanders, commonly called the Horse Distemper, is always accompanied with a discharge of matter from the nostrils, and a swelling of the glands under the throat. When the bones become rotten in that part, it is generally incurable-and this may be known by the bad smell which it produces in such cases; for the most part it is sure death; not one in a hundred recovers.

The treatment recommended in Gibson's Farriery for this disease, while in its first and second stages, is, to make use of purges, diaphoretics, and roweling in the hinder parts. We imagine that roweling in the breast will answer the same purpose. To clear the nostrils, Gibson recommends passing the fumes of burnt brimstone or burnt leather into the nose of the horse, and after the matter has been discharged, to syringe his nostrils with brandy or red wine. Afterwards, he says, a small quantity of Unguentum Egyptianum, dissolved in oil of turpentine, may be injected through a large pipe, for the purpose of cleansing the ulcerated parts. A particular account of this disease will be found in N. E. Farmer, v. S, p. 412.

STATE OF NEW YORK .- We gather from Mr Butler's Anniversary Discourse before the Albany Institute, the following interesting facts respecting the State of New York.

In 1790, the population was 340,000. It is now about 2 millions! Being an increase in 40 years of one million, six hundred and sixty thousand! There are in the state S nullion acres of improved land. The number of counties, separately organized is 55. There are 757 towns, 93 incorporated villages and 5 incorporated cities, one of which contains more than two hundred thousand inhabitants. The canal navigation constructed and owned by the state, is 484 miles, and 81 by an incorporated company. From salt springs in the state, nearly a million and a half-bushels of salt are made yearly. There are 1406 post offices-70 steam Loats-211 newspapers, 14 of them daily-214 incorporated manufacturing companies, and several hundred not incorporated-44 banks, and 53 insurance companies now in opperation-350 turopike and bridge companies-5 savings banks and a militis of nearly 200,000 .- N. E. C. Herald.

A composition for painting Wood, &c. - A respectable correspondent sent us the following recipe for the hay stacks and salt works in that county. a paint, which he says is durable and appears well

I quart of salt, dissolved in a gallon of hot w --

1 lb, of coarse brown sugar in a quart of hot wa-

5 lbs. spruce yellow.

2 lbs, lime,

Vovel Exhibition. - A gentleman from New England preparing to exhibitin Philadelphia, miniature models of the machinery used in Cotton and woollen manufactories, exhibiting all the operations from the sticking of the cards to the weaving of the cloth. The machinery is

Rare Sport.—One young fool was shot in the breast, by another tool, near Camden, New Jersey, on the 26th one, I very much wish to know how it can be of October. They were firing at each other according to

A most remarkable case has occurred lately in Pennsylvania. A negro woman died sudd-nly; after she was put in the coffin, the sexton observed the sheet to move immediately above her hand. He thought much of it, and finally hit upon the idea that some slupifying poison might have been given her, and that she would come to after some hours or days. He knew that her husband was enamored of the sister of the deceased .-He inquired of the apothecaries and found that the husband had bought arsenic. The wife was disinterred, and arsenic found in her. The husband is sentenced to death.

Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) has sent to the editor of the New York Courrier des Etats Unis, the sum of one hundred dollars for the Spanish emigrants in that city and the same sum for tue funds of the French henevolent Society.

[The Count is engaged in a lawsuit to resist the running of a rail road through his fine garden and grounds. When a canal in China is required to go through the Emperor's gardens, he goes out at the head of the diggers, and lifting the first shovel full of his ground he says: This I do that all may learn to prefer public good to private pleasure.]

Turns in Trade .- A line of steamboats is about to be established from Wells river, Vermont, to Hartford, Con. and even to N. York city. If the project succeeds, the effect will be to divert the whole trade of Grafton and Coos counties to the New York and Hartford markets. Look to it, Bostonians! - Gaz.

The Board of Internal Improvement of North Carolina have reported in favor of an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 to public works.

It is stated that there are now seven millions of specie in the banks of New York. This is owing to the domestic trade-to manufactures and internal improve-

Germantown, Penn. Dec. 1-The Season.-A gentleman left at this office, on Saturday morning last, a ful grown Catharine Pear, of the second growth, which wa taken from a tree of Mr Peter Betchel, Sr. of Moun

On the 17th ult. there was for the first time this sea son, a heavy fall of snow at Quebec. The mountain between St Joachim and St Paul's Bay, were covered with snow on the 1st ult, and at the same time there we a fall of snow on the Catskill mountains and the border of Lake Champlain. A few flakes fell at Boston abou the same time.

The Portland and Louisville Canal, was to receive it water on Monday the 30th ult. and to be immediate! open for boats.

Domestic Goods .- The ship Emerald from Salem for Calcutta carried out 213 bates.

British navy employs no fewer than 52 Admirals; 6 Vice Admirals; 66 Rear Admirals; 32 Superannuate Rear Admirals; 20 Retired Captains; 809 Post Captain 544 Commanders; 98 Superannuated Commanders; Poor Knights of Windsor; no less than 3691 Lieutenant 540 masters; 353 Surgeons, and 668 Pursers, besides it numerable midshipmen.

There is a large fish supposed to be 20 feet long in Fla Pond, North Dennis, Barnstable county.

The late remarkably high tides did much damage t

Mr Rush has written a very excellent letter illustra ing and defending the American System. It was in re ply to a letter of the owners of the Philadelphia an Providence packets, who informed him that their freigh had increased in the last sixteen years 1200 per cent.

Steambouts .- It is stated in Silliman's Journal the 1500 persons have been killed in the U.S. by Stean boat explosions.

Commitments in Suffolk Jail for debt in 1830 .- The have been about 1000, mostly for debts under 20 dol

Thief eaught by Whiskey .- A negro broke into: store in Macon, Ga. and after filling a trunk or two wit goods, could not muster resolution enough to leave th store without taking a sample of the whiskey. The sample proved too powerful and the thicf was caught.

A Directory is about to be published in Lowell.

To Correspondents .- 'THE WANDERER,' No. 3, will appear next week. With regard to the subject on which 'A DELVER' writes, we always aim to be just and impartial; but his communication shows so much personal feeling and animosity that we cannot insert it. We have the best method of destroying and preventing the depreno relish for the bitter controversy to which its publication would inevitably lead.

Prime Orchard Grass Seed, &c.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Muket Street, Boston,

A few bushels of Prime Orchard Grass Seed, raised by the Hon. NATHAN NOVES, of Newburyport, expressly for this establishment. This is remarkably pure and fine, being wholly free from chaff, white weed, Canada thistle, or any weeds, as the grass was not mowed, but the heads cut off separately, received into a bag, and then spread on sheets to dry, before being threshed. Farmers who wish to seeme some of this seed, of the very first quality, are requested to apply soon.

Also, seeds of the Martynea Proboscidea, one of the finest articles for pickles. This is raised to much better

advantage by planting in the fall.

AARON TYLER, of Bath, Maine, having commenced an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. Newell, and Mr. J. B. Russell, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Improved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced-will be enabled to supply the farmers in Maine at the Boston prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kennebec, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr Tyler's establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Garden Seeds.

A. Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and nursery men of Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plants, &c, and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly

and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assiduous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introduing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore inknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the griculturist, and of gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved

Breeds of Cattle and Sheep.
WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, con-

aining the best breeds for Milk and Oxen.

Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention. Refer to Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE, Bath,

" 11. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury, Dec. 10. epotf.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the ity of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully in-ormed that a register is kept at the New England Seed tore, No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages nd residences of such boys, of good character, (generally phans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the lev. Dr Tuckerman, general Minister to the poor in nis city. Any information will be given gratis at the eed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be ad-ressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston. Nov. 26.

Camellius, Jasmines, &c.

3t

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a ood collection of Camellias, Broad, Small and Long Iraf. lso Jamines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at modate prices-orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed ore, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 10.

See Is for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortent of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be rnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected ith the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, oston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to 50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds ostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as ey can be procured in this country, of equal quality, eatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with ort directions on each package for its culture and anagement-warranted to be of the growth of 1830, id of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Manage

ment of Bees; and the Establishment of Aparies, with dations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AGENCY,

BOSTON, MASS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of many gentlemen in the United States, and the British Provinces, has concluded to add to his present agricultural business a General Agency for the purchase and sale of the different improved breeds of stock, which he is convinced would be of great convenience to the public, as well as himself. His intimate acquaintance with all the most eminent breeders of stock, and the favorable situation of Boston, give him important advantages for such an agen-

As General Agent, he will receive orders for, and purchase all kinds of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Plants, improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Bremen Geese, and other stock; and indeed any thing that may be wanted by far-In the purchase of stock of all kinds, he will be assisted by the selection and judgment of an eminent breeder in this vicinity. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c., will be obtained at any Establishment named by the person or ering; and if no Establishment be named, the subscriber will obtain them from such as he shall have most confidence in-in the latter case, he will be responsible for the genuineness of the articles : in the former, the risk will remain with the purchaser.

Commissions on sales and purchases of stock, on sums of \$10, or less, 10 per cent. between \$10 and \$20, 9 per cent. \$20 and \$30, 8 per cent \$30 and \$40, 7 per cent. \$40 and \$50, 6 per cent, \$50, and upwards 5 per cent. No commission is charged in purchases of trees, grape

vines, and shrubbery.

He has constantly on hand, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, the most extensive variety, and the largest quantity of Garden, Field, Tree, Herb, and Flower SEEDS to be found in New England, which are offered for sale, at either wholesale or retail. Traders wishing to keep the very best vegetable Seeds, for retailing in the country, can be accommodated with boxes of any sort from \$10 to \$100, comprising a complete assortment of the common vegetable Seeds, and Flower Seeds, when wanted, on favorable terms,

A large assortment of the best sorts of Grape Vines for the climate of New England, both American and European, is kept constantly on hand, well packed in moss, separately, for transportation, and sold at the regular nursery prices-also, Rose Bushes, and various sorts of Shrubbery, packed in a similar manner.

FRUIT TREES of all kieds, can always be supplied at 24 hours' notice-well packed for transportation, to any

Standard AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand, at the regular Bookstore prices

Dec. 10 eoptf. J. B. RUSSELL.

Live Stock for Sale.

The Bull Norfolk, two years old last July. This fine animal comprises some of the best blood in this country, and took the first premium of \$30, at the Brighton Cattle Show in 1829. Produced from Young Admiral and Violetta, comprising the blood of Fill Pail, Holderness, Bountiful, Violet, and Admiral. Price \$100. Apply (post paid) to J. B. Russell, Boston.

The Full Blood Durham Short Horn Bull VANKEE. from a first rate imported Cow, sired by a full blood Short Horn Bull in the neighborhood, is perfectly docile, red and white; head, legs, and back red; other parts red and white, spotted and mottled; he is a fine animal, and fit for immediate service; can be seen by a ride of half an hour from Boston. Price \$100. Inquire (post paid) of J. B. Russell, Boston, Also,

A fine Maltese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta-be is a young, vigorous, fine mimel. Price 500 dollars-can be seen by applying to Mr Russell at the Farmer office.

TF Gentlemen having improved stock for sale, are invited to furnish us with lists, containing descriptions, pedigrees, and prices, which shall be advertised gratis, at least one week, in the New England Farmer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

d						-	
t,				PRO		To	
.,	APPLES, new,	-	barrel.		38		50
h	ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.			118	
	Pearl, first sort,		44	127		132	00
).	BEANS, white,		bashel.		90	1	
٠.	BEEF, mess,		barrel.		(0)		50
	Cargo, No. 1,		**		50		00
	Cargo, No. 2,	-	- "	6	00	- 6	25
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.		П		15
	CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	1	6		8
	Skimmed milk,	-	"		3		1
-	FLAXSEED,	-		1	12	1	50
٠,	FLOUR, Baltimore. Howard-street,	-	barrel.		75		87
ί,	Genesee,	~			62		87
	Alexandria.	-	1		25		37
1	Ba'timore, wharf,	-			12	5	25
3	GRAIN, Corn. northern.	-	bushel.		63		65
	Corn, Southern Yellow,	-			60		61
t	Rye,	-			71		63
f	Barley,	-	"		58		60
- 1	Outs,	-			36		38
- 1	HAY,	-	cwt.	10	60 00		70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	ewt.				00
.	HOPS, Ist quality,	•			70		00
r	LIME	-	cask.				75
1	PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.		75	17	00
ė	PORK, clear.	-	barrel.		00		00
	Navy mess,	-			00		50
t	Cargo, No. I.	-			50	13	75
,	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1	75	22	00
1	Red Top (northern)	-			62		75
t	Lucerne,	-	pound.		33		38
9	Red Clover, (northern)	-			10		П
e l	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	,-	111		50		62
٠,	Merino, full blood, mwashed		14		30		35
1	Merino, mixed with Saxony				62		67
- 1	Merino, three fourths washo	1,	"		52		57
٩	Merino, half blood,	-	"		47		50
r	Merino, quarter,	-	"		37		40
.	Native, washed,	-	"		36		33
.]	Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	-	"		50		53
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,				40		42
	Pulled, "spinning, first s	ort,					45
- 1							

	PROVISION	MAI	RKET.		
i	BEEF, best pieces,		hound r	71	8
	PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-		6	7
	whole hogs,	-	4.	5	6
	VEAL,	-		6	8
	MUTTON,	-	1 " 1	4	8
	POULTRY,	-	"	G	9
	BUTTER, keg and tub,	-		12	15
	Lump, best,	-	0	13	20
	EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
	MEAL, Rye, retail		bushel.		70
	Indian, retail,		44		70
	FOTATOES,	-	- 44	20	30
	CIDER, [according to quality]	-	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Dec. 13. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1128 Cattle, 4102 Sheep, and 945 Swine.

PRICES. - A small gradual rise has been effected today and last Monday, which fixes the price about the same that it was four weeks since, probably a little better on good Cattle.

Beef Cattle-From \$3,37\frac{1}{2} to 4,62\frac{1}{2}; a few extra voke were taken at 4,75.

Barrelling Cuttle-Mess, \$3,42 a 3,50; No. 1, 3; No. 2. Sheep .- A large proportion of which were pelt sheep,

and the prices low; we noticed one lot taken at \$1,121, one at 1.17, and one at 1.25; lots at 1,42, 1,50 and 1.75; we also noticed one lot of 170 whethers taken at \$3,25.

Swine .- Sales not so brisk, and prices about the same ; we noticed the sale of one lot of 50 barrows at 5 c.; also one lot of about 60 sows and barrows at 44 c.; retail price 5c. for sows, and 6c. for barrows.

Prices	in New York, Decemb	oer 11.	
GRAIN. Wheat,	Northern, bush.	1 03 a	1 06
Wester	n,	1 10 a	1 13
Virgini	ia,	96 a	1 05
Rye, N	Jorthern,	74 a	
Oats, N	Northern,	34 a	36
Corn, S	Southern,	54 a	57
Do. Ye	llow, Northern,	62 a	64
Barley.	, new,	77 a	78
WOOL. Comme	on fleece, washed lb	. 35 a	40
Merino	do, do.	40 a	60
Spinnis	ag, pulled	a	
Lambs	do. 1st quality	48 a	52
Do.	2d do.	35 a	40

MISCELLANIES.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

WILD GOOSE (. Inas Canadensis.) The Canada Wild Goose (says Wilson) is now domesticated in numerous quarters of the country, and it is remarkable for being extremely watchful, and more sensible of approaching changes in the atmost phere than the common gray goose, with which they readily pair, the female always seeking out the most solitary place for her nest not far from the these birds discover symptoms of great uneasiness, frequently looking up into the air, and attempting to go off. Some whose wings have been could find fit for the purpose.-Roscoe's Leo X. cut, have travelled on foot in a northern direction several miles from home. They hail every flock that passes overhead, and the salute is sure to be returned by the voyagers, who are only prevented from alighting by the presence and habitations of man. The strong disposition of wounded wild geese to migrate to the north in spring. When Prussia, painted, or fancied he painted; but his works their wounds have healed, induces them sometimes to mount into the higher regions of the air and join the passing parties to the north, and extraordinary as it may appear to return again the succeeding spring.

In corroboration of the above the following circumstance was related to me, by an old gentleman, belonging to the family of Shakers at Alfred. He observed, that a neighbor of his, a few years since, having upon his farm a female wild goose, which he had kept some time, seeing in the spring a flock taking their accustomed flight to the north, and, actuated by that strong instinct of migratory birds, immediately joined his old associates and dissappeared. The fall following, as the goese were returning to their winter quarters, he was surprised to find one morning, that the identical goose which left him in the spring had returned with three others which he presumed were her young.—Salem Observer.

The Marquis Marbois in the introduction to his history of Louisiana speaks thus of the supreme tribunal of our country.

· There is at Washington a power which has neither guards, nor palaces, nor treasures; it is neither surrounded by clerks nor overloaded with records. It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and in the publicity of its acts. This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States,'

Specie-The New York Journal of Commerce says-It is estimated, by those who understand such matters, that the Banks in that city have now on hand seven millions of dollars in specie and it continges to flow in from all quarters. The vaults are already overflowing, and some of the Banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations, in which to store their redundant barrels of dollars. The legal interest ou this mass of idle capital, would be almost half a million annually.

Bestow thy youth so that thou mayest have comfort to remember it, when it hath forsaken thee and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. While thou art young thou will think it will never have an end; but behold, the longest day hath its evening, and that thou shalt enjoy it but once, that it never turns again; use it therefore as the spring time, which soon departeth, and wherein thon

Law. - Horne Tooke used to say, that law, in his opinion, ought not to be a luxury for the rich but a remedy to the poor. When told that the course of justice was open to all, he replied so is the London Tavern, to such as can pay their entertainment,

Imperia, the Lais of Modern Rome, like her Grecian prototype, found Princes anxious for favors. The splendor with which she received her visitor has never been surpassed. Such was the elegance of her apartments, that the Ambassador water. On the approach of every spring however of the Spanish monarch, on a visit he paid her, spat in the face of one of the servants, excusing himself by observing, that it was the only place he

> The following sign may be seen in Salisbury Eng.—'Table bear sold hear,' A wag asked if the bear was the man's own brain.

REWARD OF FLATTERY

Frederick William, father of Frederic the Great of were mere daubs. Such, however, was not the language of his courtiers, when descanting on the merits of the royal Apelles. On one occasion his Majesty favored them with the sight of a new specimen. "Suppose," said the King, 'that some great painter, Rubens or Raphael, for instance, had painted this picture; do you think it would fetch a considerable price? 'Sire,' replied the Baron de Polnitz, who passesd for the most practised and the most obsequious of his Majesty's courtiers, '1 assure your Majesty that a connoisseur could not offer less for such a picture than 25,000 florins.' 'Well, then. baron,' cried the gratified monarch, ' you shall receive a proof of my munificence. Take the picture for 5,000 florins, which you shall pay me in ready money; and as I wish to render you a service, you have my permission ' Ah, sire,' cried the Baron, who was to sell it again." fairly caught in his own snare, 'I can never consent to take advantage of your majesty's generosity.' 'No reply,' said the King; 'I know that I make you a handsome present, by which you will gain 15,000 florus or But your zeal for my interest has been proved, and I owe you some recompense. Your love for the arts as well as your attachment to my person, entitle you to this mark of my esteem."

INSTINCT OF THE DOG.

At a Convent in France, where twenty paupers were served with dinner every day at a certain hour, a dog, belonging to the Convent, did not fail to be present at the repast, to receive the orts and ends, which were now and then thrown to him. The guests however, were poor, and hungry, and of course not disposed to be wasteful; so that the dog did little more than scent the feast, of which he would have fain partaken. The portions were served by a person at the ringing of a bell, and delivered out, by means of what is there called a Tour; which is a machine like the section of a cask, and, by turning round upon a pivot, exhibits whatever is placed on the hollow side, without discovering the person who

One day, this do2, who had received only a few seraps, waited till the paupers were all gone, then took the rope in his mouth, and rung the bell. The stratagem succeeded. He repeated it the next day, with the same good fortune. At length, the cook finding that twentyone portions were given out, instead of twenty, determined to discover the trick; in doing which he had no great difficulty; for placing himself where he could see, without being seen, and perceiving all the paupers, as they came in great regularity for their different portions. and that there was no intruder except the dog, he began to suspect the real truth, which he was presently confirmed in. The dog waited till the visiters were all gone, and then deliberately walked up, and pulled the bell .-The matter was related to the community, and to reward him for his ingenuity, he was permitted to ring the bell every day for his dinner, when a mess of broken victuals was regularly served out to him .- Youth's Keepsake.

Two youths lately fought a duel at New Orleans, first with swords; but neither falling, they took pistols and oughtest to plant and sow all provisions for a long and happy life.—[Sir Walter Raleigh to his Son.] exchanged shots without effect; then resumed their Augustu, Me. Wm. Mann. swords and both fell, one to expire in a few seconds, and Indiffact, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. the other as it is supposed in a few days.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals, for particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Dorby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese. For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Colebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Codebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Colebs and balf Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtlett, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponccau -Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (on excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT. For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street-

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75 ets. each. This is one of the best native, table or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lifae color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor, They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have beer exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers. one vine in Mrs Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season -and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season son, Esq. of the same state, nave produced in one scassification withing bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new Treatise on the Vine, just published. There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr Seaver, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon. 21 Nov. 26.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the and of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment

being made in advance.
Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1830.

No. 23.

LEUUTOULUU.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR EDITOR-I sometimes make extracts and notes when I read. I send you a sheet of these, which you are at liberty to dispose of at the time, and in the manner, you deem proper.

Respectfully yours,

Albany. Dec. 9, 1830.

J. BUEL.

PLANTING .- HEALING WOUNDS IN TREES.

'I have adopted a system of planting,' says Mr Braikie, an eminent landscape gardener, by which I can remove trees at all scasons. As soon as they are taken up, I dip their roots in a puddle of wowdung and loam, which preserves their fibres rom the influence of the air. When this practice s adopted in the winter season, the plants may be ent to any distance, or kept out of the ground or weeks (in the climate of France) without the lightest injury; and I have frequently transplant-I trees in the heat of summer by this precaution, ad with perfect success,' The cowdung is othwise beneficial than by preventing the roots from e influence of the air. It is not only nutritive the plant, but the most healing salve for the ounds of vegetables that I know of. It excels prsyth's celebrated composition, with the adntage that it costs nothing, and is always at hand. hen applied to fresh wounds, and secured by a ght bandage, it almost invariably effects a cure,

SALT, AS A MANURE.

The testimony of eminent men in favor of aping salt as a manure is so strong as to shake opinion of the most sceptical. Lord Bacca ommends it for the bect, and the garden genery; G. Sinclair for the earrot; the Rev. Mr twright for potatoes; Sir T. Auckland for manwurtzel; several for flax and asparagus; Hogg, florist, for bulbs, particularly the hyacinta: wch latter he declares will never grow well at stance from the sea without it. The Dutch sts, who flower the hyacinth in great perfec-, and who supply half the world with its bubs, at a mode of culture which strengthens Mr I g's opinion of the efficacy of salt. They raise a where the water (which I presume is salire) des within two feet of the surface, the upper this of the beds being entirely of sand. This at does not bloom well in the interior, and I a naking an experiment to ascertain how far it be improved by salt.

uths are found in vegetables; but whether

ful experiments would probably show a like result the ground frequently about one part, and leaving in regard to the other earths.

WHEAT.

I some years ago ventured an opinion, in the New England Farmer, as to the cause of wheat not producing well on the premature soils of New England, viz. because these soils did not contain anything which had been animal matter, or any material which would afford nitrogen, an essential element of the gluten of wheat; and I suggested that this deficiency might be supplied by animal matters, as bones, horns, hair, soap boilers' waste, manure from a slaughter house, urine, &c. If any gentleman has made a satisfactory experiment, by which to test the correctness of this opinion, or can give any information in relation to its soundness, from his observation or experience, he will confer a particular favor by communicating the result through your paper.

STIRRING LAND IN WARM WEATHER.

Withers says, in his Memoirs on Planting, and he says truly, that 'stirring land in dry weather, is the only effectual method of keeping it in a moist state.' Thus many err in not stirring the ground among their crops, because the weather is too dry; others delay the operation of hoeing, to the prejudice of their crop, lest by destroying the weeds they expose the soil to the more severe influence of the sun and drought. The reverse happens. Weeds exhaust the moisture of the soil. The evaporation caused by them is in the ratio of the entire superficial surface of their leaves and stems. The best precaution against drought is to keep lands rich, elear and light.

Although I concur with Mr Withers, as to the effect of stirring land in dry weather, I do not wholly agree with him as to the governing cause of that effect. He imputes it wholly to the loose mould detached by the hoe operating as a shade to the soil beneath-I ascribe it to the combined influence of heat, light, air and moisture, to which stirring renders the soil more permiable. Heat rarefies the moisture in the subsoil, and induces it to ascend to the upper stratum. In the dark no oxygen is given off by plants, nor carbonic acid gas absorbed, processes indispensable to healthy vegetation; and roots are the main organs of absorption. The atmosphere contains prepared food for vegetables, as well as moisture, at all times; it penetrates a loose soil freely, and the roots seize and appropriate that which is congenial to their wants. Dows falling upon a hard surface, remain. constitute a part of their proper food, is yet and are evaporated by the morning sun. They tter of dispute. Sanssure's experiments go fall upon a stirred soil as upon a spenge; are imr to prove the negative. He analyzed the mediately disseminated through the surrounding of two pinus abies, (spruce) one growing or mass, and impart vigor to the plant ere they are nite, and the other on a calcareous soil. It dissipated by the morning. Books afford numeharts of the first, he found 13 of silex, 15 o' rous instances of working the ground among una, and 46 of carbonate of lime. In 100 crops in dry weather. Curwen grew cabbages to of the latter, no silex, 16 of alumina, and the weight of 50 and 60 pounds each, and he asat carbonate of lime. Hence it would seem, cribed their uncommon size to the beneficial ef-

ty of the soil in which it was found growing. Care- half a dozen cabbages or hills of corn, by stirring the other unloosed, in dry weather.

TREES.

It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr Walsh, to plant a platarnus orientalis (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we shall then probably have; a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees to be planted by the road side, most of our public highways would at the end of the period be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburgh to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is already an avenue of fruit trees.

It is an axiom of Mr Knight, that all vegetables which require to be left in a state of inactivity during winter, vegetate sooner in spring, if that state of inactivity is brought on sooner in autumn. Salisbury cites a case which strongly verifies this rule, in regard to the grape. A vine of the Munier, in Yorkshire, bore 1000 to 2000 bunches of fruit annually, not twenty of which were ripened in a season, under ordinary management. The vine was pruned and stripped of its leaves, on the 20th of Sept., seven years in succession; after which it ripened half a crop in ordinary, and a whole crop in warm weather.

EFFECTS OF POISON ON VEGETABLE LIFE.

Marcet of Geneva, instituted a set of experiments to ascertain the effect of poisons upon vegetables. By eausing plants to grow in poisonous mixtures, or by introducing poisons into their systeni, it was found that the effect upon vegetation was nearly the same as upon the functions of ani-

The excrescences upon the plum and Morello cherry are no doubt caused by the poison of insects. The blight of the pear, and I may add of the apple and quince, will ultimately be traced to a like cause. How far acids and alkalies, by a topical application, might serve as a preventive or antidote, remaius to be tried.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

My observations upon the pear, the past season, have been many and close; and yet I can adopt neither the conclusions of Dr Fiske or Professor Peck, although their opinions are entitled to great weight. The seat of the disease seems to be in the elaborated sap, or inner bark; and to progress towards the root; and although I have found insects in my examinations, and traces of them in the diseased bark, yet I never could fix upon any species as the authors of the mischief. nor decide whether they were the cause or consequence of disease.

În grass grounds my apple trees have almost wilex was not necessary to the growth of this feets of keeping a boy and plough almost constant. wholly escaped injury; while in an orchard that is; and that its presence in the first experiment ly at work among them. Experience is the hest has been several years under the plough, almost enerely adventitious, resulting from the quali- teacher. Let the farmer test the axiom upon every apple and pear tree has been more or less

affected, and some of the pears entirely destroyed. In cutting in the affected branches or tops, which I did thrice during the summer, I always found the cambium colored below the point where the outer bark seemed to be sound and healthy. I endeavored always to cut below the disease, though I often failed, as seemed from its subsequently reappearing below. Until this year, the attack has been confined to the limbs; but now it has appeared on the trunks, particularly of the pear. In looking over my orchard in Sept., I discovered half a dozen trees, (the limbs and leaves of which appeared to be luxuriant and healthy,) with circles of bark on the trunk perfectly dead, at greater or less heights, but generally extending to the ground. The pears in the nursery, not eighty rods from these trees, remain wholly unaffected.

APHIS LANIGERA.

This insect is becoming very troublesome on our apple trees, and every hint therefore, which promises to be beneficial, is entited to attention. John Adams writes, in the Gardener's Magazine, that spirits of turpentine, applied with a brush, will destroy them. A. W. in the same Magazine, found strong old urine equally efficacious. Another correspondent professes to have found an anti-dote to the evil in soft soap. Oil has been recommended. I have tried it. It drives the aphis from the trunk and branches, and probably kills many; but they are found to exist in numbers on the roots, when it is difficult to reach them with any topical application.

TRANSPLANTING.

Withers planted five acres with forest trees by pitting, i.e. I suppose, by merely raising earth enough to cover the roots. In five years all died but a few Scotch pines. He trenched half an acre, and planted it with trees also. In seven years, the last were superior to trees planted eight years before them in the common way. Although we do not plant forests, these facts afford a lesson in planting our orchards and gardens. A tree, like a melon or putato, will repay for good soil, and wants rich mellow earth under and at the extremity of its roots, as well as upon them, to enable it to thrive well, and into which it can push its tender roots, and obtain food. The hole or pit for a tree, therefore, should not be less than three feet in diameter, and two feet deep, and filled, upon the very surface, with good surface mould. The extra cost will be from two to four cents each, and the benefit twice as many shillings.

AL A NEED TO

Their management and application are so essential to good farming, that I could almost venture to decide a man's character as an agriculturist by his practice in managing them. They are as essential to good crops as hay and grain are to good cattle. Every vegetable substance may be converted into manure, or food for other vegetables. Animal substances contain this food in a concentrated form. I have thought horns and hones particularly valuable as fertilizers of the soil. A load of comb maker's shavings will feed as many plants as twenty loads of barn yard dung. I have this year applied thirty loads of feelings, soil, which, when the misrory is placed near to the dwelling, may be attended to with advantage, while dinner is heating or cooling, as the case might be more successive the process is daily and constantly instructive. Skill and industry might be more successfully introduce many kindred objects be reared. This can be done by cuttings. But be reared. This can be done by cuttings. But so easy and certain is the process, that I learned of a cultivator in or near Mansfield, that he found a benefit in raising and selling the growth of a gar. But there are many other trees, shrubs, &c, which, when the nursery is placed near to the dwelling, may be attended to with advantage, while dinner is heating or cooling, as the case might be mere exceeding the annule.

Three prominent errors prevail in regard to the management of cattle dung. Nearly a moisty is lost in the urine which is wasted. Half of the fertilizing properties of the remainder escapes in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of gas, from the fermenting dungheap is account of the manner in which he, in a short time, in the form of a most valuable orchard. This, I was by since it is applied in the field; and a third error consists in applying it as top dressings, or to small him furtied to visit, with that look that success in grains, instead of lood erops. Yet I have witnessed its good effects upon stiff clays, when spread and harrowed in with the seed. Here its growth and in a fine bearing state. It was but effects were partly mechanical, in protecting the surface from the effects of sudden alternations of heat and cold, which are extremely prejudicial in his cow-yard, and upon carting it out in the to the wheat crop upon such soils.

THE WANDERER-NO. III.

The silent process of industry and accumulation is too often thought wonderful; it is difficult sufficiently to realize it; and when thrift, the invariable consequence, occurs, something out of the common course of events is looked for, and any but the true reason given for an enviable prosperity. We often see calculations showing that what is spent in one and another useless object would, if prudently reserved and applied, give a degree of independence. To favor the habit of industry, to give facility to improvement and skill in agriculture, I know no object more important than the GAR-DEN. There is herein comprised so many of the comforts and conveniences of life, that little need be said to show it. The capacity of production in a rood or quarter of an acre of land is, on poetic authority, supposed equal to the sustenance of one person,

'A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When every rood of ground sustained its man.'

Without contending for the capacity of production here stated, it is yet difficult sufficiently to estimate all the advantages, that may be derived from the high culture of a small spot of land. A constant recurrence may be had for every luxury from the early green to the latest vegetables. The careful housewife supersedes a call on the apothecary by many a salutary herb there raised. and I was told by a prudent farmer, that the females of his family brought the doctor of the parish considerably into debt by the Rhubarb and Opium they sold him. The former is easily cultivated, and the latter is had in a simple process by an incision on the calyx or under part of the poppy flowers and a collection of what exudes, That these and many other benefits may be derived from the garden, by those disposed to apply to this useful occupation, there can be no doubt. From the flower-bed onward, much is due to female industry and taste. The art of husbandry is here taught in miniature and the process is daily and constantly instructive. Skill and industry might successfully introduce many kindred objects -to wit, a nursery for trees. The mulberry may be reared. This can be done by cuttings. But by the seed there is so excessive a production, and so easy and certain is the process, that I learned of a cultivator in or near Mansfield, that he found a benefit in raising and selling the growth of a year at the rate of \$5 a thousand, or half a cent each. The seed is of little value after one year's age. But there are many other trees, shrubs, &c. which, when the nursery is placed near to the dwelling, may be attended to with advantage. might be, mere especially the apple,

I have been led to this course of observation, him invited to visit, with that look that success in skill and industry may well allow. The trees were thrifty, the bark smooth, and all of nearly a growth, and in a fine bearing state. It was but natural to be pleased and to lend an car to the in his cow-yard, and upon carting it out in the spring of the year, after spreading it, he observed the seeds to vegetate on the surface of the green sward. These he took up and set out in rows in his garden, a considerable number of them. The thrift of the trees induced him to prepare a piece of land of about 3 acres, overrun with bushes and unproductive, for their reception. The land was kept up for a time, and when laid down, the trees were carefully hoed round, and the surface lightened by the fork. I think there can be few instances of enterprize and application better displayed or rewarded-and as the orchard is on the road, the traveller must be frequently gratified with so luxuriant a view. Upon inquiry what the fruit was, he answered with great satisfaction 'every one a Baldwin.'

I was much pleased to learn that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society had awarded to this skilful farmer a premium which was well merited There was more compost or summer manure pu around the trees than is usual-seven shovels ful had been applied in the fall, and this makes it the more necessary to stir the surface to preven weeds &c. True it is, as some of your respecte correspondents observe, deep and injudicious dig ing may do an injury. But a young orchard rare ly flourishes in a grass sward. It requires care ful attention, as herein exhibited, and the resu will be alike certain to all. There are instance of great production from an orchard of well se lected fruit. A husbandman, nearly 20 mile from Boston, during the last season, pointed to small spot, of less than an acre probably, and of served, that for the fruit gathered from the fe young trees I saw there, he had received 58 dc lars. They were on a light soil, set out on sma round stones, as has been often stated in your usful Journal. Let those who have not this advatave, be persuaded to set about it; let them answe this question, llow far will a fine orchard of graft; fruit, and near their buildings add to the value their Farms?

CULTURE OF SILK IN THE U. STATES There can no longer remain a doubt of th practicability of making silk a principal stap production of this country. The experiment h been tried to an extent sufficient to settle the que tion as to practicability; and as to profitablenes it searcely requires the test of experiment-its pr fits will be almost a clear gain to the country; f it will neither divert capital nor labor from the present employment; there being very little of the former required, and the latter being chiefly to ! taken from those classes that are now idle and II productive. It will, besides, bring into use the lands which by nature or mistaken management a now totally unproductive; there are millions acresof this 'oldfield,' waste land, in the U. State and much of it in the most thickly settled state which may be occupied with mulberry orchards, and thus rendered profitable. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the policy of introducing the culture of silk.

Much has been said and published relative to the policy of the government encouraging the silk culture. Indeed, we fear that individual enterprise has been weakened in this way; for there is nothing in political economy cleaver than the policy of leaving to individual enterprize, that which it is capable of accomplishing; and extending the strong arm of the government to the aid of that only which requires the assistance of Hercules. Any prospect of aid from government before individuals have tried their strength, is sure to encourage a dependence upon government and thence a relaxation of individual energy. In the matter before us we have no doubt of the competency of individual enterprise to the introduction of the silk culture to the fullest desirable extent in the course of time; and with a trifling aid from government, in a few years. But on the mode by which this aid is to be given depends all its efficiency. We have reflected long and deeply upon this subject; we have investigated it in all its bearings; added experiment to theory, and brought to bear on these the lights of history. If we have read of governments engaged in establishing silk factories, we have found them so in times and under circumstances far different from ours-when art was mystery; when the light of science was mere moonshine on a blasted heath; when the people served governments; and when nothing less than the purse of a government could purchase the ment of its advantages in this respect. secrets of an art. We could not cite precedents like these of our own times and especially our own country. Here the arts are at the command of all, and all are capable of applying them to the great purposes of their existence. Here governments are instituted for the service of the governed, and the people are the recipients of every public good. The art of silk-making is not now a secret which one king must purchase of another; but a simple process susceptible of acquirement by every human being of common intelligence. Hence the power of government is not now necessary to the introduction of the silk culture, whatever it may have been in the times and under the circumstances alluded to. And yet, a judicious extension of governmental aid would facilitate and hasten the object. But, we repeat, on the mode of this aid must depend its efficiency, and probably the question whether it will not prove positively detrimental, by causing a relaxation of individual

We think the proposition at the last session of Congress, to give to an individual forty thousand reeling silk, the most injudicious mode that could produce. be adopted for the attainment of the object. It would paralyse all other individual efforts-first by discouraging them, and secondly by creating a monopoly against which no other establishment could contend. It would fail of its object, because no young men in the different states, would be them. found able, or if able, willing, to incur the expense of travelling to and fro, board, &c, to attend two annual courses of tuition of five months each in a distant city, for an object so easily attainable at home. It would be impolitic and unjust, because it excludes competition in the pursuit of its advanif in no other respect objectionable, it is untimely, also exhibited, the Improved Silk Reel, by means wools went off very briskly .- London paper.

and will utterly fail of its object; on this account of which, silk was extracted from the cocoons it would be like a farmer preparing to make cider with great case and despatch, and which was of before he had planted his orchard. There is an abundance of knowledge of the silk business in the United States to work all the raw material that can be produced by our present supply of mulberry trees, and by the time the orchards now planting shall come into use, our knowledge of the art will become sufficiently extended for their

The only mode of government patronage which we think at all admissible, in addition to that now offered by the duties on the imported article, is that of bounty. Let government appropriate the forty thousand dollars as a bounty fund, to be paid for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of silk, and it will call into action more silk reels than five hundred such appropriations where individual competition is excluded. The details of such a mode of encouragement are simple. To every individual who should prove to the satisfaction of the government, that he had planted out an orchard of one thousand mulberry trees with a view to the cultivation of silk, let a bounty of fifty dollars be given, and to him who shall freezes at 32 deg. salt water at 28 Fahren. prove in like manner that he had made one or more pounds of merchantable silk, let five dollars for every pound be paid, or a sum in proporture and would facilitate its introduction. Besides all who have contributed to the support of the government, would have a chance for the enjoy-

There is another plan of encouraging the silk culture which we have long intended to recommend, and which we think better of, even than the last suggested-it is in its detail the same as the above, but a measure of the individual states. Some state legislatures have had the subject before them, but none have acted upon it with sufficient energy to lead to any efficient result, Maryland and Delaware, above all, should act upon it without delay. But let them and all other states beware of any other mode than that of bounty, above suggested; for they may be assured alone all enterprises of this kind must in the nature of things depend .- Am, Farmer.

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have had the pleasure of attending an interesting course of Lectures in this town, during the past week, by J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, dollars to instruct sixty young men in the art of Mass, on subjects connected with this valuable The heat of the wire will preserve the fluidity of

> The course consisted of four lectures, which were given in four successive evenings, as follows:

- 1. On the history of silk and the importance
- of its culture in the United States. 2. On Silk Worms, and the art of rearing
 - 3. On the culture of the Mulberry Tree.
- 4. On the art of Reeling and Manufacturing

hibition of Silk, in its various stages of prepar-

excellent quality, the thread being even and uniform. The premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was awarded to the Proprietor of this reel.

Mr C, demonstrated with great clearness and accuracy, the profits which had been and might be derived from this business, and made it very apparent, that if the White Mulberry should be cultivated on the sides of the streets and lanes in this town, the leaves of the trees with little care and attention on the part of the inhabitants, might in a few years, yield more profits than would be sufficient to pay the whole town expenses.

We understand that a number of our enterprising citizens are about engaging in the above business,-Warren R. I. Star.

Freezing of Water .- The expansion of water in freezing has often split rocks and trees. According to some calculations, a spherule of water I inch in diameter, expands in freezing with a force equal to the resistance of 135 tons weight. Fresh water

An animal might be frozen to death in the heat of summer, when exposed to the rays of the sun, or in the shade by repeatedly sprinkling ether upon tion to the value of the kind of silk produced. it. Its evaporation would soon carry off the vital This would be real encouragement to the silk cul- heat and produce death. Water thrown on hot iron, acts in the same way; it becomes instantaneously converted into vapor, and this deprives the iron of a great portion of the caloric it contains. We cannot increase the heat of boiling water, for when it reaches that point, the vapor or steam absorbs the heat, and carries it off as fast as it is generated. Substances usually become more dense by the loss of caloric, but the freezing of the water is a striking exception to this law of nature, showing the provident care of the Almighty, when he established the laws of matter.

Ice Boxes, made with strong double casing at the sides and bottom, leaving an opening of three quarters of an inch in width, all the way round, to be filled with powdered charcoal rammed in tight, that any money given for this object in any other the bottom sloping so as to let the water run off way than that of bounty will be absolutely thrown through a small aperture, and the top made very away, and probably act detrimentally, by causing tight, to shut down close, with an intermediate or a relaxation of individual exertion, on which middle shelf, is a great preserver of ice and provis-

> Economical Lamp .- In the absence of lamp oil, you will find that hogslard, which is always at hand, will serve as a make shift, if you insert a piece of knitting needle along side of the wick, that shall extend from the bottom of the lamp to the flame. the lard.

> Diseased Sheep .- The quantity of sheep affected with the rot in the west of England is unparalleled. In Scotland, too, the disease has become very prevalent. Formerly the mutton from the Highlands was probably the best in the world; all that is fed in the cultivated lands now is diseased.

Wool .- There was a great deal of animation These Lectures were accompanied by an ex-levinced yesterday evening at the sales of Spanish, Australian, and other wool. The attendance of ation, raised in this country: the eggs of the Silk manfacturers and others from Yorkshire and the tages, confining them to a single individual. But Worms were distributed gratuitously. There was West of England was very numerous, and the

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenden-Our practical labors having been suspended by the rude visitation of winter, we must fall back upon our intellectual resources, and continue the pursuits of horticulture, by an investigation of the theories, which its illustrious professors have established, the scientific principles on which they are founded, and the accumulated facts by which they have been illustrated and verified.

If we have found pleasure amidst the luxuriance of vegetation, and cheering exercise in the cultivation of our fruits and flowers, we should endeavor to increase these delightful sources of recreation and health, -of moral and physical enjoyment, by extending the bounds of intelligence, and multiplying the objects of future experiment and attention, during the hibernation of the garden. Instructed by the experience of others, we shall welcome the return of spring with joy, and hasten to realize the anticipated results of various projected improvements in the management of our grounds.

The literature of horticulture offers ample resources for whiling away the tedium of winter, In the history, science, art, statistics, and poetry of gardening, there are numerous interesting and splendid works, which will afford not only highly useful information on all the branches of culture, and of general application in the various duties of life, but tend to elevate the mind, and expand the generous sympathies of the heart. Reason and imagination, fact and fiction, utility and ornament, have each their zealous and distinguished votaries, and numerous are the rich offerings which they have dedicated to the several departments of rural

There was a time, when the sciences and arts were so unnaturally estranged, that it was rare to find them practically united; but we now behold them, harmoniously blending their powers, to facilitate the operations and improve the products of mechanical industry. Books are, at last, considered as indispensable to the artizan, as his implements of trade, Will the cultivators of the soil consent to fall in the rear of the age, and make no effort to increase their fund of knowledge? Where their prosperity and happiness periments, no cause of rivalry, no stimulus to improvement; but the moment civilization commences, every faculty of the mind is excited into vigorous action, and individuals and nations become rich, independent, and happy, in proportion to their progress in intellectual attainments.

tiquity, and has been fully illustrated in modern ages. At no period has there been e . nibited such a general and mighty effort to develope the moral and physical resources of man, and of empires, as the present. No branch of science, of art, or of industry has been neglected. Able and ardent disciples of each are collecting and diffusing in-

rious public depositories, others are traversing every region of the globe, in search of rare additions to those treasuries of knowledge, whatever new, interesting and valuable products, or facts, are discovered, in any nation, they are speedily known in the great marts of intelligence, mutual benefit. Horticulture has her full share of dens of our capital, learned and industrious colaborators, in this grand republic of letters, science, and art, and she daily hails the return of some enlightened traveller, enriched with the spoils of distant climes.

Neill, through Flanders, Holland and France; of vate fortune; now these are the two grand prin-Douglass along the banks of Columbia river; of Perrotet, among the islands in the Eastern Archi- perity of horticulture in England. On the one pelago; of Nuttall, through the United States, and side, the air, constantly charged with humidity, of Filippar, over England, are glorious illustrations of the prevailing spirit of enterprize and improvement. It is not the interests of their own activity to vegetation, and a tone to the verdure. countries merely, which these distinguished gentlemen have subserved, but those of general civilization, and they merit universal gratitude and commendation.

As was promised in a former communication, I enclose a very interesting synopsis of the work published by the last named tourist.

With sincere respect,

Your most obedient servant, H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, } Dec. 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXXI.

From the Annales D'Horticulture. Abstract of M. Filippar's Agronomical Journey, by M. SOULANGE BOOIN.

I obey the orders of the Council, in offering an that they can be promptly realized in money. abstract of the work, presented by M. Filippar, and which is entitled: An Agronomical Journey in of Europe traversed unknown regions, at all risks, England, made in 1829; or, An Essay upon the to fill their port-feuilles with dried and sterile Cultures of that country, compared to those of plants. To these botanists have succeeded, since France,—with twenty plates.

Mr Filipar commences by giving a sketch of the physical geography of England, and of the soil and collectors of seeds: they travel, not only on their agriculture of that kingdom. Soon restricting his own account, but on that of rich commercial observations to horticulture, properly so called, he houses, and when, in the midst of mexplored forare so essentially dependent upon the skill and indulges in reflections upon gardens in general, ests, they can despoil some unknown beautiful intelligence with which their labors are directed, and observations which more particularly relate tree of its ripe seed, it is not mere grains, which it is impossible that the obvious mode of perfect- to the practice. Descending immediately into ing both should not be adopted. Mere routine is those details, which the subject requires, he speaks the characteristic of barbarians; their wants being of the gardens of villas-of public gardens-parks limited, there is no inducement for attempting ex- and gardens-flower gardens, for plants cultivated in the open ground-botanic gardensflower, or ornamental gardens, for green house plants, culinary gardens, or those of domestic economy-fruit gardens-early, or forcing gardens, and of nurseries. All of which is comprised in thirteen chapters, at the end of which, he gives This is sufficiently shown in the history of an- an analysis of the soils, and a nomenclature of the new plants, which he discovered in the establishments that he visited.

Mr Filipar does not vainly boast of his impartiality; he evinces it throughout his whole work; sition, developed over extensive spaces, affords when it is necessary to collect from afar, a barvest of useful observations, and render them profitable soil of the gardens is generally excellent; it is not to our own country, it is in this manner, that we only ameliorated by the manure which it receives formation by all the means, which wealth and should write. He, therefore, recognises with but by the attention paid to the details, and the genius can command. No object is so small as to frankness, the superiority of English cultivation, in constant neatness which is observed in its cultive-

elude their attention, and none too large, or too every instance, where it was apparent; but he distant, for their comprchensive and far-reaching then proceeds to excite the emulation and indusgrasp. While portions of them are analyzing, ar- try of our own cultivators; and as this superiority ranging, and giving publicity, to all that is worthy has been well explained by him, to depend on of consideration in the libraries, cabinets, and va- causes, over which the acknowledged activity and ability of the French gardeners have no influence, his remarks will naturally tend to produce among them, that lively emulation, necessary to sustain their courage, in the daily efforts, which they make to obtain like results, with resources infinitely less; efforts which we daily see crowned and become objects of reciprocal exchange and with brilliant success, but chiefly among the gar-

Indeed, the mere horticulturist has no power over the general order of the seasons and the customary state of the temperature; and he has much less power over the public wealth, the The recent botanical and horticultural tours of abundance of capital and the employment of prieipal causes of the physical and industrious prosby exhalation from the ocean, and suitably warmed by the temperate heat of the sun, gives an which is not generally seen elsewhere: on the other side, the number and situation of the large estates allow the capitalists to become interested in great speculations, and the pleasures of rural life; and while French cultivators may surpass those of England, they find their intellectual means always paralyzed by the exiguity of the pecuniary resources, which are directly or indirectly at their disposal.

I would, if permitted, add to these very just observations of Mr Filippar, that England, more than any other country, is essentially industrious, - where every commodity capable of entering into the general circulation, immediately assumes a commercial character, and where the discoveries of science, are so much more highly appreciated,

There was a time when the learned botanists the last century, a class of men, no doubt intelligent, but active and interested; they are called they have collected, but guineas which their just hopes realize, and which will soon amply remunerate them for their labors,

If vegetation, under the climate of England, receives great assistance from the air, the sky, the water, its cultures find a no less salutary shelter in the multitude of high hedges, extensive lines of compact evergreen trees, and the small masses of woods, which characterize the numerous forks of Great Britain, and which give to the whole country, the smiling aspect of a continued garden .--The hedges, especially, which are generally substituted for walls, break the violence of the winds. and preserve a favorable humidity. This dispogreat advantages to small cultures; besides, the

tion. Not any expense is spared to keep it in a good state, and the earth repays with usury what has been expended upon it. The country housest and the fields are surrounded with fruit trees, such us apples, pears, and cherries; their trunks are dean and smooth, and if moss or lichens begin to rppear, they are immediately destroyed by white wash. Mr Filippar has remarked, that plums, apricots, and almonds were rare, and he thinks hat the climate is not favorable to these kinds of rees, which are, in fact, of southern origin. However, it is not long since fruit trees have been ably nd methodically managed in England; and alhough the inhabitants highly value good and eautiful fruit, immense quantities of common aples are thrown upon their shore by our Norman arks, with which the people appear to be satisfied, ad eat them with avidity.

All the proprietaries are amateurs-the taste for ardens extends from the highest to the lowest; id no one spares any expense which his condition ill allow, and is necessary to obtain an enjoyment universally appreciated. This inclination for dulging the natural taste, always renders men ppy; but as he who enjoys ought also to know w to appreciate and manage the immediate inument of his gratifications, it results, that in igland, a good gardener is always treated with pect—that his talents are everywhere duly esrated, and in requisition-that a proper support torably gained and liberally bestowed, gives nquillity to the head of a laboring family, in reon to all which concerns him-that his mind, re free, is in equilibrium with his grateful heart, that the gardener is pleased to increase and petuate the enjoyments which the master can knows how to cherish. And it is not astonishto see good gardeners enjoy this consideration lngland, when it is known that these men are erally well instructed; that they do not comce their career until they have received a priv education, which is the foundation of success, all kinds of industrious occupation; enfranchised that mere routine which elsewhere seems the and sterile heritage of their profession, they the labor of the body to that of the mindangthen their judgment by reflection and reason, become able in their practical duties, in proon as they have been rendered good observers. I Filippar expresses the pleasure which he exenced in meeting, among the English cultivaa multitude of men, who are not strangers to nature of sciences-who perceiving that phychemistry, and botany, are necessary to enahem to account for the phenomena, which they observe, in the course of their operations; ne regrets that in France, the importance, or r the necessity of these studies is so little rived; and that the pupil, who has devoted olf to them, is generally left confounded among rowd of common laborers, and that the intelt cultivator finds it difficult to ascertain the which he merits in the social scale.

ie natural beauty of the country, and the neatness which is everywhere conspicuous, rs it necessary for the English to bestow care upon their gardens, to render them suto the enclosures which are merely embelby nature. But whether they manage their ins as English gardens properly so called,-

simply adorned and kept in neat order, they al- thower gardens, are not numerous in France, but by different tints, and in which are enclased, grouped, or detached, all the factitious scenes, which the kinds of gardening allow, and which their artists of talents know perfectly well how to connect with the whole design. We have in France without doubt, beautiful gardens, which merit being named; but it cannot be done with the same conviction of its propriety as when speaking of those of England: it is in England that we find, and where we can alone study, the difference which exists, between English Gardens, and Landscape Gardens; and if we ought not to attempt to find in England, gardens like those of the Thuileries, and the Luxembourg,-parks like those of Versailles, and Trianon, or promenades like our Champs Elysees, and our Boulevarts, the English, instead of a majestic regularity, and a pompous grandeur, have shown us gardens, very simple in appearance, that is, having the merit of exquisite perfection; a merit much more seducing, because it never appears accompanied by

Mr Filippar knew how to examine the gardens of England; as an artist and a cultivator; he has noticed in each kind of plantation the order and connexion of every species of culture, which forms a harmonious whole from divers parts, and the most opposite to each other; which renders it easy to distribute all the labors with regularity, to direct them with economy and success, and to enjoy the whole with equal pleasure; he has described the solidity of the walks, the neat appearance of the turf, the management of extensive lawns, the formation of clumps of trees, the taste which excludes the severe pruning of beautiful isolated trees, the richness of the masses of rosebuds, of heaths, and of magnolias, the happy employment of resinous and evergreen trees; then abandoning those grand picturesque scenes and quitting the country, he has endeavored to give us an idea of those little town gardens, which decorate the front of almost all the houses, and which are seen in nearly all the streets, to which their verdure and their flowers, protected by elegant barriers, gives a similar aspect; the beautiful groups of trees and flowers, which surround the slender iron balustrades, break up the monotony of the public squares; he describes the principal parks of London, and expatiates on the exotic riches, contained in the royal garden at Kew, remarkable for its beautiful collection of North American plants; he assigns, as the reason why such immense quantities of foreign trees and shrubs, are found in these places, that the English began to plant sooner than we did, in greater quantities and over more extended surfaces. But within a few years, beautiful exotic plantations have been commenced in France; our gardens are annually enriched by a great number of species, hitherto but little known; this tuste increases with the discoveries, our knowledge, and our labors have taken a more happy direction, and our gardens soon scattered over the country, will excel in the vegetable riches which are daily accumulating.

ways endeaver to render their plantations a pic- that several could be named which are sufficiently ture, which appears to have been composed by an characterised to be immediately distinguished, in able painter, varying and contrasting the masses the other kinds of culture; but he does not dissemble that the English are much richer, in that kind which offers so many more attractions,which is capable of being so variously developed, and which can be accommodated to the fortunes, or means of all classes. The flower garden, essentially consists in a piece of ground, more or less extended, destined for raising annual or vivacious flowers, which are taken up for ornamenting the grounds, or are left in beds to luxuriate in masses. This department among English cultures, has assumed, for several years, an aspect entirely different from that which it still presents in our gardens; this difference is chiefly in consequence of the tardiness, with which new plants are introduced into this country. These novel vegetables, have already been modified by the care of the English cultivators, and produce numerous interesting varieties, when we scarcely possess the type. I will cite a single example: they have actually abandoned tall Dahlias, - which they throw pellmell into masses, for the shorter varieties, which present a sensible difference in their appearance and elevation, and which are cultivated like other herbaceous plants, in beds, or collections. They are only from 18 to 30 inches high. This diminution of the size of the plants has these advantages,-they produce as many flowers as the large, can be placed everywhere, do not require so much trouble to be supported, to protect them against the violence of the winds, and are, therefore, more economically cultivated. On this subject I will add, that, having paid particular attention, to the multiplication of this new race, of Dahlias, at Fromont, I have obtained a great number, which are so short, branch out so low, and whose stalks and branches tend so strongly from the herbaceous to the suffruticious, or partially shrubby state, that they do not require any kind of support. Among these are some, whose branches are straight and stiff, and the flowers fixed, horizontally, at their summits, and not hanging, or concealed under the leaves, as in other species. There are others whose stalks and branches are much slenderer, having a less number of leaves and which are covered with a number of much larger flowers; they produce, in the parterre, a much richer effect, for their numerous branches being gently compressed round a little stake, by a string, the bunches of flowers appear, at a distance like bougnets, which are not less interesting from their duration, than for their splendor.

Among the new flowers, which for sometime have given such a distinct aspect to the flower gardens of England, there is to be seen, before the Dablias, which develop their form and colors under the heats of summer, the equally beautiful and numerous genus of the Preonies, which, displaying, in the spring, the most splendid shades of white, carnation, rose, purple and variegated colors, furnish single groups, which, at that period become, alone, the ornament of the parterre. In the course of that delightful season, the beautiful brocteated Poppy, the Clarkia pulchella, the Lupinus polyphyllus, and the Elsholtzia of California, develop, under forms peculiar to each genus, Such are the general views which Mr Filippar, their elegant, red, rose, blue and yellow flowers, h, according to their ideas, allows nature to be has given of English Horticulture. Proceeding while the musk-scented Mimulus, in a modest attiornamented and luxuriantly maintained, or immediately with his remarks on ornamental gar- tude, exhales, at their feet, an aroma which perus country or rural gardens, which is nature dens, he does not deny, that what are called fumes the air; and when retiring autumn threat-

ens destruction to the more delicate plants, the numerous family of the Chinese Chrysanthemums, begin to display their splendid dises, and to prolong, under other forms and colors, upon their mingles with the first frosts of winter, and even more. The slaughter house alone supports four, persists in the midst of the snow.

Mr Filippar names some establishments more especially consecrated to this kind of culture; but according to our information, there is not at this time, any one so rich and beautiful as that of Young & Brothers at Epsom, near London: it is sufficient, to give an idea of it, to state, that the Catalogue of vivacious plants, which they cultivate, on a large scale, contained, the last year more than four thousand species and varieties,

According to Mr Filippar, the English do not appear to have paid so much attention to Botanic Gardens, and scarcely any other can be named than the Garden of the Apothecaries, at Chelsea; but he prefers the garden of the School of Pharmacy in Paris, because the plants, although not so numerous, are at least arranged in such an order as facilitates study. He gives the description and figure of a basin existing in the Garden of the London Society, for aquatic plants; and another construction of rock-work, for plants peculiar to rocks, and he does not omit to notice a beautiful compartment in the garden at Kew, devoted to a collection of Grasses; but he has seen nothing which can be compared to our celebrated Jardin du Roi, where such a large number of plants are so admirably disposed for illustration, and where so many able professors consecrate their nights to study them, and their days to make them known to their pupils.

The remainder in the next number of the Annales.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The committee on Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Farms, consisting of Josiah Adams, Benjamin F. Varnum, Reuben Brown, Jr. and Moses Whitney, Esy's respectfully Report:

That Premiums have been claimed only for Apple Orchards and Farms.—The competitors for premiums on Farms are, Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica; Dea, Thomas Hubbard, of Concord; and Abner Wheeler and Wm. Buckminster Esq's of Framingham.

CAPT. RICHARDSON'S FARM

Consists of 44 acres; seven of which are woodremainder consists of moving, tillage and orchard- row and roller complete the process. ing,-Beside the young orchard offered for premium, there are many old trees in most of the lots, some of which have been engrafted and bear considerable fruit. The soil is generally loamy and is well supplied with stones. Much of the farm about ten years ago, was in a very rough and unprofitable state. It has been subdued, the siones dug and made into walls, and it is now in a good state of cultivation. Capt R.'s personal attention is principally given to his slaughter house and his soap and candle Manufactory, which, with about 1000 bushels of ashes, bought annually for making soap, and the feet and heads of animals which he purchases in considerable quantities from Lowell, have enriched the farm, and given him great facilities for abundant harvests,

The labor has been done by the assistance of a man and a boy, and an additional man in having house, a room for farming tools, a dairy room id

The stock has usually been two horses, one pair strong and elevated stalks, a decoration, which exen from four to six cows, six hogs and sometimes

> The hay this year amounted to about 25 tons of which 16 were sold. Cider and winter apples are sold annually more or less according to the season and also about half of the leached ashes, No cheese is made on the farm and the butter is farm, except a pint of New Rum, when the best usually consumed in the family, as is also the corn and English grain.

The farm is about 30 rods wide only, extending from the main road to Coucoid river. It is well divided, by well built stone walls, into convenient lots on each side of a lane, through which the cattle can pass from the road to the pasture at the river, and into any or all of the lots as may be desired. Ardent spirits are not used on this farm except sometimes for laborers hired by the day,

DEA. HUBBARD'S FARM

Consists of about 60 acres of mowing and pasture trees, not yet fit for sale | Mr Buckminster bou land, mostly of a high sandy loam and free from about three years ago. The house lot had I stones. It is all arable, excepting 16 acres of river cleared of large wood a few years previous, meadow, and about four acres of reclaimed meadow thad been considerably reduced by taking off c which last, by draining, has been made to produce of grain and grass without much manure. Be good English grass.

hay, and about six tons from the meadow with three years, and the lot is in good heart and y about 20 bushels of eranberries; 56 bushels of tye plentiful crops. two and a bulf acres; four acres, produced 162 bushels of oats; four acres of good corn; two and acre of it is now covered with young loc a half acres of potatoes which look well; 43,000 raised from the seed. One acre is planted teasles from half an acre, which sold for 86 dollars, corn, which was manured with two loads

in winter; one horse, five cows, six hogs and nine and, being the best part of the lot, promis shoats; six cows in the best of the season, which good crop. Two acres are sowed with rye average fourteen quarts of milk per day, and in are meadow land and the remainder has been i September about ten quarts.

ploys a man and boy in the summer season, and a boy only in the winter.

Your Committee reviewed this farm on the 21st Septemb r. Preparation was then making to sow the counfield with rve. The method is this:--The by draining, pairing and burning, it is made corn is basked in the field, and the basks taken off produce the best of English hav and grain. in bundles toward the last of September-The hills B. has taken off this season nearly a ton a are split with a furrow turned each way, and the half to the acre. ground is then harrowed. The field is next laid into squares by farrows, six paces apart and one eighth of a load of manure is spread on each square. The rye and grass seed are then sown together, land, and about eight only are pasture; but about mixed with a little ashes, and water is added just three acres of pasture beside are prized. The sufficient to produce a proper cohesion, and the har-

> There is a large commodious building of two stories, used also by the two sons, who occupy farms adjoining. Below, is a eidermill, and a threshing machine (Warren's) worked by horse power, which answers well for oats, but not so well for rye. Above, is a large and well constructed granary.

The barn is very well constructed. It has a piggery at one end, sufficiently elevated to allow the urine to pass through the floor into a place below, where loam and other substances are carted in, and into which the manure from an adjoining linter and from the piggery is also thrown. At the other end of the barn is another linter, with a cellar under it to receive the sale, he was enabled to put the manure t the manure, and into which loam, &c, are thrown the tavern upon his farm from 1810 to 1818 in through windows from without.-The cattle are sive. The farm had run to waste; kept but put into the linters at night through the year.

There are other conveniences, such as a wolapparatus for boiling potatoes, which your Comittee omit to describe. By transporting stones film a distance, the farm is well enclosed with walls, id the lots are judiciously arranged and divided by

Your Committee were pleased with the apperance of method and neatness throughout. They | only add that no spirit of any kind is used on is man comes to kill the hogs.

MR BUCKMINSTER'S FARM

Contains 30 acres, viz :- the house lot of the acres of good loamy land -a lot of 12 acres a principally for pasturing, of a light strong lo distant about half a mile-a wood lot of e acres at some distance, which your Committee not view-and six acres of reclaimed peat n

On about one acre of the house lot, is a th young nursery of apple, pear, cherry and pe his own he has purchased 40 loads of manure The produce, this year, is about 20 tons English about 200 bushels of leached ashes within

The 12 acre lot had been much reduced, Stock,-One pair oxen in summer, and three pr. manure, mixed and fermented with meadow to bear good feed by the ploughing in of g Dea. Hubbard labors himself habitually; em- crops. Beside the above, there is another ac corn planted this season which appears The peat meadow has always been considered little value. Mr Buckminster and two or thr his neighbors took it in hand three years ago,

Mr B, beside his own occasional labor, and of his two sons aged 16 and 10, hires a about four months in the summer season.

Stock-four cows, two horses and two hogs Very little spirits is used; usually for men li by the day.

CAPT. WHEELER'S FARM

Contains about S0 acres; five of wood, of le and beautiful appearance, and eight of young w of six years' growth-twentyfive of pasture, thirty eight of mowing and tillage. Beside a trees which are growing in most of the lets, which are well managed and productive, there young orchard of twentyfour trees only, wi are very thrifty, beautiful and well trimmed. soil is of strong loam and rocky,

Capt W. bought his farm in 1809. He sold tavern soon afterward, and, by a reservation cows, pair of oxen and a horse. It was over he most was made of the manure from the tayrn, so that in 1819 the farm was in a good state f cultivation, and produced abundantly. Since nat time all the manure has been made on the arm, and the soil has been considerably improved. The bushes are entirely gone, and the Committee ould not discover a sod of waste land except a

w acres which have been flowed by a mill-dam. The whole has been laid out into convenient its, and divided by well made stone walls. By eans of a lane, which is connected with a pasare lot at the barn and also with the river, the attle are admitted to or excluded from any of the ts at pleasure, except the pasture at the barn.

The barn is large and new, with a cellar undereath to receive the manure, and communicating ith the vard for swine.

Stock-one pair oxen, one horse, ten cows in mmer, and in the winter six or eight more, swine om six to ten.

Produce—usually about 2400 lbs, pork, 1500 itter, 300 four meal cheese, and 600 of skim ilk, from 40 to 50 barrels eider, from 30 to 50 of nter apples, 200 bushels corn, and 200 of other ains, 300 husbels potatoes, 35 tons English and

tons of bank hay; no hay has been sold for ir or five years last past,

Labor-besides his own occasionally, and that his son, whose health till lately has been feeble, pt W, has kept a hired man and boy through year, and two men in having time.

The farm is carried on with very little ardent rit of any kind. None but temperate men are ployed unless occasionally by the day.

Your Committee recommend that Premiums awarded as follows:

Abner Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, the st Premium on Farms, \$25,00 Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord, the 2d

remium of \$15,00 Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica, the

ld Premium of

\$10,00 JOSIAN ADAMS. For the Committee.

The Committee's Report on Orchards, is necesly deferred till next week,]

O READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS .- We feel er great obligations for the increasing number respectability of our correspondents, whose tributions are so essential to the usefulness and ularity of our journal. We have now on hand ly communications which we have been obliged efer this week. Among them a valuable artion Wheat, and on the importance of farmers' ng fewer acres of land and paying more attento a Rotation of Crops, &c, by 'A New York mer'-and one on the Glanders and other dises in Horses, by an intelligent gentlemen in tsmouth, N. II., will appear in our next paper. have received from Theodore Sedgewick,

. President of the Berkshire Agricultural Soy, a copy of the Address delivered by him at r last Cattle Show, with which we hope soon nake our readers acquainted. Mr Ablum's ays on Domestic Wines, will soon appear.

We commend to the particular attention of our lers, the rich contributions of Judge Buel, and Come the return of 'The Wanderer' to our fine animal. Price 500 dollars—can be seen by applying

rith bushes and the fences were of little value. Barlram Bolanic Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia.

This old and celebrated establishment is 4 miles from the centre square, three miles from Market-street bridge, and a half mile below Gray's ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It is the oldest botanical garden in the United States, having been begun in 1720 by the elder John Bartram, who was the American botanist to the king, until the Revolution, and it has since been cultivated by his children and grand children.

The garden originally contained about eight acres, chiefly planted with native trees, shrubs, &c, and became the seminary from whence American vegetables were distributed to Europe, and other regions of the civilized world.

The present proprietor has added an extensive collection of green house plants, a thriving young vineyard and several acres of nursery, well stocked with a general assortment of the finest fruit trees, grape vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c, which are sold at reasonable prices, and are sent to all parts of the United States

American indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, or their seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, are supplied in assortments from \$5 to \$500, or more

Orders for trees, plants, or seeds, from this garden, lef with Messrs G. Thorburn & Son, seedsmen, New York George M. Coates, No. 49 Market-street, Philadelphia J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston; o addressed, per mail, (post paid) to the proprietor, at the garden, will meet with prompt attention, and the article. will be carefully packed, so as to bear the transportation in safety.

Strangers are invited to view the gardens at any time Sundays excepted) where any information will be cheer fully imparted.

Printed catalogues of the collection delivered gratis. Dec. 24. ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

Notice.

The Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, will hold their Annual Meeting a Shepherd's Coffee House, in this town, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims for premiums, on agricultural experiments, will present the same at this meeting, accompanied with the requisite vouchers.

JOHN STACY, Sccretary.

Wanted,

Concord, Dec. 11, 1830.

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 94.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Minister to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston 3t Nov. 26.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, also Broad, Small and Long good confection of Camerinas, are money, and at moderate prices—orders left with J. B. Russell, at his See Store, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 10.

Seeds for Country Dealers,

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSURTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

A fine Maltese Jack,

to Mr Russell at the Farmer office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FROM	TO
,	APPLES, new,	-	barrel.	1.38	1 50
	ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	316 00 1	
ŕ	Pearl, first sort.		4.6	127 50 1	$32 \cdot 00$
	BEANS, white,		bashet.	90	1 05
	BEEF, cress,		barrel.	8.50	8.70
r	Cargo, No. I.		4.6	7 25	7.50
e	Cargo, No. 2,		+ 6	6 25	6.50
_	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.		15
	CliEESL, new milk,		4.6	6	8
	Skimmed milk.		44	3	- 1
	FLAXSEED,	_		1.12	1.50
P	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.		5 75
е	Genesee,	1	11	5 62	5 87
d	Alexandria.	-	44	5 25	5 37
	Baltimore, wharf,	:		5 12	5 25
_	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel		65
١.	Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	Dusher		62
i	Rve.	•	1 11	60 70	
		-	1 11		75
-	Barley,	-	11	62	69
-	Oats,	-		36	38
÷.	HAY,	-	ewt.	60	70
r	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	ewt.	10 00	11 00
	HOPS, 1st quality,	-	1	t4 00	15 00
	LIME,	-	eask.	2 70,	75
ft	PLAISTER PARIS retails at	~	lon.	2 75	3 00
	PORK, clear,	-	barrel		17 00
÷	Navy mess.	-	1 44	13 00	14 00
;	Cargo, No. 1,	-	- 44	12 50	13 50
r	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel	. 1 75	2 00
e	Red Top (northern)	-	44	- 62	73
s	Lucerne,	-	pound	33	38
n	Red Clover, (northern)		1 11	10	11
••	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	44	62	63
	Mermo, full blood, unwashe			35	68 42
Э,	Merino, mixed with Saxon		- 11	65	7.
Γ-	Merino, three fourths wash	od.	- 44	56	58
	Mermo, half blood,		16	50	
	Mermo, quarter,			40	
	Native, washed,		44	36	3
	Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	-	44	52	5.
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sor	t.	- 14	42	4
	Pulled, " spinning, first		4. 4	48	
n	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-,,	40	
at	PROVISION M	Α.	D TO BY	r	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEE	КБГ	MR HAY	WARD,	
(Cieck of Faneurl	-hail Mi	arket.)		
BEEF, best pieces,		bound t	71	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	1	6	7
whole hogs,		64	5	6
VEAL,	-	11	6	8
MUTTON,	-	44	4	8
POULTRY,	-	14	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	11	12	15
Lump, best,	-	44	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	1	70
Indian, retail,	-	1.6	- 1	70
FOTATOES,	-	46	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	-	barrel.	1 00	2 (0
PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY	Chief Property	THE R. LEWIS CO.		

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Dec. 20. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1031 Cattle, 4218 Sheep, and 703 Swine.

PRICES .- A small depreciation from last week in good Cattle.

Beef Cattle-From \$3,25 to 4,59-we noticed a few taken at 4,75, and a yoke or two at \$5.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$3,50; No. 1, \$3.

Sheep .- Quality better than usual, and better prices were obtained. We noticed sales as follows, \$1,33, 1,58, 1,84, 2, and 2,50; ten cosset wethers were taken at \$4,50 each

Swine .- No sales of lots noticed-considerable doing at retail-price 5c. for sows, and 6c. for barrows.

	Prices in New York, December	18,			
FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	5	a	5	12
	Western,	5	12 a	5	44
	Philadelphia,	5	25 a		
	Baltimore, City,	5	a	5	12
	Do. Howard street,	5	37 a	5	44
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	1	05 a	1	07
	Western,	1	08 a	1	10
	Virginia,	1	02 a	1	05
	Rye, Northern,		70 a		73
	Oats, Northern,		36 a		37
	Corn, Southern,		52 a		54
	Do. Yellow, Northern,		63 a		
	Barley, new,		78 a		
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.		35 a		40
	Merino do. do.		40 a		60
	Spinning, pulled		a		
	Lambs do. 1st quality		48 a		52
	Do. 2d do.		35 a		40

MISCELLANY.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

the Tariff on some articles of prime consumption and necessity.

Flannels have been reduced in price from 23 cents to 17 cents per yard.

A man can buy a shirt for half what it used to

Chemical Preparations have fallen fifty per

Window Glass in 1816 worth \$15 for 100 square feet, now sells for \$7.50. As many tumblers can be bought now for 50 cents, as used to cost us \$1.

cost.

price is 3 cents per lb.

even 10 or 12 cts. per lb.

cts, per gallon.

conscience of a duty of 334 per cent.

Castor Oil in 1824 was \$3 per gallon: in consequence of a duty of 40 per cent it fell to \$1,-50 per gallon. An important item this in the domestic concerns of a 'marriage and giving in marriage' people.

\$70 per 1000. Now they are made as good by ourselves for \$30 per 1000, in consequence of a during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient protecting tariff.

Notwithstanding the Tariff, the Tonnage foreign and coasting, of the United States, has been steadily and rapidly increasing for the last fifteen years,

The revenue from Imposts has steadily increased too-not so much from the increase of duties have to sell, the more we can buy.

THE MAGIC ONION.

Sometimes called the Canada, sometimes the tree, or top onion. This is a singular plant, and deserves cultivation, not only for its domestic use, but as a curiosity. All other plants raised in the garden are oviparous, or in other words, re-produce their species from seeds or eggs; but this alone is viviparous, and brings forth its young alive; in clusters of four or five, around the parent stalk. These continue to cularge, until their weight brings them to the earth, where, if not prevented, they take root, and the maternal stalk now becomes useless, dries off, and the next season, these in their turn become parents, and reproduce a numerous progeny.

the other. If you would have them in perfection, make your ground ready as for the other kind; then stretch a line ten inches from the alley, and in their catechism. The first question in the with a small hoe make a furrow two inches deep; Heide!burg catechism is this ;- What is the only in the bottom of this place the top bulbs, or infant consolation in life or death?' A young girl to onions, five or six inches apart, with their points whom the pastor put the question, laughed, and or heads uppermost; then fill up the drill with would not answer. The priest insisted. 'Well light earth, which should be pressed down with then,' said she, at length if I must tell you, it is the hand or broad hoe. This done, remove the the young shocmaker who lives in the Rue line back a foot, and in the same manner, plant Aqueax.

as many as you please. In setting out these bulbs, you should not place the large and small ones promiscuously together, but separate the large The following facts cannot be gainsayed, and from the small, and plant them in different rows; they show to farmers the effect of the increase of for the largest will generally become breeders this season, while the small ones will enlarge, and swell into beautiful onions, fit for any use in the kitchen.

The magic onions intended for seed, or breeders, should be two years old, and the largest and Cotton Manufactures have fallen fifty per cent. the best of their kind. They must on no account stand near the other species of seed onions, or they will degenerate, and a mongrel race ensue,

Preserving the Wood of Wheel-work, &c., from decay .-- A Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, in Sweden, in a Memoir, read to that Academy, states that wood, for the use of building may be rendered incombustible by letting Lead and all its manufactures are reduced in it remain some time in water in which alum. copperas, or any other salt has been dissolved The duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb. and its which contains no inflammable matter. He likewise states as his opinion that wood, rubbed over Gun Powder has fallen from 45 cts. to 22, and with very warm alum or copperas water will, by this process, he secured from decay, dry rot, or Spirits of Turpentine 50 cts. in 1823, now 30 injury from moisture, moss, mushrooms, &c. Also that boiling for some hours the spokes of wheels Cyphering States are 33\frac{1}{2} per cent cheaper in in vitriol water, will secure them from rotting in the places where they enter the stocks or hubs. After they have been thus boiled they are to be dried as perfectly as possible, and then may be painted any color,

Itching Fect.-Among the minor evils to which Before we made Fire Brick, we paid England the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, childrains. The following specific is so simple This list might be extended to fifty other arti- and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part of muriatic acid mingled leff, Ir, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. with seven parts of water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two, before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to -as from the obvious reasons; that the more we allay the itching, but prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.

> Mix Olive Oil with a good quantity of water; agitate and whip it up well: suffer it to subside, then skim off the oil and bottle it. Themucilage which disposes the oil to rancidity is detained in the water, and the oil when deprived of it will be better, more fluid, and may be kept sweet for years. I have experienced the benefit of this for table purposes, and Clock and Watch-makers would doubtless find it useful in their business. Castor Oil, which is usually obtained by expression, I should suppose would be preserved from rancidity if treated in the same way; and if no consequence to the doctors I assure them it is a very serious

A village pastor was examining his parishioners

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the la fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 26 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south b Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on whic is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Bric House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all we finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, cor necting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with or plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving one for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 fe by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employ ed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good var well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pi; gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square un der it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook fo swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone wall and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, or of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (princ pally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre

The Farm has been gradually improving for the la ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hur dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is or and a half miles from the village of Dover, which afford a good market. There has been planted some hundred of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which a grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quine trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Maj ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Gees For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated importe improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, white stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, da Grey Brown, half Collebs and half Galloway. No. 2, da Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her si Curlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, da Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calve are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lamb 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shur

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the Ne England Farmer, 52 North Market-street-

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rel dering it a source of individual and national wealth; wit Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms -By Jol: D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Por ceau -Price 621 cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published b the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotio of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)-Price 25 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No.52 North Market Street, for about 20 lb. of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon. 2f

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at th and of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen

being made in advance.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1830.

No. 24.

COMMANATE TOURS

FOR THE NEW FAGLAND PARMER.

GLANDERS IN HORSES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN-I observe in your last numper, an inquiry concerning the disease in horses, which is called the 'glanders,' I should like to nake a few remarks upon this dreadful but very

The glanders is not so common a disease in hose parts of New England, in which I have esided, as in Europe : neither is its near relation, he Farcy. Strange as it may appear, though I ave seen the farcy here, I have had no case ome under my regular inspection. I have known, owever, great ravages committed by the glanders. ad have had opportunities of inspecting glander-I horses daily. It is well established at the resent day, that no cure is known for glanders; it it is said, that of the thousands of them which ave been made the subjects of experiment in the ust military and other studs of England, France. id Germany, one horse was fairly cured by art. is also well established, or (if I may be allowed use the expression as I wish to hold no controrsy upon the subject,) it is almost well establish-, that, when the horses have been turned out d left to nature for successive seasons, this disse has occasionally run itself out. I was juested to examine a horse, suspected to be glarred, from a large stable, within the last yea. s left nostril, as is generally the case, was alone ected : and I advised the animal to be destroyed, ich was not done.

The much important and encouraging change t has taken place in the opinion of the best rmed persons on this subject, is as to the dise being often propagated by contagion. It is v generally thought, that except the poison or the system through some sore or wound, a se may even cat the same mash which a gland-I horse has left, without danger. It may, rever, be always given by inoculation to other ses, and to jackasses, and, I suppose, mules. will also produce, it is said, distressing effects n the human system. The matter of glandis, in fact, a most inveterate and malignant on. Still, it is said, and I have no doubt 1 justice, that the disease generally arises other causes than contagion. The horse I tioned had always stood in a large coachle, but no other case has yet appeared in it. proper however, to seclude a horse suspected a glandered, and to direct those attending him uching the diseased nostril, to wash their hands pap and water, before going near other horses. he glanders and the distemper, though coned to proceed from somewhat similar causes, wholly different diseases. In the last the disge is always from both nostrils: and generally ks young horses, particularly when first put hot or town stables. This is fully as common ease here as in Europe, but it is not nearly third disease, generally affecting young could not succeed on old lands.

horses or colts, is the European strangles: which and lasting but a very few days. One of the colts has since had the common strangles; and a fallows, must be repaired by rotation of crops, finer mare had had them before. I consequently considered it allied to the distemper.

I observe an account of a peculiar affection attacking the cattle of a gentleman in Maine, For the sake of accuracy, so important a thing in agricultural writings, and the importance of which has been so amply, of late descanted on in your useful paper, I beg leave to inform this gentleman that we do not admit of the term 'blooded,' or more properly 'blood,' stock being applied to any particular breed of horned cattle. He alludes, I presume, to Short Horns. I am myself an admirer of those cattle: but it is worth remark, that in their own country a distinct breed still holds way with them, and is often preferred : viz. the Herefordshire. The characteristics of the improved Durham Short Horns, being the precise opposite of those of broad-horns, it seems a peculiarly ineligible term.

It may not be a new occurrence to some others, but it is so to me, that there is a remarkably beautiful and thriving wild pear tree, bearing excellent fuit, within a short distance of my farm, growing on one of the beaches of the Atlantic, and frequently covered by the tide.

J. L. ELWYN.

Partsmouth, N. H. Dec. 22, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN -- I entirely concur, with your correspondent S. L. in the New England Farmer of the 10th, as respects the practicability of raising ample crops of wheat from the old lands of New England, although it may be doubtful whether it would be profitable at this time to make this crop a leading object of the cultivator's attention. It appears to be sufficiently proved that old lands will grow wheat, by the fact, that fields now yield this grain which must have done so in the days of Julius Cæsør, nor is the wheat culture limited to particular latitudes-it is the grain of the world.

The first essays in cultivation, like the infant stages of every branch of human knowledge, are necessarily rude ;-the felling of trees and scratching the rooty surface with the harrow constitute the whole 'art and mystery' of wheat culture with the hardy frontier settler-nature does the remainder, and she seldom disappoints him,

Indian corn is sometimes planted with an are and is suffered to mature, without the plough or hoe on the new cleared lands. This mode of proceeding, however, if continued on the same lands tal. No horse should ever be fed or worked after the strong vegetable properties of the soil suffering from it: and numbers of our best have become exhausted, would be productive of in the Gardener's Magazine, that the trunks, and parg horses are greatly injured by its being done. results that might make some believe, Indian corn ticularly the collar, being that part which joins

A new era is approaching and better systems of cannot be well mistaken, and generally leaves cultivation will be forced upon the farmer of the them better than it found them. I had, however, old states:-all cannot fire to the west, and there once seven or eight affected with a swelling of repeat the exhausting practices which have run down the glands, with an excessive and enormous dis- the soil of countries once proverbially productive; more charge both from them, and from their nostrils, labor must be bestowed on a smaller surface than is now practised .- The poverty caused by naked tilth, and judicious applications of manures .- By these means, it may be reasonably anticipated that before the lapse of half a century, it will be no novelty to produce fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, where now it would be decored an act of temerity to attempt its growth.

The necessity for the aids of agricultural science will be first experienced in the oldest of our settlements.-This necessity will, no doubt, lead to improvements and exertions, that must place the agriculture of the Atlantic States on a higher scale than in regions where nature has been more bountiful, but where those bounties have been taxed unduly. Let not the New England man despond, therefore, nor too lightly estimate the soil on which he has been born and nurtured .- He may be assured, that, if there be a state of independence allowed to mortals, his chance of enjoying it is equal to that of any of his species.

A NEW YORK FARMER.

Saratoga County, Dec. 14, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

SALT USEFUL FOR MILCH COWS

Collyns, in his 'Ten Minutes' Advice on the use and Abuse of Salt, as a Manure,' says that a lump of salt, hung up for milch cows to lick occasionally, entirely removes the peculiar turnip taste from milk and butter. My cows have eaten turnips, spring and fall, for ten years; yet in two or three instances only do I remember that this food imparted any bad flavor to the milk and butter. I never conjectured the reason, until the remark of Collyns met my view. My practice for years has been, to have salt troughs under my cattle sheds, daily accessible to my cows; and probably in the instances noticed, the salt troughs were from negligence empty. Salt is beneficial to cattle, as a condiment, as well as to men. Why then is it not as important that the former should have it with their daily food as well as the latter? I have never known animals do themselves injury by using it to excess. The consumption of salt is but very little increased by the practice I adopt, while the waste is diminished. The books tell us that the free use of salt among cattle, is a great preventive of disease, and powerful promoter of thrift. Reason and experience seem to justify the remark.

Albany, Dec. 23.

J. BUEL.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LATE FROSTS

To prevent the effect of late frosts upon the blossoms of fruit trees, William Stowe recommends. the trunk to the root, be covered with a bay or

straw band, before the blossoms open. An apple tree thus protected, resisted, in bloom, a frost of 15 degrees, or a temperature of 17° Fahren. while the blossoms on surrounding trees, not protected, were destroyed. The protected trees bore an uncommon burthen of fruit. Mem. Remember to make the experiment next spring, on apple and other fruit trees.

I am induced to believe, that it is not so much the intensity of cold, as the sudden change of temperature, that proves destructive to the blossom, or rather the germen. The two last seasons, the blossoms of my apricots, and in some instances of the peaches, appeared only in the higher branches and tops-not because, as 1 conceive, it was less cold there than below, but because it was not so warm, when the sun shone. At the north, the peach produces best in the most exposed positions and coldest aspects, where the greatest equilibrium of temperature prevails. Rhododendrons, and other tender evergreens, about Paris, died last winter, where planted in a southern exposure, while those exposed to the north were unburt. The Verbenum, Madeira nut and Altheas have been killed down, in protected situations, exposed to the full rays of the morning sun, while they have stood well in exposed situations. It is evident that sudden alternations of heat and cold are extremly prejudicial to the vital organs of vegetables as well as of animals. The collar, Mr Knight considers the most sensitive part of the plant; and Mr Stowe's experiment seems to show, that the hay band tends to preserve an equilibrium, by defending this sensitive part against the two extremes, or rendering the transition more gradual. The apple, potato and other vegetables may be frozen and thawed without destroying the vitality, if the thawing process is carried on gradually, and beyond the reach of atmospheric air. Our potato fields afford ample demonstration of this.

The hay band serves another important purpose, when placed around the peach. If closely wound round the trunk and the earth a little raised at the surface, it protects the tree from the injurious effects of the peach borer or worm; as the fly must deposit its eggs at too great a distance from the ground, for the larvæ to reach its winter quarters, under ground, before the frosts destroy it.

On looking farther into my text book, I find that London confirms the utility of the practice of Mr Stowe; he says that Magnolias, delicate standard Roses, and other half hardy shrubs, are thus protected about Paris and London, merely taking care to cover well the collar.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 14, 1830. J. BUEL.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ASPARAGUS.

I think an error prevails in the method ordinarily adopted in cultivating this delicious vegetable. The object seems to be to grow a long blanched stock; which to be sure is inviting to the superficial buyers,-but at the table is found stringy, tough and bitter. The roots must lie deep and the growth be comparatively slow; my roots have but a superficial covering of earth. Their growth is early and rapid; and as I cut at the surface, the grass is tender, succulent, well flavored, cows. and the whole of it eatable. I cover my beds in winter with manure, but rake it off and fork the They ought to support 16. ground in the spring.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 1830. J. BUEL. OPERATIONS OF STEAM.

A steam fire extinguishing engine has recently been invented in England, which will deliver from 40 to 50 tons of water per hour to an elevation of hay. We must infer that this had been accumula from 60 to 90 feet, according to the adjutage of ting for years, because his other 9 tons would no the wind. On a calm day the distance of 140 feet support his stock of 11 cows. And he is the has been acomplished. This is the machine (says only one who has sold hav. But we see that be Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, for Oct.) that properly applied, will at some future time, plough and the use of the refuse of his slaughter house, and sow 1000 acres in a week, and reap the crop in a

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXAMINATIONS OF FARMS.

MR FESSENDEN-I read with much interest, in your last number, the report of the Committee on Farms, in the county of Middlesex, and think the practice of examining farms, and the different modes in which they are cultivated, with close scrutiny, by judicious committees, will have a good effect on husbandmen throughout the Commonwealth.

The task of such Committees is sometimes difficult, always arduous, and oftentimes exposes them to the charge of partiality or carelesness in making their awards-each ambitious candidate for a premium valuing more highly his own improvements than those of his neighbors.

To obviate all charges of partiality or semblance of favoritism, I would have committees govern themselves, by some fixed principle by which the community generally might see at once the true foundation of the preference given in the awards. The grand object should be to show clearly the advantages of correct and economical cultivation over that of a different character. For this purpose, committees should be careful to compare the number of improved acres in a farm with the value of its produce-taking always into view the expense of cultivation, and the condition of the farm before the improvements commenced; then, whether the farm be large or small, if the productions are similar in kind on each, it would seem more easy to come to a correct conclusion.

The Report of the Committee states that four farms were examined, and that premiums were recommended for three of them. I am but partially acquainted with the Committee, but presume they intended to make a candid award, not knowing any reason why they should not. But taking for facts the statement in the report, I cannot avoid coming to a different conclusion from the committee.

The smallest farm-Mr Buckminster's-appears, by the report, to maintain more stock-at less expense-and with a soil poorer, three years ago, than either of the three which obtained premiums. The whole produce, indeed, on that seems more valuable in proportion to its acres, labor, and purchased manure, than on the larger farms. That too on land which three years ago produced comparatively nothing.

To compare them I will suppose the produce necessary to keep one horse will keep 2 cows or oxen. The smallest farm then, exclusive of 'a thrifty nursery' and 'one acre of locust trees,' supports 8 cows. That is 20 acres support 8

Capt. Richardson's 40 acres support 11 cows.

Deacon Hebbard's 60 acres support equal to 12 cows. This should support 24.

Capt. Wheeler's 63 acres support equal to 174 cows through the year. They should support 25

It is true Capt. R. sold (this year) 16 tons o sides purchasing 500 bushels of ashes yearly, and candle-factory, he purchases quantities of feet an heads of animals from Lowell.

Now with these actual expenses and the bet efit of a 'slaughter house, which alone support 4 hogs,' it does not appear that his annual pro duce is, in proportion, equal to Mr B.'s

Deacon H. buys no manure and sells no hay He keeps 12 cows instead of 24.

Capt. W. has purchased for 9 years, the whole manure of the largest stable in the county. H sells no hay-he keeps 173 cows instead of 2a Mr B.'s proportion. As Mr B. has purchase only 40 loads in tirree years, and 200 bushels of leached ashes, and as his 'thrifty nurser 'planted on' exhausted ground,' must have r quired at least the 40 loads in three years, (which nursery is not counted as any part of the produc of his farm) as the whole of his pasture at mowing grounds, as by report, were 3 years bac 'much reduced'-the six acres of peat meado eonsidered of little value,' it strikes me for bly that the smallest farm, which obtained 1 premium, must have been managed with mo skill, and of course was better entitled to tl Society's premium than either of the others.

The truth is, small farms are more productive in proportion than large ones.

They are managed at less expense-less lab

They lie nearer the barn and the house. I the produce therefore is more easily stored-t manure more easily carted, and the cattle me readily driven to pasture.

I hope, sir, our Committees will not desp small farms.

A SMALL FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAFTING.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ -

DEAR SIA-For the three last years I have be

in the habit of side-grafti into the roots of small app and pear stocks. I dig do to where the perpendicu root or bole is of sufficient si an inch under ground, more less, and make an oblique into it at an angle of about degrees with the stem, and sert my scion. The first t years I applied some clay a manure around where the sci

was inserted, but the last spring, I only replac the earth, and closely pressed it down.

The last year I used scions of one, two, 8 three years' growth, and they all took, and ha grown very well. I send you samples of the mo of inserting them.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF. Boston, December 27, 1830.

MR COOK'S ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HOR-TICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THEIR SECOND AN-NIVERSARY, SEPTEMBER 10, M.D.CCC.XXX.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society-

The propitious circumstances under which we have assembled to celebrate our second annual festival, must be gratifying to all who cherish an interest in the prosperity of our institution, and more particularly to those who have labored to acquire for it its present prosperous and elevated condition. The experiment has been fairly tested, and thus far its results are too apparent to permit even the most sceptical to doubt of either its utility rits final success. Its interests are too closely dentified with the general good, as well as with ndividual comfort and happiness to allow us to waver in our hopes, or to falter in our exertions to effect the original design of its creation.

We have not come up hither to recount the exploits of military prowess, or to mingle in the exploits of political statistic, or participate in the conquests of political statistics. We come not to swell the preams of he conqueror or to mourn over our prostrate liberies. We come not to indulge in the feelings which are incited by the contemplation of such bjects, for we war not with the sword, nor seek or gather laurels in the field of hostile or fierce ontentions.

But we have come together at the ingathering f the harvest, to exhibit an acceptable offering faportion of its bounties. We have come in the acific and general spirit of the pursuits we love, participate in the enjoyments the occasion imarts, and we have come to reciprocate the conratulations of the season, in the success with hich our labors and our experiments have been rowned.

The primitive employment of man was that of a ller of the ground, and the garden of Eden, anted and ornamented by the hand of its Crear, was assigned to the care of our great proenitor, 'to dress and to keep it.' From the earest period of the world to the present day, the iltivation of the ground has been viewed with ecial favor by all civilized nations. roes, philosophers, and statesmen have sought rural employments a temporary relaxation from e cares and perplexities incident to their public bors. It is not necessary to explore the annals ancient history for the names of individuals who we been thus distinguished. The records of ir own times, and especially of our own country. d our own personal observations, afford instans of illustrious men who have been thus preemient, and there are those now living among us. he, by their precept and example, by their ientific and practical knowledge and skill, and votion to its interests, have imparted an impulse the pursuit, that will be felt and acknowledged ng after they have ceased to cheer us by their esence, or to influence us by their personal illus-

The pursuits of horticulture are peaceful. The hivation of firits and flowers is an unfailing urce of pleasant and instructive occupation d amusement. Labor is lightened, and care is compensed, and industry is cheered in the complation of the expanding beauties of spring, in e delightful fragrance and glowing and gratefulticipations of summer, and in the consumman of our hopes in autumn.

The pursuits of horticulture are salutary to the physical and moral nature of man. They impart vigor to the body, and expansion and elevation to the mind. The plants that are everywhere scattered in his pathway, and around, above and beneath him, delighting the senses with their sweetness, their simplicity, their grandeur, and perfect adaptation to his joys and to his necessities, are silent but impressive emblems of the benignity of our heavenly Father, admonishing the recipient of his indebtedness, and claiming from him the return of a sincere and lively gratitude.

Industry, intelligence, and skill are indispensable

agents in the business of horticulture. A thorough acquaintance with the views of eminent scientific and experimental writers, as well as with the more legible and definite compositions of nature, are essential to the formation of an accomplished, and distinguished cultivator. The information we derive from study, as from the practical observations of the workings of inanimate nature' will administer to our success, and prevent in a measure the recurrence of errors which flow from inattention, or from the want of some established system of operation. A judicious selection of soil and aspect is necessary to the health of the plant, and will repay our care in the vigor of its growth, and in the improvement of the quality and quantity of its fruit.

The opinions of foreign writers, however applicable they may be in practice to the mode of cultivation pursued in those regions of which they treat are not always suited to the climate and soil of that which adopts them. That which is ascertained to be of practical utility in one country, under one climate, may be unfavorable to the production or maturity of the same variety of fruit or vegetables, or ornamental trees in another, In some climates, indigenous and exotic plants and fruit, that require the aid of artificial culture and great care in their preservation, are matured in others with comparatively little labor. Unassisted nature performs nearly all that is needful in their production, relieving man from the toil and anxiety of cultivation, and affording him, at the appropriate season, a portion of her abundance. The present flourishing condition of horticulture in our country may, I think, be ascribed to the refined taste and liberality of its citizens, and in a measure to the improved condition of those whose ingenuity and industry is exerted in affording the means of gratifying that taste, and exciting that liberality. A laudable spirit of competition has been awakened among the practical and amateur cultivators in this vicinity, which I hope will be productive of great and useful results to the community. We have witnessed with no ordinary gratification the increasing variety of flowers, the introduction of new and valuable kinds of fruit. and the amelioration of those which have been long familiar to us. And among those fruits which we may, without the imputation of a violent presumption, consider as original native productions, the Baldwin Apple, the Seckle, Cushing, Wilkinson, Gore's Heathcote, Lewis, Andrews, and Dix Pears, the Lewis or Boston Nectarine, and the Downer Cherry, may be classed among the most desirable of their kinds.

It is true that the introduction of these several varieties of fruits was the result of accident; this consideration does not diminish their value, nor should detract from the merit of those under

whose auspices they were derived, or introduced to public notice.

An opinion seems to be entertained by some of our most experienced cultivators that few if any of the choice varieties of pears, considered by others as native fruits, are indigenous to our soil. That this opinion is not well founded, I think has been abundantly demonstrated by the production of some in the instances to which I have before referred. Those fruits were discovered in isolated situations, in pastures or in the woods, or generally remote from habitations, and where no traces of man's device' could be discernible in their vicinity or the ameliorating effects upon the tree itself, by engrafting or ineculation. In some cases we have positive evidence, derived from the personal observation of the proprietor, that the tree originated in the place it now occupies, and has never been subjected to the operation of artificial change. The process of raising ameliorated fruits of this description is very slow, if we wait the development of the product in the maturity of the original tree. The first generation of fruit may afford the desired degree of amelioration, although the balance of probabilities may be against the fulfilment of that expectation. A more summary mode of preducing the desired result is to transfer a sheet or a bud from a young plant to a * thrifty mature tree. and to plant the seed of the fruit that it may produce, and thus proceed in the multiplication of chances by alternate planting and engrafting from the fruit and plant produced, until the required quality is obtained. This, according to the theory of an ingenious modern writer, may be effected in the fifth or sixth generation. The experiment, though it may require much time and labor, and demand no inconsiderable share of patience, is worthy the attention of those, whose views are not confined to the narrow precincts of a selfish and exclusive policy, but are disposed to imitate their predecessors in the liberal provision they made for their successors. But I make not this appeal to any who are actuated by similar feelings to those which were indulged by the enlightened legislator, who, in the discussion of a subject bearing some analogy to this, inquired, what has posterity done for us! that we should be required to do this for our posterity!

The reflection that we may not realize the advantages of those experiments, should not deter us from making them. We should be influenced by more patriotic and liberal sentiments. Every generation of men is a link in the great chain that has been forming from the creation of the world, connecting the present with the past, and is to be lengthened out brough succeeding ages. Be it our province then, as it is our duty, to preserve the brightness of this chain, that our appropriate division of it may loose nothing upon a comparison with all its parts, but that the period of which it is typical, may be regarded as one that was charracterized by a suitable respect for ourselves, and as a stimulus to the coming generation to evince a like regard to the claims of these who are to follow.

[To be continued.]

consideration does not diminish their value, nor The first tri-colored flag hoisted during the 3 gloshould detract from the merit of those under rious days was made of the garments of a dead soldier

[•] It has been suggested to me by a distinguished Horticulturist, that this experiment would probably succeed better, if the shoot or bud were placed upon an old tree, or one of slow growth, as it would thus earlier develope the fruit.

ERVERVOLFROM.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenden-Although commendable efforts have been made in several parts of the country, to introduce and multiply most of the choice varieties of fruits, and our cities are now tolerably well supplied, from the gardens and orchards in their immediate vicinities, still there is a lamentable negligence, of this important culture, throughout the union. Without going beyond the bounds of our own Commonwealth, how rare is it to find any fruit, other than the most indifferent wilding apples, save in a few gardens, or estates in some of the most flourishing villages. Strawberries, raspherries, cherries, apricots, pluns, peaches, pears, and grafted apples are so little cultivated, that a large portion of the inhabitants never even taste them, during the successive seasons of their maturity; and every owner of an acre of land could annually enjoy them all, with but triffing other protection than the morals of the people, labor and expense. A few rods of ground, appropriated to a nursery, would afford stocks for all the kinds of fruit trees, which flourish in this climate. Scions or buds, of the best varieties, are easily obtained, and in a few years, each house, however humble, may be embowered in the shade of many of the most excellent kinds of fruit trees, affording not only an abundant supply to the family during summer and autumn, but during winter, and until strawberries and cherries announce the commencement of a new pomonal year.

A few hours, in the morning and evening, could be devoted to a fruit garden, which, without interfering with the other duties of the farmer, or mechanic, would insure the comforts and pleasures of its products to the whole family.

There is a too general impression, that much skill and great labor are indispensable, to manage fruit trees successfully; but the same intelligence and attention, which insure a harvest of corn and grain, are the only requisite. Those who have made the experiment will vouch for the truth of this assertion; and there are but few farmers, who are willing to acknowledge, that their neighbors are more able than themselves, or can use the implements of their profession with better judgment, adroitness, and success: still they must perceive, that there are individuals, in their vicinity, with equal talent and resources, are not such mer- men! let the odium be upon him; our hands are itorious experiments imitated?

There is one objection, which is very generally urged for not establishing a fruit garden,-the depredations which are committed upon them. To prevent this, it is only necessary to make them universal, and thus leaving none to intrude, -for they afford, or enabled to purchase them at a moderate price, the temptation to plunder is removed. Who, but the most abandoned, robs a corn exposed. Having alighted from our carriage, to or potato field? Equally secure would be the fruit spare the spring, in a rough road that wound trees, if they were rendered as common.

in some degree, accountable for its existence? Is I might take an apple : he replied coolly, "they are it treated with sufficient seriousness? Is not the not mine." But you sometimes help yourself, I pilfering of fruit thought much too lightly of in dare say. He raised his head, and looking at me, the community? and are not children induced to with an expression of humorous sarcasm, he replied, view it, as a very slight, and even an excusable "You mean that I steal; do you not, madam? No. offence, something to be laughed at, rather than madam, it is better to ask for one, than to turn to be denounced; and all this from the indifference thief for an apple."

with which parents are apt to regard such transgressions. In point of criminality, where is the each county, for no other purpose than to collecdifference, between stealing fruit, or the fence seeds, buds, scions and plants, for distribution which encloses it .- an apple or a plough .- cherries or silver spoons, -melons, or any other article belonging to the proprietor? If the law has not made it theft, it is an offence punishable by a heavy fine. Morality is as much outraged, by taking a peach, as the spade at the door; and to treat such acts, in children, as unworthy of re- sides the benefits which would be derived from proof, is a dereliction of duty, which neither vir- an abundance of excellent fruit, vegetable gar tue or religion can tolerate; for the doing wrong in the slightest manner, is most often the commencement of a career of depravity, which brings disgrace and ruin upon the deluded or heedless offender.

A man's ground should be considered as sacred as his house; and every article on his estate, as secure against robbery, as if it were protected by locks and bars. The very fact that most of the property of the farmer is exposed, and without any makes it still more imperious, that such an exalted sense of honor and honesty should be inculcated, as to give not only security to the products of rural industry, but a confidence beyond the sanctity of the laws. Of what value are morals. which are limited by the statute book, and consist in doing whatever does not subject the individual to the penalties of the criminal code? But placing this subject in the most favorable light, for those who have been in the habit, of either deeming it of such little moment as not to merit grave consideration, or as a foible incident to youth, and not very objectionable at any age, still they are bound to change their conduct ;- this, politeness and common decency of manners require. If they believe there is no great harm in taking. there is much of rudeness in not having the civility to first ask permission. If what is desired, is of small value, it will most commonly be cheerfully granted, and the donor is happy to have it in his power, to do an act of kindness, and the receiver. if not grateful, he at least has the satisfaction of reflecting that he has acted like an honest man, and a christian, and that he has observed the courtesies of life. Should, however, the owner refuse the boon, there is still consolation; either it was of greater value than had been presumed, and thus an injury has been prevented; or he was not of neither greater capacity or means, who exhibit of a generous disposition; and then comes the vigorous trees and beautiful fruit. Why, then, ejaculation,-thank God there are but few such

On the continent of Europe there are but few fences in the country; the grounds are unprotected even on the highways, and although burdened by grape vines and trees loaded with delicious fruit, no one thinks of taking the smallest quantity, with-Il being either in possession of the luxuries which out the approbation of the proprietor. Lady Morgan observes, in her travels, 'that property of this description is held sacred, in proportion, as it lies through a wilderness of fruit trees, I asked a boy But as to this too common vice, are we not all, who was lying reading under one of these, whether

If horticultural societies were established in much could be effected in a few years toward covering our naked fields with fruit trees, I very small fund would be sufficient for this purpose, and when the members had obtained the best varieties, how rapidly would they be dissem inated among the inhabitants of every town. Be dens would naturally claim more attention, and : taste for flowers and ornamental trees and shrub: would seen be induced, and at last universall

With the picturesque topographical feature which Massachusetts presents, nothing is want ing to render its scenery as interesting, and in villages as beautiful, as those of any other coun try. In England scarcely a cottage exists, that i not surrounded by fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers while the neat esculent compartment,-often containing less than a rood of land, supplies mucl of the food for the industrious inmates of the modest dwelling. In Holland and Germany it i the general attention which all ranks in society bestow upon the grounds about their habitations which gives such a pleasing aspect to those coun-

Why then should not such examples be emu lated in the United States, where the industrions are so independent in their rights, and domestic circumstances; where there are infinitely greate means, within the command of the cultivators o the soil; where each is the lord of the domain on which he resides, and garners up its undivided harvest, free and exempt from all exactions

Besides the pleasure, comfort and economica advantages, which are derivable from well man aged fruit and vegetable gardens, their sanative influence is of inestimable value, -not only a respects the fortunate families which directly participate in the various products they afford but the whole community. That fruit is no merely healthy, but is even an antidote and curfor many diseases, there is not the least doubt We have the opinion of the ablest physicians, ir support of this position; but as very erroneous impressions are still prevalent on this subject, it is believed, that the following extract will be reacwith interest; at least by all lovers of good

Accept assurances of my great respect, II. A. S. DEARBORN. Brinley Place, Dec. 20, 1830.

> EXTRACT NO. XXXII. From the Annales D'Horticulture.

The Utility of Fruit for the Preservation of Health

One of the best aliments, and the best appropriated to the different ages of life, is that which our fruits afford. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce a chyle admirably adapted to the functions of the human body. But in the use of fruits, care should be taken, that they are fully ripe and of a good quality. Those which a delicate palate does not relish, are not, in general, healthy; those which are green, or have not obtained perfect maturity, are very injurious, and often occasion diseases, especially when the stomach is feeble or when they are eaten for a long time. It has been remarked, that children and females have a particular taste for green fruit, and this taste has bestrength. The author of this article, has made by Tissot. he experiment. He passed a whole year, withiminished in the least, not withstanding the great xereise which he constantly took.

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There are fruits, which when perfectly ripe, can e eaten to excess, without inconvenience. Such s grapes, cherries, and currants; the other kinds ever occasion ill consequences, if they are eaten nly to satisfy the demands of nature. They are jurious, when large quantities are taken into the tomach, already filled with yiands, and other food, here are certain stonnachs with which fruits do ot equally well agree : but still they are not inprious in such cases if taken with moderation. hat kind of laxness which certain fruits prouce,-such as melens, peaches, apricots, &c, is revented, by taking a glass of wine after having iten them.

It is much to be regretted, that our country is so enerally devoid of fruit, when it can be so easily ised and at such a triffing expense. The small imber of fruit trees, which are to be seen around ir villages, are generally of very inferior kinds; id it seems that the people—are disposed, in orr to render them more unhealthy, to cut the uits before they are ripe. It is in conformity to order of things, so adverse to the public good, at on the one side the privation of fruit renders e regimen of the inhabitants unfavorable to alth, and on the other, the custom of eating d and imperfectly ripe fruit, occasions sickness. This state of things, so pernicious to the happiss of the country, must continue, as long as the norance of the people, in relation to the first ants of life, reigns throughout the departments. is the doty of the independent proprietors, to lighten the laborious cultivators of the soil, and encourage them to plant orchards of fruit trees, iere should not exist a cottage to which there is nexed any land, without having some good it trees about it. This kind of crop, which is easily obtained, would be a great nutritive rearee for the inhabitants, not only during sumer, but the whole of the year; for plums, apples d pears can be readily dried. This variety, beintroduced into the dietetic regimen, would stribute, not a little, to the health of the people. The numerous advantages, which the laboring sses may derive from the cultivation of good kinds fruits, are better understood in Germany, than in ance, although the natural advantages which r soil affords ere much superior. In traversing territories of Germany, there is to be seen ar each habitation, a vineyard or a garden of it trees. The villages are surrounded with em, and there are but few families, who do not ke use of fruits, during the summer, and preve a certain quantity for winter. The surplus sold in the cities. There are to be seen, upon Rhine and other rivers of Germany, boats en with dried apples, pears and plams. These its are objects of considerable commercial imtance. It is desirable that the departmental cticultural societies should offer premiums, to sourage the proprietors of small estates to plant it trees of the best kinds.

As this belief is sufficiently general, that fruits some too common among all classes, either from produce diseases, and especially the dysentery, we poverty or ignorance. Thoroughly ripe fruit, think it our duty to introduce the following pas-Paten with bread, is perhaps the most innocent of sage, in relation to this subject, which is to be Il aliments, and will even insure health, and found in the advice to the people upon their health,

· There is a pernicious prejudice, with which all but taking any other food, than fruit, bread and are too generally imbued,-it is, that fruits are water, without his power, or vigor, having been injurious in the dysentery, and that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false preindice.

Bad fruits, and those which have imperfectly ripened, in unfavorable seasons, may occasion cholics and sometimes diarrhoas,-oftener constipations and diseases of the nerves and skin, but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits, of all kinds, and especially those of summer, are the true preser, atives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are the true dissolvents, and occasion a diarrhora; but even this diarrhoea is a protection against the dysentery. It has not been observed, that this disease is more common during those seasons when fruits are very abundant. It is also believed that it is more rare and less severe than heretofore, and this can surely be attributed, if it is true, but to the more numerous plantations of fruit trees, which has rendered fruit very com-

· Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have caten less animal food and more fruit, and I have never had the slightest attack. Several physicians have adopted the name regimen,

'I have seen eleven patients in the same house ; nine were obedient to the directions given and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother and a child which she was most partial to, died. She prescribed to the child burnt wine, oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit; it died. She followed the same course and met the like

'This disease was destroying a Swiss regiment, which was stationed in a garrison in the southern part of France. The captain purchased the grapes of several acres of vines. The sick soldiers were either earried to the vineyard, or were supplied with grapes from it, if they were too feeble to be removed. They are nothing else; not another died, -or were any more attacked with the complaint, after they commenced eating

'A minister was attacked with the dysentery, and the medicines which were administered gave no relief; he saw by accident, some red currants, and had a great desire to eat them; he ate three pounds, between seven o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening; he was better during the day, and entirely cured the next.'

I could accumulate a great number of like facts, but the above are sufficient to convince the most incredulous. Far from prohibiting the use larger size and later at maturity. of fruits, when the dysentery prevails, too many of them cannot be eaten. The discretions of the police instead of interdicting them should cause the markets to be abundantly supplied with them. This is a truth, which intelligent persons no longer doubt. Experience has demonstrated it, and it is founded in reason, since fruits remove all the causes of dysentery.

Slavery.-The Georgia Senate, by a vote of 38 to 30, have refused to repeal a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State.

From Prince's Pounological Manual, now in press.

Pound. Pr. car. Coxe. Fes. New AM. GARD. Cordelier, or large Cordelier, of English authors.

Next to the White Doyenné pear, the present variety is the most common in this vicinity, it being of so great a size and subserving such useful purposes, that all desire to possess it. It is the largest of all the older class of pears, and there are but three or four of those more recently introduced that can compare with it in this respect. It often weighs from twentyfive to thirty onnees, and one exhibited in New Jersey about four years since, weighing forty and a half ounces. It is of uniform shape, full and round at the head, and diminishing gradually to the stalk, which is large and long; the skin is of a greenish bue, with a brownish russet cheek next the sun; the flesh is solid, and when cooked, acquires a red color. This fruit is not suitable for the table, but is esteemed for baking and preserving. It will keep till late in the spring and may be used from time to time as required for the above purposes. It is preferable to allow the the pears to hang on the trees until late, when after gathering they should be packed away in chaff, or wrapped in paper, which by excluding the atmosphere, keeps them from drying and preserves their freshness, consequently rendering them more juicy and tender, and when so treated they become towards spring of a yellow color, and the russet cheek acquires a fine tinge of red.

The tree grows exceedingly strong even from its first advance, and its progress is very rapid, perhaps none more so, forming one of the largest of its class, and being also exceedingly hardy, and subject to no maladies or defects. Large quantities of the fruit are put up in this vicinity in barrels for the markets of New York and for exportation.

> SWAN'S EGG. PR. CAT. FOR. COXE. Poire d'Auch, of some gardens.

This fruit is of medium size, and the form eliptical; the skin is green, slightly tinged with brown or russet; the flesh quite melting, and abounding with juice of an agreeable musky flavor. Its period of maturity is November, and it may with atten tion be preserved for some time.

Miller does not descibe this pear, and Forsyth after quoting the Poire d'auf, or Egg pear of Duhamel, copies about half of the description of that variety, and adds thereto some further remarks of little import, and varies the time of ripening. In truth, however, these fruits would appear to be very distinct and Duhamel states the time of ripening of the Egg pear to be the end of August or beginning of September.

ANGLETERRE DE NOISETTE, PR. CAT. A Grosse Ingleterre de Noisette. Bon Jard.

This is a recent seminal production, said to have been raised by the person whose name is attached to it, and to be a variety of the Angleterre of a

BEAUTY OF BRUSSELS, PR. CAT. Belle de Bruxelles. Dah. Calvel. Dic. d'Agric. Belle d'aout. Bon Jard. ?

This fruit has the form of a Beurre; the skin which is previously green, becomes yellowish at the period of maturity, which is doring the month of October; the flesh is white, delicate, and of agreeable flavor, and the tree is of thrifty growth. The Dict. d'Agriculture gives a very similar description, but the Bon Jardinier describes it as a superb fruit of good quality, and ripening in August.

NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1830.

VALUABLE COMMUNICATIONS.—We should be very insensible or ungrateful not to acknowledge with gratitude the numerous favors, for which we are indebted, and by which the public is benefited, emanating from the pen of our enlightened and patriotic correspondent, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. We are happy to perceive that his efforts to irradiate the path of the American cultivator with the lights of European science, as well as those which can be elicited from eisatlantic sources, are well appreciated; as his articles are widely diffused by the courtesy and discernment of our editorial brethren. Our warmest thanks are also due for the constantly increasing number of intelligent correspondents.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Farmers of Rutland, and the neighboring towns, at Capt. Wm. Butman's, on the 27th ult. for the purpose of consulting on the adoption of measures to promote the agricultural interest in this vicinity,

The Hon, Mosks Strong was appointed Chairman, and WM, FAY, Secretary,

After some discussion in which it was argued and urged, with much earnestness and zeal, that something ought to be done to promote the Agricultural Interest in this vicinity,-It was unani-

Resolved, that the Farmers of Rutland and the neighboring towns, form themselves into a society denominated an Agricultural Society.

On motion, Messrs Heman Spafford, Robert Pierpont and Wm. Green, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution for said Society, and report at the next meeting.

Voted, that the meeting adjourn to meet at the Court House in Rutland, on the first Tuesday in January next, at one o'clock, P. M.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published, and therein to solicit the attendance of the Farmers of Rutland and the neighboring towns,

WM. FAY, Sec'y.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Farms, consisting of Josian Adams, Ben-JAMIN F. VARNUM, REUBEN BROWN, JR., and Moses Whitney, Esq's respectfully Report.

That Premiums have been claimed only for Apple Orchards and Farms-The Competitors for the premiums on Orchards are: - Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica; Mr Horace Tuttle, and Robert Chaffin, of Acton; Mr George M. Barrett, of Concord; and Mr Nathaniel S. Bennet, of Framingham.

CAPT, RICHARDSON'S ORCHARD

Has 132 trees which were set in the spring of 1825. They were then very small and not thrifty; being placed however in a good soil which has been cultivated, and manured, most of them have is left of four rods, and, in some instances, this recovered and some of them are of good size and space is left also cross wise making the trees stand thrifty. They do not however appear to have in squares of four trees each. There is some variebeen trimmed at all; the trunks of many of them ty in the manner, but the effect and object, in each into the middle of the tree, and present an ap- productive for other purposes. In order to suffer by Mr Cody. - Brooklyn Adv.

pearance which to the horticulturist, need not be described; and all for the want of a little trimming in season.

MR TUTTLE'S ORCHARD

Was set partly in 1824 and partly in 1825, on strong loamy land. There are about 80 trees, The land has been cultivated till the last year and kept in good heart. The trees look healthy and some of them quite large for their age. Some attention has been paid to trimming, but more of it would have added greatly to the beauty and value of the orchard.

MR CHAFFIN'S ORCHARD

Is partly in Acton and partly in Littleton, consists of 114 trees set in 1826, on land of rather more than ordinary quality. It had been cultivated and laid down in 1825, and has been mowed ever since. Had it been ploughed and cultivated two or three years, the trees would have been much benefited, as the roots would have extended themselves to a greater distance. They have however a healthy appearance, though they are not large. They were well set in holes of three or four feet diameter, which were fitted with a rich soil, and the roots within those limits have been cultivated with great care. If Mr Chaffin will plough his land the next season, and manure and cultivate it two years in every four, and will also take off many more of the limbs, which should have been removed when small, he will in a few years see a very beautiful orchard. The limbs should not be suffered to cross each other, nor to tend either toward the ground or into the middle of the tree, and the sooner such branches are cut the better. To Mr NATH'L S. BENNETT, of Framingham, the A small twig, growing in a right direction, should be left to the exclusion of any other however thrifty. Mr C. seemed willing to be instructed and did not pretend to any of that sapience which the inexperienced are so ant to assume. The Committee are confident he will not feel injured by these suggestions, which are made for the benefit of Committee have been governed rather by the spi others who may be exposed to the same errors,

MR BARRETT'S ORCHARD

Is large, containing above 200 trees, exclusive of the 50 at the west part of it, which received the Society's third premium in 1826. The orchard is situated on the southern declivity of a hill of good soil and in a healthy state of cultivation. There is a considerable variety of well selected fruit, the trees being many of them in a bearing state. They were mostly raised by himself in the nursery. They were set out in the spring of 1822, and appear to have been well attended to, many of them being quite large and thrify. Many of them have been well trimmed but some of them have suffered in this particular.

MR BENNETT'S ORCHARO

Is very large and occupies six different lots, which are separated only by stone walls and the road. The trees are about 540 in number, and were set out some in every year from 1825, to 1830. The trees are set a little less than two rods apart excepting that, between every two rows, a space

eattle to graze without injury to the trees, they ar engrafted about six feet from the ground, and the limbs generally take a direction upwards more tha usual. As the trees however are not yet out c reach, they are preserved by putting bows on the neck of the animals and also on one of the for legs and connecting the bows with a small iron roc Mr Bennett has a nursery of his own, from which he took the stocks-assisted personally in setting them in the orchard, and engrafted them himsel in the year 1829, excepting those set out in tha year and the present being about one hundred which had been engrafted in the nursery. Mr Bennett' object was to preserve any new varieties of fruit as he might choose, and engraft the rest; but bein, disappointed in all the specimens of the first fruits he gave up the object and engrafted the whole The tops of the trees are of course small, but the are generally thrifty and in a year or two will be come proportioned to the bodies. It will be neces sary however to cultivate the soil at least for a fev feet around the trees, and to add a little manure in order to make the trees continue thrifty,

Trimming has been purposely omitted this year as the stocks were large and long, and required al the top that could be obtained. It will be in sea son next year, when Mr B, proposes to attend b it. The soil is good-consisting of a hill of strong loam, some parts mixed with gravel, inclining to the southeast; and also a piece of low land o strong loam. The whole is at present laid down to grass except one piece which is planted with

Your Committee recommend that Premiums b awarded as follows:

1st Premium on Orchards, \$15,01 To Mr George M. BARRETT, of Concord, the 2d Premium of \$12.00 To Mr Horace Tuttle, of Acton, the 3d Pre

mium of

In awarding the premiums on Orchards, you rit than the letter of the offers made by the Trus tees. They have considered the expression, best thrifly state,' to mean the best state-taking thriftiness into view among all the other circum JOSIAH ADAMS,

For the Committee.

LARGE HOGS.

But a few weeks since we published an account of large Hogs. By way of appendix we now ade that a dead hog 20 months old was carried through Warren last week which weighed no less than 712 pounds, and was bought by Mr Benjamin Hall of Bristol. The animal was bred in Swanzey, by Mr Richard Leisure, and may fairly excite the emulation of all growers of pork, in the flourishing county of which Swanzey is a part.

Large Heifer .- Moses Smith, of Flatbush Hill, is now fatting a three years' old Heifer, which is supposed to be the largest ever fatted in this county. She weighs 1829 pounds.—Brooklyn Adv.

Horticulture .- Thomas Cody, gardener of Commodore Chauncey, at the Navy Yard, in this village, has left at this office a Savoy Cabbage weighing nine pounds and a half, without the stalk and under leaves. It is considered large for that pecuare much too short; the branches are crowded case is to let in the sun's rays so as to make the land liar kind, which was produced from foreign seed,

COARSE GRAIN.

MESSRS EDITORS-It has been a question with armers what they should do with their coarse grain, when the Temperance Reformation shall keep more stock and feed them with it. I have nade the trial and find it more profitable than to ell my coarse grain to distillers. Make the trial with a dozen or twenty pigs. Value them at their narket price when young; then keep an account f the coarse grain you give them, at the market rice. You will find on selling the pork a handome profit for your trouble .- Gen, of Temp.

Ship Timber - Several lots of ship timber have een sent down the Canal, from this place the resent season, which, we learn has turned to good count. There is no doubt that all such sticks will answer, are worth much more for that than r any other purpose to which they can be put reabouts. And it should be borne in mind that great portion of the timber which is most valable for that purpose, is of little worth for any her, even for fuel, as it costs as much to work it as it is worth after it is done. Those who are out to cut timber should take this into considerion, and save all such sticks as will answer the rpose, in doing which they will doubtless find eir account in the course of the next season. We derstand that some of that which has been sent wn the present season, was carted from twelve fifteen miles, and paid well for the transportan .- Mass. Spy.

The durability of posts used in making fences matter of great importance to our farmers, and cing is continued. We are informed that the tkers at Union Village, have been in the habit making oak posts as durable as locust, by a y simple and easy process .- This is merely to e a hole in that part of the post which will be tat the surface of the earth, with such a slope as I carry it just below the surface, and fill it h salt. This, it is said, will preserve the timfrom decaying for a long time; and from the invledge we have of the influence of salt in serving ship timber when treated in a someat similar manner, we have no doubt of its ng an excellent method.

nprisonment for Debt .- A meeting was held in ladelphia, on Wednesday last, to take measures ameliorating the laws on this subject.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

FROM THE CHINESE.

were spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull; ere jails are empty, and where barns are full; ere church paths are with frequent feet out-worn; · court-yards weedy, silent, and forlorn ; re doctors foot it, and where farmers ride : ere age abounds, and youth is multiplied; ere these signs are, they clearly indicate

ippy people, and well-governed state.

CORRESPONDENTS .- We have deterred this week ral communications; among which are an interesting ssion between Mrs Griffith of New Jersey, Dr CHER of Plymouth, and Dr Smith of this city, on heory of the existence of the Queen Bee; in which drawings will be introduced illustrative of an imed Apiary, and some improvements in Hives- Sugweek-with several other communications.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and use tul animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. T which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pume 10y, Esq. of Brighton, Mass And an appendix, contain have stopped the distilleries.-Let me tell them ing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annal of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rule of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 1 and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultu ral, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advan tage to eall.

Notice.

Messrs WINSHIPS have a bundle of Shrubs, lef sometime since at Doolittle's City Tavern, by a Provi dence Wagon; as they were in a perishable state, it was considered expedient to remove them to Brighton, in or der to save them. The owner may have them by application to the New England Farmer Office. 3t Dec. 31.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Curran Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31,

Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing near Philadelphia.

This old and celebrated establishment is 4 miles from the centre square, three miles from Market-street bridge and a half mile below Gray's ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It is the oldest botanical garden in the United States, having been begun in 1720 by the elder t matter of great importance to our farmers, and John Bartran, who was the American botanist to the continue so as long as the present system of king, until the Revolution, and it has since been cultivated by his children and grand children.

The garden originally contained about eight acres, chiefly planted with native trees, shrubs, &c, and became the seminary from whence American vegetables were distributed to Europe, and other regions of the civilized world.

The present proprietor has added an extensive collection of green house plants, a thriving young vineyard, and several acres of nursery, well stocked with a genera assortment of the finest fruit trees, grape vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c, which are sold at reasonable prices, and are sent to all parts of the United States.

American indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, or their seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, are supplied in assortnents from \$5 to \$500, or more.

Orders for trees, plants, or seeds, from this garden, left with Messrs G. Thorburn & Son, seedsmen, New York; George M. Coates, No. 49 Market-street, Philadelphia; J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston; or addressed, per mail, (post paid) to the proprietor, at the garden, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be carefully packed, so as to bear the transportation in safety.

Strangers are invited to view the gardens at any time, (Sundays excepted) where any information will be cheerfully imparted.

Printed catalogues of the collection delivered gratis. Dec. 24. ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, also Broad, Small and Long leaf Jasmines, Heaths, &c. all large plants, and at moderate prices-orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

A fine Mallese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta-he is a young, vigorous, fine animal. Price 500 dollars-can be seen by applying to Mr Russell at the Farmer office.

Wanted,

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to ons on the Culture of Silk, by W.' will also appear complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THICLIS OF COC. I	, c ,	1 110	,,,,,,		•
			FRO	١.	го
APPLES, new,		barrel.	1.3		1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,		1011.	116 0	0.11	8 00
Pearl, first sort.		11	127 5	0.13	2 00
BEANS, white,		bashel.	9		1 (0
BEEF, mess,	•	barrel.			8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	-	44	7 2		7 50
Cargo, No. 2,		"	6 2		6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.		ĭ	15
CtiEESL, new milk,		44		6	- 8
Skimmed milk,	-	- 11		3	4.
FLAXSEED.	-		11		1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street	-	barrel.	5 5		5 75
Genesee,	, -	44	5 3		5 62
Alexandria,	-	4.6	5 2		5 37
Baltimore, wharf.	-		5 1		5 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.	6		68
Corn, Southern Yellow,		ousites.	6		65
Rye.	-	- 11	7		80
Barley,	-	- "	6		69
Oals,	-	"		6	38
HAY,	•	cwt.	ti		
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	•	cwt.	9 0		70 0 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	ewt.	14 0		5 00
LIME,	•	eask.			
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	•			0	3 00
	:	ton.	$\frac{2}{16} \frac{7}{0}$	5	
PORK, clear, Navy mess.		barrel.	10 ()	0; 1	
	-		13 0	וַ יע	4 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-		12.5		3 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	•	boshel.	17		
Red Top (northern)	-	1	- 6	2	75
Lucerne,	-	pound.	3		38
Red Clover, (northern)	•	"	- 1		11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		11	6		6 5
Merino, foll blood, unwashe		**		5	42
Merino, mixed with Saxony		44		5	75
Merino, three foorths wash	а,			6	58
Merino, half blood,	-	"		0	53
Merino, quarter,	-	- "		8	42
Native, washed,	-	44		2	53
Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	•	- "	5	2	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort		"	4	2	44
Pulled, " spinning, first	sort		4		50
	_ `			i	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,		.bound.r	71	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	* **	6	7
whole hogs,	-	1 1	54	6 <u>1</u>
VEAL,	-	"	6	. ŝ
MUTTON,	-	1 "	4	8
POULTRÝ,	-	1 "	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	1 "	12	9 15
Lump, hest,	-	"	18	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	- 1	81
Indian, retail,	-	"		84
FOTATOES,		1 "	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Dec. 27. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 537 Cattle, 2007 Sheep, and 424 Swine.

Prices .- We report the same as last week, although prices were hardly supported, probably in consequence of the bad weather.

Beef Cattle-from 3,25 to 4,50. We noticed a dozen beautiful Cattle, (fed by Mr Sweetser, of Athol) some of which would quite equal in weight and quality, the Premium Oxen-sale not effected.

Barrelling Cattle-Mess. 3,50, No. 1, 3,00.

Sheep-we noticed sales at 1,50, 1,75, 1,83, and 2,25. Swine-sales dull; we noticed one lot taken at 4/2c and one at 41c; a few only were retailed at 5c for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

Prices in New York, December 25.

FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	- 5	12 a	-5	25
	Western,	5	31 a	5	50
	Philadelphia,	5	25 a	5	37
	Baltimore, City,	5	12 a	5	25
	Do, Howard street,	5	37 a	5	44
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	1	05 a	1	07
	Western,	1	12 a		
	Virginia,	1	a	1	06
	Rye, Northern,		68 a		70
	Oats, Northern,		35 a		26
	Corn, Southern,		51 a		53
	Do. Yellow, Northern,		56 a		62
	Barley, new,		75 a		78
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.		35 a		40
	Merino do. do.		40 a		60
	Spinning, pulled		a		
	Lambs do. 1st quality		48 a		52
	Zianibo doi zer quent				

2d

35 a

MISCELLANY.

FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—FOR 1831. THE ACCEPTED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

I THANK you for that downeast look,

And for that blushing cheek:

I would not have you raise your eyes,

I would not have you speak: Though mute. I deem you eloquent,

l ask no other sign,

While thus your little hand remains Confidingly in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me The tell-tale tears that steal Unbidden forth, and half betray

The anxious fears you feel; From friends long-tried and dearly loved The plighted bride must part :

Then freely weep-I could not love A cold, unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home, Where in the summer time,

Your hand has taught the clematis, Around the porch to elimb:

You casement with the wild rose screen, Yon little garden too,

How many foud remembrances Endear them all to you

You sigh to leave your mother's roof, Though on my suit she smiled,

And, spurning ev'ry selfish thought, Gave up her darling child:

Sigh not for her, she now may claim Kind deeds from more than one; She'll gaze upon her daughter's smiles

Supported by her son!

I thank you for that look-it speaks Reliance on my truth;

And never shall unkindness wound

Your unsuspecting youth : If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts

Oppress your husband's mind, Oh! never fear to cling to me,-I could not be unkind.

Come, look upon this golden ring-You have no cause to shrink, Though oft 't is galling as the slave's

Indissoluble link! And look upon yon church, the place Of blessing and of prayer;

Before the altar hear my vows-Who could dissemble there!

Come to my home; your bird shall have As tranquil a retreat:

Your dog shall find a resting place, And slumber at your feet:

And while you turn your spinning wheel, Oh! let me hear you sing,

Or I shall think you cease to love Your little golden ring.

From Lady Morgan's late Work on France.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

To the perseverance and enterprise of Monsieur Ternaux the French are indebted for the immense improvement they have made in the manufacture of shawle, to which his attention was drawn by the

growing rage of the Parisians for the products of to improve the breed of sheep, and obtain the finthe Indian leom. At the period when the Egyptian expedition had brought this article into vogue, the species of animal which produces the raw material was absolutely unknown in France; and the first this product, and the animal from which it is obtain effort of Monsieur Ternaux was directed to smuggling from a town, some hundred werstes beyond Moscow, a specimen of the wool. This was executed by one of his riders, who brought the precious bale, to the amount only of sixty pounds, concealed in a courier's cushion. The first attempts at imitation were made with this scanty supply; and it was not till after the peace of Tilsit, that he was enabled to obtain a second quantity.

A perfect fac-simile of the shawl itself was then soon effected; but the borders afforded a permanent obstacle, in the high price of French labor; this article being entirely manufactured by needle-work .-Monsieur Ternaux's next attempt was, therefore, to work the border by the process used in Lyons for the figured silks. The excessive price was, however, still an obstacle to their sale; and an inferior article, made partly of silk, by another house, obtained possession of the market. Unsubdued by this impediment, Monsieur Ternaux still persevered; and ultimately succeeded in producing shawls, which, both for the tissue itself, and the beauty of the borders, were not inferior to those of India.

The next object with the manufacturer was to obtain a sufficient supply of the wool; and Monsieur of Monsieur Ternaux, dispersed through differe Ternaux having remarked that the Russians, from parts of France, commerce is indebted for a vast v whom he had purchased it, knew the article by the name of Persian wool, he directed his researches in that quarter; and learned that Thomas Koulikan, in his Asiatic expeditions, had brought three hundred of the goats which produce it from Thibet; and that these animals have multiplied greatly in Bukharia, and as far as the province of Kerman. thus determined that these animals throve in fortytwo degrees of latitude, and in a climate, from its elevation, much colder than France, and that they also resisted the heat of Kerman, which is in the thirtieth degree of latitude, he resolved to attempt their naturalization in his own country.

To ascertain the identity of the animals, and that their products in Thibet were precisely the same as those in Persia, personal inspection was necessar For this purpose, Captain Baudin, who sailed for Calcutta in 1811, was charged to obtain the true Thibet wool. An examination of this product cleared up all doubt; but the greater work remained of obtaining the animals themselves. To this enterprise many difficulties presented themselves, in the distance, the dangers of the journey, and the jealousies of foreign governments. To succeed, required the services of a man of great courage and ingenuity, acquainted with the Oriental languages, and accustomed to perilous and long journeys. It required also the direct intervention of the French ministry, to dispose the Russian government in its Fortunately, the Duc de Richelieu, whose relations with that country gave him immense facilities, took up the matter with warmth; and a Mons. Amadee Jaubert (who was sent express,) after having been compelled to abandon two hundred goats in the steppes of the Oural, and having encountered the greatest difficulties, from the sickness of the animals, from wolves, from the barbarous hordes inhabiting the country through which he passed, and from hunger and thirst, succeeded in embarking from the Crimea five hundred and sixtyeight animals, two hundred and forty of the pure breed, and three hundred of a mixed race; six Bukharian sheep, eight kids, seven young mothers, and seven males.

By the success of this well-combined and fortunate enterprise, a single manufacturer has bestowed on his country a new and profitable object of agricultural industry, and has enriched its manufactures which a product, which will be a source of labor and profit as long as wealth and taste shall remain in Europe.

But perhaps a greater benefit still was conferred on France, by the efforts made by Mons. Ternaux,

Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller. with a product, which will be a source of labor and

qualities of wool, from indigenous sources. Havin made his first attempts at imitating the Indian shaw with merino wool, his attention was early fixed of ed. The improvement of the breed of sheep he been a favorite object with the minister Colbert; at when a certain Mons. Cudot, a cloth manufacture was nearly sinking under the expenses of his a tempts to make fine cloths in opposition to the Le den looms, he succeeded in saving his protege, by trick, which perfectly answered his intention. his persuasion, Louis the Fourteenth was induced wear a coat of this manufacture; and, when on parti de chasse, to praise very much its texture at colors: the result was, that his courtiers (and the courtiers in turn) all made a point of procuring similar dress. The cloth sold rapidly, and at a high price; the manufactory at Sedan was saved, and b came the parent of that of Rheims, which, for long time, remained famous for this stuff, which w afterwards known by the name of silerie.

To the improvement of the French breed sheep, Monsieur Ternaux has contributed, by t importation of various approved races, from Spai from England, and from Egypt; and he has publis ed several pamphlets to diffuse a knowledge of t points to be attended to in the conduct of this it portant branch of agriculture. To the manufactur riety of new products; more especially for th beautiful, light texture, now so perfectly imitated England, which is known by the name of merin-He also, I believe, it was, that invented the proce for stamping patterns in relief, on cloth ;-for t covers of tables, and other ornamental purposes.

As the popular representative of Paris in t Chamber of Deputies, this gentleman's name is w known to English politicians. He is said to posse unmense wealth; and, if industry, ingenuity, an e lightened and comprehensive mind, and a patri ism that sees the prosperity of his country in t comfort and happiness of its people, and purst that object with incorruptible honesty and unweari perseverance, be just titles to eminence-

'Well has he won it-may he wear it long.'

The night before Pius the seventh died, he sent Col. M --, who had been extremely kind to him wh he was a prisoner at Valence, and presented him w a superb silver-gilt cup, rescued from the papal tre ury, which he begged him to accept as a mark of gratitude and esteem. Col. M --- , felt some co scientious scruples about taking so magnificen present. 'Perhaps your Holiness is not aware,' s he, that you are making this valuable, and alm consecrated present to a heretic. I am of the chur of Geneva.' What has that to do with it? said t Pope, with a flash of animation. Then, closing 1 heavy eyes, he added, in an exhausted tone, but w great solemnity, 'Are we not all children of t same Father?'—Lady Morgan's France.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1831.

NATURAL HISTORY

THE HONEY BEE.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.-

leficient in our knowledge, in many points of heir true character and peculiar system of econmy, nor can our inquiries be fully satisfied, till we and and matter, or intelligence and unerring ininct. Having devoted a portion of my latter coretical and practical knowledge.

Presuming that the following correspondence ill prove interesting, or at least amusing to many your readers, I present it for insertion in your ry valuable vehicle of intelligence, and subscribe vself very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

JAMES THACHER.

y of a letter from Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. to Doct. hacher, dated,

Quarantine Ground, Port of Boston, Aur. 3d, 1830. DEAR SIR-By the promptitude of our friend, BERT TREAT PAINE, Esq. who is destined to be American Astronomer, your note of the 28th

y, came to hand y esterday. I am wondering v he could abstract himself long enough from society of the stars, to interest you with a his-

By the nature of your inquiries, I am fearful suppose me much better acquainted with the aral history of the bee, than I really am, and e philosophical in my investigations, than in the

iel, I may deserve credit for. laced, as I am, on a small island, Quarantine, uded by the nature of hospital duties, from all reciable society, I have actually been obliged to rational enjoyment and happiness, in the emplation of the structure and habits of every et and creeping thing that happens to make ppearance; the moment my interest was excitfound that it would never do to depend on precarious supplies. Believing there was h more to be known of the bee than has been overed, and, withal, hoping for a supply of cts, I purchased a hive, in Dorchester, in the g of 1827, at the price of eight dollars. The was a pine box, about nine inches deep and een or fifteen inches square. Through the top is box, was an aperture, perhaps two inchdiameter, over which a second box, precisely he first, only smaller by several inches, was d. The servant who went for them said the lower box, with its contents, weighed forty ds,-and, therefore, was pronounced by the , an excellent hive. In truth I suspect it was

vils of an exhausted treasury.

no one has, from remote antiquity, arrested the at-could not procure food enough, that a piece of old on several little blocks, half an inch-high, so that contion of naturalists and philosophical investigation was filled with honey, on both sides, and the bees can pass and repass freely, under the ors with deeper interest than the honey bee. It laid in the lower box, between their empty combs edge of the glass, in various directions, towards vill, nevertheless, be conceded that we are yet and the floor. The attention of the island keeper, the walls of the wooden, tight, iron-bound case, an learn to distinguish the precise line between of comb, to an inclined plane, by building a colding within a little building, in one corner of the ears to this recondite but pleasing subject, I have the way, was old and adhesive, in all the cells on is denominated the temple of industry, I have made und a gratifying resource in a correspondence the underside. A larger piece of old comb, charge such observations, from time to time, as are now ith intelligent apiarians, distinguished for both ed, with reference to their mechanical skill in rais- presented you. ing a great weight, to such a comparative height, were now beginning to appear in the garden, where towards nightfall, on a tuft of grass, nearly on the spot were the barrel stood. We roused them, repeatedly, vainly hoping they would go to the hive, but the effort was unavailing, as they would join the nucleus in a very few minutes. On viewing the hive, there appeared to be a respectable number within or without, that was extraordinary.

Several times, a heavy piece of comb, charged with honey, was laid over the hole, which communicated with the upper box, and as readily moved place.l entirely within their habitation.

On the 15th of June, I placed over the aper-Ill kirgdom, thinly inhabited, suffering from and thick. Indeed, it resembles a balloon, more of them, wandering over the cells, are suddenly Irhaps you may grow weary of this detailed his like the mouth of a phial, in which a cork is some | very sudden activity. I am induced to suppose of one bive; but in giving you the whole mat- times kept. Suspended from the centre, is an ash they want urging, and perhaps punishment, at

feited by a future repetition of the same story. within six inches of the hole, through which the Well, after being placed on the head of a barrel, bees pass from the old box. On this, are three in the course of two days, they commenced opera- cross bars, reaching laterally, within two inches tions by searching all the miserable little flowers of the glass walls. The globe is not set flat on DEAR SIR-Among the whole tribe of insects that had appeared. It was so apparent that they the top of the old hive: on the contrary, it stands who was in the habit of frequently looking at which encloses the glass. In the sides of the them, by raising the box, was soon excited by oh. latter, are doors, through which, at leisure, I can serving that the bees had raised the horizontal bit inspect the bees, at all their working points. Standumn of wax under one end of it, so that they were door-yard, which, from the circumstance of havenabled with ease, to get at the honey, which, by ing a dome, an arched door-way and a few pillars,

1. Of the Industry of the Bee. 'Many hands,' was now placed inside, and elevated on a col-says the proverb, 'make light work;' this is true in mmn, as in the first instance, before we were aware relation to a hive of bees. When my hive, in of their readiness to commence the undertaking, 1827, had about three thousand, -very little pro-Whether they took portions of their own empty gress was made; some old comb was repaired, but a comb, or pared the foreign bit, to construct the very little constructed. They were constantly enprop, we were not critical to determine. Flowers deavoring to rear the young-feeding them with all the honey they could procure. Having been the hive was conveyed one evening, to a tempora- presented with some Havana honey, of bad qualiry house, about thirty rods from their first locality, ty, they were fed with it plentifully. Such a seaon the island. By accident it was discovered, that, sonable supply enabled them to rear a supply of instead of returning to the hive, after the labors laborers. In the spring of 1828, although almost of the ensuing day, they were clustering together, destitute of honey, they commenced a small mound of comb, at the side of the hole, on the upper side, within the glass bell. The question at once arose, in my mind, whether there were a class of bees, that were architects exclusively, as it was certain, the season before, no building was done; but since the addition of new members to there ;-the guard were on their posts, at the en- the sovereignty, new comb was being constructed, trance ;-and on the whole, the usual order and though there was no necessity for it, as there were, discipline appeared uninterrupted. Where was the to all appearance, empty cells enough to store all queen at this crisis? Was she at the hive or on the honey that might be collected during the the grass: -or had a royal princess escaped from season. I marked those bees, on the head, with a confinement, and were a part of the subjects fol- brush, dipped in whitewash, as they were sticklowing her destiny? Fearing a total loss of those ing the little pellets of wax together, on the horon the grass, and soon too, as a heavy mist was ders of the new comb. By long and sometimes, falling, the island keeper took a large earthen ves- tiresome observation, I found those masons kept sel from the hospital, and waiting till they were on the foundation, day after day, and that they comparatively quiet, took them up by handfuls into | labored only a very small part of the time. It the pot, and poured them into their domicile. He would seem that they were sometimes waiting was stung in only one place, by pressing one be- for mortar; and at others, when it was deposited twixt his arm and sleeve. No extraordinary com- by carriers, close to where it was required, they motion resulted from carrying back the fugitives, were in no hurry to use it. Apparently examinnor was there any subsequent excitement or turmoil, ing the work, two bees would accidentally meet, and were they not interrupted by any order from a superior, would dress each other's limbs, wings, feelers, &c, precisely as cattle in a field will lick each other's head and ears. This is very comraised, that it might be searched, as when mon: I have seen them dress each other in this way, a whole hour; and I have also, seen them quit, instantly, as though commanded, and resume ture, a glass hive, shaped much like an inflated their work. The honey gatherers seem at times bladder, capable of holding nearly three pecks of to skulk about the hive, as though they were ungrain. It was blown of pure flint glass, very clear willing to go abroad ; sometimes, a numerous body than anything else. Near the top, is a ventilator, driven out, and the front of the hive presents a noce, there will be no danger of being sur- rod, three quarters of an inch square, reaching times, to complete their task .- How is it, that we

hive, dead occasionally? Are they put to death for refractory conduct?

2. Government .- Notwithstanding an extraordinary attention to the construction of the glass, which magnifies the bees considerably where it is most convex, I never have discovered the least clue to the mode of government. A peculiar noise like the singing of a cricket, is sometimes heard, towards the honey, as though they were about tasting it, they are oftener driven away, by an invisible something, before succeeding, than otherwise. There are watchmen everywhere, and this mirable, that it must interest the students of nature, were kept most perfectly clean; we judged the I infer from marking them :—finding them a long time near one spot, unengaged, and occasionally sipping the honey fearlessly, as they go their rounds. In the warm season, there has always been a sentry, but more commonly four, at the entrance of the laive. Their heads are inward, while their wings, in the most rapid motion, seem to imply that those inside know they are securely guarded, as long as the humming continues. When they have been forced though anxious to ascertain the difficulty. As the cold weather approaches, the guard disappears, as might be seen and their function understood. insects and other enemies, attracted by the odor of the honey, are no longer feared. I think the government generally, and certainly all special commands, are first made and propagated by the appropriate officers, by striking the horny tip of destroy, and on which they undoubtedly feed. the tail on the hive or comb-so that a tremor, differently modified, gives a general as well as instantaneous information, which every bee not only perfectly understands, but quietly obeys.

3. Contrivance .- A very large spider got within the glassbell, just as the mound had been commenced. The bees left their work to pursue the common enemy, but did not overtake him, as he sought for with avidity. From the dandelion plate, where the bees had been feeding. It w succeeded in climbing up the glass much better than they collect, at this place, the principal part of chased one side repeatedly, but not taking the hi they. Having made, en masse, a thousand attempts, but falling back before reaching the intruder, they turned their attention to raising a pillar by which they might reach him. In two days the column of small diameter, was six inches high, so that they could step to the bar before mentioned suspended from the centre. Mounting this in astonishing numbers, he was forced to take to the glass again. Being within two inches, though losing their foot-hold and falling to the bottom, charine matter, besides imparting a delightful hottles full may be so taken, their number see constantly, their progress was such as to alarm flavor to that with which it is mixed, the spider exceedingly. I watched the approaching conflict with intense interest; when lo! the spider eased himself down on a cord, of his own manufacturing, just as the bees were on the point of seizing him. Thus, securely suspended midway, betwixt the central pillar and the side of the glass on a single thread, perhaps a foot in length, I was obliged to leave him. On the following day, the spider still kept at the end of the rope, were she among her subjects. Were it not absoloaned me by my friend Mr Porter, Editor though the bees were trying by a variety of schemes lutely rude towards those learned entomologists the American Traveller.

as there was room enough to use their wings, unfolding the political condition of a bee hive, I To my regret, in the course of that day, the spider should say the queen was an imaginary despot.

Turning an arch of wax like an oven over an theory, lest it should be incorrect. enemy, and removing the offender, whenever dead, is resorted to occasionally,

I believe, that the bee swallows the honey, and begins to increase in size, excepting it be by the in deep in the centre of the hive, but there are no that it is disgorged into the pot, by some kind of creased temperature of the air, I will not pretent indications of particular attention, on the part of effort. Probably by being mixed with the pecu- to say. That the temperature varies, is well the bee. Is this made by the Queen? On the liar secretion of the organ, the quality, if not the known: in some of the coldest days in March and whole, I have concluded that it must be by a young quantity of the honey is changed. In fact, this April last, the mercury would rise to summe one, freeing itself from the cell and trying its wings, must be the case, as direct experiment shows, heat. It is soon known, when the maggot require That there is a peculiar discipline, is beyond all by feeding a hive on West India honey. A single material attention. About the last of June, such manner of doubt. Certain it is, that those that bee, might carry from the mouth to the interior broad sheets of comb, having a maggot, just dis gather honey, after they have deposited, are not two or three teaspoonfuls in a day. Three large cernible, at the bottom, were so conspicuous, the allowed to taste it .- On a rainy day, when all were coffee saucers have been repeatedly conveyed into 1 used to importune gentlemen to witness the proat home, I often observed them travelling over the the hive in six hours. This very day, (August 3) cess of feeding them. The bee extended its prepots, looking at one, feeling the depth of another, by way of ascertaining a point, a tumbler of honey boscis quite deep, till, as nearly as could be &c, but the moment they thrust their proboscis spread on a plate by only a small part of the whole ascertained, the brush, charged, probably with it swarm was taken in two hours.

gorging is effected is so simple, and with also ad- to be the evidence of its feeding. The cells, to Independent of muscular action, a complete collapse were fed about once in twentyfour hours. E of the sack, takes place-by a pressure, beginning the 25th of July, past, they were generally fu at the fundus, and gradually propagated towards grown, and by degrees, emerged from their bir the asophagus or swallow, this is accomplished place to mingle with the others, by a series of air bags, of irregular shapes, surrounding the reservoir. When the bee desires to deposit the honey, by elevating the wings, and commencing have never witnessed a general massacre: the a vermicular motion, that is, a to and fro working of the rings of the hody, the air enters the spirac- from the hives at a time, and stung till they d from their position, many make their appearance; ula, distends the air cells, and thus effectually forces have been noticed repeatedly. How do you ϵ and I have seen them run over the whole front, as the reservoir. I have procured a variety of those air bags on a scale of two feet, that their shape

> 5. Food .- My experience leads me to suppose that the bee can extract honey from almost any flowers with impunity. An abundance of stramonium grows on this island, which it would be a task to am not conscious that the quality of the honey injured in the least; all my attempts to feed them on buckwheat flowers have failed; perhaps the mercy. Are these young drones? I have fi salt spray injures the blossoms for their use. Catnip blossoms they delight in; current blossoms and the flower of a large kind of bean, called by the letter was brought, while examining the mouth gardener, English, coffee or Windsor bean, are the hive, a bee-moth lighted on the edge of the material for comb. From the cedar posts, a bee finally seized it by the head and fell with they seem to procure something, of material con-to the ground. It was stung repeatedly; I sequence. The sunflower probably yields a quan-when the bee left it, though alive, it appears tity of the yellow dust with which we see them badly injured. A little servant girl standing load their thighs. Being rather coarse, they do wondering, I suppose, how the conflict could not seek it, if other flowers abound.

> gives off in a warm summer, a good deal of sac- the bees are within door, is a capital trap. Thou

the Queen: perhaps I may have been deceived in injure the bee in any other way than by steal supposing her before me; and on the other hand his goods, or occasionally dropping an egg i she might have gone in state, without my know- honey cell. Uncommonly large worms are sor ledge. Notwithstanding all that writers say of times dragged out, dead,-which we have s the Queen, I am beginning to be sceptical; in fact posed to be the moth,-killed as soon as its t I am much disposed to question the existence of character is developed. such a ruler. My hive must have exhibited her I was much interested in your work on beet

see an apparently healthy bee dragged out of the to get at him. I wondered they did not fly at him, who have gained such distinction in the world, by was missing, and probably despatched in torture. I am unwilling at present to communicate my

- 7. The Young .- From a series of examinations, 1 am led to suppose that an egg is deposited in every 4. Disgorging Honey .- It is generally admitted cell of honey, throughout the hive; how or why is appropriate nourishment, touched its mouth, The contrivance by which the process of dis-slight motion, observable in the worm, was take
 - S. Drones .- I scarcely know what answer give to your question relative to the drenes. ernel executions, where two or three are fore plain the following account?-Just as the your ones had arrived to a size, that completely fill the cell, they were killed by hundreds. Perlu a gill, large, white and plump, with folded win were drawn out on the lighting board, in o night, last week. This morning, I discover about thirty more, and perhaps a pint may ha been dropped in the vicinity. Just as they h is attained a growth which required the unceasi care of their nurses, they have been slain with cied they were,
- 9. The Moth.-About two hours before vo terest me, killed the moth with a stone. Were I a farmer, I should certainly cultivate a empty long neck bottle, with a little honey at field of eatnip solely for the bees, fully believing it bottom, placed close to the hive, at night, wh undiminished. I am inclined to suspect the or 6. The Queen.-I am in doubt what to say of of the honey collects them, and that they can

Finally, you ask me whether I derive a profit from the culture of bees? The fact is, the idea of profit never occurred to me; my first and present object, is to study them, -My hive is now very large, and perfectly full,-having never swarmed-whenever they exhibit indications of it, I propose to insert another box, to give them other occasions, and the reminiscences of by-gone room. In this way, I hope to have a formidable hive. It has been thought that it now contains upwards of two hundred pounds, and so packed with beautiful flakes of pure, white comb, intersected by roads and paths, that every one, unacquainted with the peculiar, instinctive habits of the bee, views it as a great euriosity. The additional convenience now contemplated, is a glass floor, to enable me to look upward, with a light at the top; I hope for some insight into their out-of-sight economy.

Without reference to theories, or, indeed the facts of writers, I have given you the results of my personal observations, If I have been deceived, you will be able to make the corrections. It would give me great pleasure to add something to the stock of general knowledge, relative to the cultivation of bees, as a source of profit, but at present, my locality forbids an experiment,

Very respectfully and obediently, yours, JEROME V. C. SMITH.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

[Dr Thacher's Letter and Mrs Griffith's remarks in continuation, will appear next week.]

MR COOK'S ADDRESS. (Continued from page 187.)

The agricultual interests of New England have been greatly promoted by the skilful, judicious; ind generous exertions of the society long since instituted in Massachusetts for that purpose. To he ardor and zeal that has been unceasingly manfested by the distinguished men who have directed ts efforts, this section of our country is particuarly indebted for the advances that have been made n this department of national industry, and which nay not be inaptly termed a branch of the 'Amerian System,' They have given an impulse to the mergies and the hopes of our yeomanry. They have instilled into their minds a portion of their entiments, and have excited in them a spirit of mulation, and the advantages that have accrued, and still continue to follow their labors, are legible n every field, and are daily conspicuous in our narket-places.

The industry, and perseverance, and forecast of he people of New England, is the basis upon which heir prosperity and security must be sustained.

Possessed of fewer natural advantages of soil nd climate than are enjoyed in other sections of our ountry, we are happily exempted from many of the he evils to which they are necessarily subjected, y circumstances they cannot control. If we are enied the privilege of a milder atmosphere, and more temperate climate, if we must submit to the igors of our northern winter, and find no escape rom the chilling colds of a protracted spring, we an do so without murmuring or repining.

If Providence has been pleased to withhold rom us, what in its wisdom it has seen fit to coner on others, it has given us much, and withheld rom us much for which we should be grateful.

a subject which should interest our attention, as knowledge of it will tend to prevent much of

the extent of their application, but in the unseasonableness of the operation. Winter pruning is sometimes practised for the very cogent reason that it is a time of comparative leisure. Similar excuses have not been unfrequently resorted to, on days may remind some of us of certain mischievous acts performed, for the equally commendable reason, that we could find no more rational employment for our time. It is thought by those who have given much attention to the subject, that the most appropriate time for such operations is when the sap flows freely, or from the latter end of April to the middle of May. This is undoubtedly true in relation to the apple and pear tree, but in the opinion of some experienced, and distinguished cultivators, the peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, should not be pruned execpt in August or September. The latter should be subjected to this operation as sparingly as possible. Lopping off the leading shoots, or any other of the principal branches, should be avoided as much as practicable, and while they preserve their health and vigor, those parts should be suffered to remain entire, and only the smaller, superfluous branches removed.

The wounds caused by the removal of the greater or lesser branches should be immediately covered by a composition of adhesive and healing ingredients, which will prevent the air and moisture from penetrating, and as the juices are then in an active state, little or no injury may be apprehended. If this were practised more generally than it has been, we should not witness so much of premature decay that is seen so extensively in our orchards and gardens.

I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without urging upon you the necessity of avoiding as much as possible, the removal of large and vigorous branches from your trees at any season. To secure success in the cultivation of fruit trees, and to give them a tasteful and ornamental, as well as useful form, with a view to productiveness, and a simultaneous ripening of their fruits, pruning should be commenced the year after they are transplanted, and repeated every successive spring, by cutting out from the exterior all the small, and superfluous, and intersecting shoots, wherever they appear, leaving the interior of the tree in the form of a tunnel. By this method, the fruit, on all parts of the tree, will be equally accessible to the influence of the sun, and will consequently be more equally matured, and of similar qualities on all its sections. Trees, like children, should be taught correct habits while they are susceptible of good impressions, and as we are directed to train up the latter in the way they should go, that in maturer life they shall not depart from the precepts that are instilled into their minds in youth, so is it desirable in relation to the former, that we should cultivate the young plant with reference to the future tree, and prune and train it as we would of our fruit trees. The energies of the whole have it to grow.

But this is not all that is essential to give efficacy to our labors. There is an evil to which many kinds of trees and plants are subjected, that demands our particular attention, and even when The habits and peculiarities of trees and plants that has been patiently and zealously exercised, it has proved only partially successful. The numerous kinds of insects which not only produce incalhe confusion, and avert much of the disappoint | culable mischief to the health, and beauty, and sent, to which those are exposed who neglect it. productiveness of the tree, but deprive us of no The unskilful use of the saw and the pruning inconsiderable portion of its fruit, have hitherto

knife, is frequently detrimental to trees, not only in eluded the vigilance and the ingenuity of man, in his efforts to provide either a preventive or a remedy for the injury thus occasioned. The insidious mode of attack in which they are guided by an unerring instinct, would seem to require the exercise of almost super-human skill, to avert or repress their ravages.

> Cleanliness is indispensable to the health, and beauty, and usefulness of fruit trees. The mosscovered wall is venerated as an object of antiquity; but the moss-covered tree excites no such reverential emotions. Nor is our respect for the sentimental cultivator of caterpillars, elevated in the ratio of success he attains in the pursuit of his favorite art. It were well enough while it administers to his pleasures, and gratifies his taste, that he should enjoy the exclusive benefit of his labors, and far better if he would restrain those objects of his regard within the limits of his own domain. If the propagation of those ingenious architects is an interesting employment; if he is gratified by the exhibition of their industry, and is impressed with the belief that it would be an act of eruelty to demolish their dwellings, and devote the occupants to death; that they would thus

> > -' in corporal suffering Feel a pang as great as when a giant dies,'

he must be indulged in the exercise of those kindred feelings, and in the unenvied possession of his vitiated taste. But the criminal disregard of the duties he owes to his neighbors, in the indulgence of such propensities, whether they proceed from choice or indolence, deserves the most severe and unrestrained rebuke.

Exudations, or any other unusual appearance of unhealthiness or unthriftiness in trees often indicate the proximity of the enemy, although such effects are produced 'sometimes by unskilful pruning. An early and careful examination will lead to the detection of the assailant, and, if seasonably made, may preserve the tree. No effectual preventive against the injurious operations of the borer upon many of our fruit, and some of our forest trees has yet been devised.

The cankerworm and the eurculio are the most extensively fatal, as they are the most crafty of the insect race, and no certain means have yet been discovered to induce the belief that an effectual preventive will be found to stay their annual ravages. The time, and labor, and experiments that have been devoted to the attainment of this desirable object, or employed in the investigation of the subject, are deserving of more success than have resulted from those efforts. Much useful and satisfactory information as to their character and habits, has, however been elicited, but that most desirable end, the prevention of their devastating effects, has been but partially attained. 'It is a consummation devoutly to be wished,' that all who are interested would unite their efforts in the endeavor to arrest the further progress of his scourge agricultural world could not be concentrated in, and applied to a more important purpose connected with the cultivation of fruit. Should any individual be so fortunate as to make the discovery that shall prove an infallible antidote to the incursions of this withering and blighting infliction, he will have the proud and enviable satisfaction of contributing much to the prosperity of his country, and will richly deserve to be numbered among its benefactors.

To be continued,

COUNTIEL TIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGGESTIONS ON THE CILTURE OF SILK.

MR FESSENDEN-Should you consider the following suggestions worthy of public consideration, you may give them a place in the New England Farmer.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to every patriot, to witness the increased attention, to the various branches of Domestic industry.

Not only are greater and increased encouragement given to those branches already in exercise, but new, various and public sources of domestic industry are daily developing; among which the growing and manufacturing of silk, is not of the least importance. Since the power-loom and spinning jenny have deprived the female part of the community of an important branch of industry, it is desirable that some other should be substituted, congenial to the capabilities and habits of that fairer part of the community.

The growing and manufacture of SILK, is a branch of industry considered peculiarly adapted to the capacity and management of females.

The best means, then, to introduce this branch of industry and make it popular with the ladies, ought to be brought into exercise. Much has been said and written of late, in favor of the extensive culture and manufacture of silk; and although it has been demonstrated, that silk can be successfully cultivated in all parts of the United States, no one has attempted to point out the best method of introducing this important branch of domestic industry among the people. It is, in the first place, necessary that the best skill and methods of producing the raw material, should be imparted to every section of our country, in the best practicable manner; and in the next place that it should be made a desirable and popular employment for our females; and it never can be brought into favor with the fairer part of the community, till our ladies, who are best informed, will heartily engage in it, and by their example and encouragement, bring it into general favor.

How is this to be effected? Permit me, my dear sir, to suggest for the consideration of those who are better informed, and who take a deep interest in this subject, the propriety of attaching to each of the high or primary schools for young ladies, through the country, a garden or plat of ground for the growing of the mulberry. Also an establishment for producing and rearing the silk worm, and the manufacture of silk, where all the young ladies in those schools shall be taught as a recreation or healthful exercise, the economy of the silk worm-the best method of producing, feeding, and rearing the worm, so as to produce the raw material.

In this way our young ladies would soon learn to look on a worm, without fainting or disgustand being made familiar and acquainted with this branch of industry, would earry home with them, into all parts of our country, their skill and experience, which they would impart to their poorer neighbors. In this way, the cultivation and manufacture of silk would soon become a pleasing and popular, as well as a lucrative and ing the treatment of the worms and the want of the curer will next take off the sharp edge along healthful employment, for our females generally. The same culture and employment might also, other perplexities, we have done but very little at off the first rib next the shoulder, where he will be attached to the schools for lads.

duced, without risk, or the aid of much capital, per lb. throughout every section of our country; and nothing like a monopoly in the business could be will inform us through the medium of the New apprehended.

These suggestions are thrown out, in order to excite discussion and call the attention of the publie, more particularly, to so important a subject.

CASTOR OIL.

Mr Fessenden-If any of your correspondents will give the public a description through the New England Farmer, of the method of extracting the oil from the Castor Oil Bean, they will confer a favor on more than ONE SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex, Dec. 31.

The following article taken from the American Encyclopedia, will serve as an answer to our correspondent's inquiry:

ma Christi,) is a native both of the East and West from a place 50 miles to the northward, they were Indies, and has a stem from 5 to 15 or 16 feet in probably a week later in ripening than they would height and lauge bluish-green leaves, divided into have been at New York. It is not quite as sweet seven lobes, serrated and pointed, the foot-stalks a fruit as the green gage, but has a more sprightly long, and inserted into the disk. The flowers are flavor, and is the best of all the late plums. The produced in a terminating spike, and the seed tree produces abundantly, and is of vigorous and vessels are covered with spines, and contain three thrifty growth. It is a native fruit of the state of flattish oblong seeds .- It is to the seeds of this New York and the circumstance of its coming in plant that we are indebted for the drug called after all the other fine plums are past, renders it a castor oil.

It is now often prepared by pressing the seeds in the same way as is practised with oil of almonds. plum which centains above 200 trees, all of which The oil thus obtained is called cold expressed. But are of the natural growth, having been reared from the mode chiefly adopted in the West Indies is first to strip the seeds of the busks or pods, and then to bruise them in mortars. Afterwards they are tied in linen bags, and boiled in water, until the oil they contain rises to the surface. This is carefully skimmed off and strained, to free it from any accidental impurities, and bottled for use. The oil which is obtained by boiling is considered more mild than that procured by pressure, but it sooner becomes rancid. The mildest and finest Jamaica castor oil is very limpid, nearly colorless, and has scarcely more smell or taste than good olive oil. Many people, however, have so great an aversion to castor oil, even in its purest state, that pork: when the end of the cask is fixed in, the they do not take it without great reluctance. The uses of castor oil in medicine are well known. It is at present prepared in great quantites in various parts of the United States and of an excellent of experience, which therefore deserves to be more

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Mr Fessenden-I was very much gratified on perusing your last number of the New England Farmer, to understand that Jona. II. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, has commenced lecturing on the cultivation of the Mulberry tree and the rearing of Silk Worms. I hope the time is not far

might be thus extensively and successfully intro- able distance; and, if so, what is usually the price

If you, or any of your numerous correspondents England Farmer, that such is the case, we shall the next season turn our attention, in some measure, to that branch of indusry,

I have now growing on my farm in this town, sixty trees, ten years old from the seed, mostly very thrifty, and many hundreds that are not yet old enough to strip of their foliage.

Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY WRIGHT.

Concord, Mass. Dec. 25, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FROST GAGE, Pr. Cat.

The fruit is about the size and form of the green gage, of a dark purple color; it ripens about the 1st of October, and has been sold in the markets CASTOR OIL, .- The castor oil plant (vicinus pal- at New York as late as the 10th, but being brought highly valuable addition to the assortment of that fruit. I know of one orchard of this valuable suckers from the original trees and their produce is very great. WM PRINCE. Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y.

Jan. 1, 1:31.

OF CURING PORK AND BACON.

The curing or pickling of pork is carried on to a considerable extent at many of our sea-ports. The carcase is cut into pieces, and packed in casks or kits, made for the purpose, containing from one to two hundred weight. Salt is dissolved in water till the mixture be strong enough to swim an egg; it is then boiled, and when cold, poured upon the article is ready for being sent to market. Henderson, a late writer, bas given particular directions for curing bacon, founded upon a long course generally known,

The curing of bacon is thus described by Henderson, after much experience. After the carcase has hung all night, lay it upon a strong table, or bench, upon its back; ent off the head close to the ears, and cut the hinder feet so far below the hough as will not disfigure the hams, and leave plenty of room to hang them by; then take a cleaving knife, and if necessary, a hand mallet, and divide the carcase up the middle of the back bone, laying it in two equal halves: then cut the distant when we shall be more awakened to the ham from the side by the second joint of the back importance of this subject in Middlesex. We hone, which will appear on dividing the carcase; have to be sure several nurseries, and some orchilthen dress the ham by paring a little off the flank ards of Mulberry trees in various parts of the coun- or skinny part, so as to shape it with a half round ty; but for the want of proper information respect- point, clearing off any top fat that may appear; filatures for the reeling of the cocoous, and various the back bone with his knife and mallet, and slice attached to the schools for lads. the business. I should like to inquire whether perceive a bloody vein, which he must take out. This important branch of domestic industry cocoons are an article of sale within any reason-for if it is left in, that part is apt to spoil. The corners must be squared off where the ham was manure is supplied. For stiff, clayey and sour

In killing a number of swine what sides you may have dressed the first day, lay upon some flags or boards, piling them across each other, and giving each pitch a powdering of saltpetre, and then covering it with salt : proceed in the same manner with the hams, by themselves, and do not omit givng them a little saltpetre, as it opens the pores of he flesh to receive the salt, and besides gives the nam a pleasant tlayor, and makes it more juicy. Let them lie in this state about a week, then turn hose on top undermost, giving them a fresh saltng; after lying two or three weeks longer they may e hung up to dry in some chimney, or smoke iouse; or, if the curer chooses, he may turn hem over again without giving them any salt, in which state they may lie for a month or two without catching any harm, until he has a convenience or drying them. Henderson practised for many ears the custom of carting his flitches and hams nerefore he invented a smoking house.

Henderson's smoking house is about twelve feet mare, and the walls about seven feet high; one f these huts requires six joists across, one close each wall, the other four laid asunder, at proer distances. To receive five rows of flitches, iev must be laid on the top of the wall, a piece I wood strong enough to bear the weight of one itch of bacon, must be fixed across the belly end f the flitch, by two strings, as the neck end must ing downwards; the piece of wood must be loner than the flitch is wide, so that each end may ist upon a beam; they may be put so near each her as not to touch; the width of it will hold ventyfour flitches in a row, and there will be ve rows, which will contain one hundred and venty flitches; as many hams may be hung at et of the floor, which must be covered five or x inches thick with saw dust, and must be kined at two different sides; it will burn, but not use any flame to injure the bacon. The door le in the roof, so that part of the smoke may cend. That lot of bacon and hams will be ready pack up in a hogshead to send off in eight or n days or a little longer if required, with very tle loss of weight. After the bacon is salted, it ay lie in the salt house as described until an order received, then immediately hang it up to dry. enderson found this smoke house to be a great ving, not only in the expense and trouble of aploying men to cart and hang it up through the untry, but it did not lose near so much weight by is process.—Loudon's Ency.

GROUND OYSTER SHELL AND BONE MANURE.

The great value of ground oyster shells as a

land, burnt shell is undoubtedly much the best; cation of manure, a proper discrimination is necessary to the appropriation of that which is best adapted to the different kinds of soil. Hence the great utility of a knowledge of agricultural chemistry. A very partial acquaintance with this branch of chemistry, however, will enable any farmer to distinguish between soils which require lime and those which require ground shell. We were called a few days since to examine a mill creeted by Mr Cragg, in Old Town, near the fall, for grinding oyster shells, and were highly gratified with the visit. Mr Cragg has at a considerable expense erected a mill, and can supply any quantity of the ground shell at about 6 cents a bushel. This we believe will be the cheapest and best manure that can be applied to lands adapted to its use. Gardeners near the city will find especial benefit from its application, as it will not only prove immedibrough the country to farm houses, and used to ately effectual, but eurich their soil for many years. ang them in their chimneys, and other parts of There are some vegetables that absolutely require he house to dry, some seasons to the amount of this species of manure to bring them to the state we hundred carcases; this plan he soon found of perfection of which they are capable, and inttended with a number of inconveniences and deed which is natural to them. Of this class are all marine vegetables, such as asparagus, seakale, &c. It is believed that if asparagus beds were once well dressed with ground oyster shells, they would vield much more abundantly and much finer asparagus than they do with stable manure. For that such manure is essential to the perfection of vegetable is found in its natural state nowhere but on the sea-coasts, where it can have the advantage of marine manure.

We hope ere long, to see mills creeted for grinding bones also. It is believed that they would be very profitable around cities, where bones can be the continent for manure. Gentlemen who have examined the mills for grinding bones in England, ust be kept close, and the hut must have a small represent them as resembling our cast iron bark mills, the only difference being in their larger size and stronger constructions. They generally conthe one for breaking the bones into small pieces, and the other for grinding them into powder. are composed of a large portion of lime; and on account of this animal matter they are suitable for all kinds of vegetables containing any considerable portion of gluten, such as wheat and other grain, beans, peas, and a variety of others. We hope Mr Cragg will meet with such encouragement in grinding oyster shells, as will induce him to commence grinding bones also .- Am. Farmer.

ection. Containing a large portion of saline, an-|hay made of English grass, well cured and sweet, of plants in a moment. al and marine vegetable matter, it immediately and provender made of the meal of Indian corn its gradual decomposition, a permanent and rich warm stables. As soon as the milk is strained, it live coals to the front of the fire place, and apply

should be put into pans and set in the coldest place that can be found, in order that it may freeze speediand thus in this, as in all other cases of the appli- ly, the sooner the better. By the process of freezing the cream is forced to the top, and may be taken off without the least mixture of the frozen milk. The cream should never be placed on, or even near the fire, nor kept in a warm place, but when churned should stand several feet from the kitchen fire. It takes a little longer time to churn, and the butter is usually of a somewhat lighter color; but the flavor, when the above directions are carefully observed, is of the finest and richest description. We speak from personal knowledge of the subject, having been personally acquainted with the quality of

TEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1831.

Directions for the Management of Hothouse fireplaces constructed with Double Doors and Ashpit Registers. By William Atkinson, Esq., F. H. S.; read before the London Horticultural Society.

After the fire is lighted the fire place door should he kept close, and no more air admitted by the ash pit door than is necessary to make the fire burn briskly,-not violently,-because that increases the waste of fuel, without increasing the heat. At all times, the air that is nesessary for blowing the fire must be admitted at the ash-pit door proof of this let any one examine the natural growth or register, in order that it may get heated in passof asparagus on the shell banks on the shores of ing through the fire to the flame. When air is of the inlets along the southern sea-coast. And admitted to the fire place door, it will generally rush over the fire place into the flue, without beseakale, is proved by the fact, that this excellent ing heated, thus tending to cool the flue instead of heating it.

When the flue is properly heated, and the fuel burned nearly to redness, scarcely any air need be admitted by the ash pit door; in most cases the fire will burn with what air gets through the crevices in the iron work. The damper also should be abundantly collected; and the cost of them would put in as far as it can be, so as only to keep the ie same time above the flitches, contrived in the be trifling -scarcely more than the expense of fire just alive, and prevent as much as is practicaest manner we can. The lower end of the gathering. The value of this kind of manure has ble, heat escaping by the chimney. The object is tches will be within two and a half or three been sufficiently tested in England, where it is to generate heat in the fire place, just as fast and used most extensively. That country pays several no faster than it is required to be given out by millions of dollars annually for bones brought from the flue, for maintaining the temperature of the

Equal quantities of coal and small cinders keep up a steadier fire than either alone. Before adding fresh fuel to the fire, push that which is unconsumed towards the farther ends of the bars, sist of two sets of grinders, one above the other; and apply the fresh fuel immediately behind it, so as to fill up the space close to the fireplace door. When fresh fuel is thrown over the surface of a This is also a very permanent manure, as the bones hot fire, it produces an immense volume of smoke and flakes; when added in front of the fire, much of the smoke given out is consumed in passing over the partignited. When fuel is thrown to the farther end of the fire, or into the throat of the flue after the fire has burned low, and the flue is hot, the heat of the brick work distils gas out of the coals: this gas gets into the flue, and when the fuel over the fire becomes in flames, if the flame be drawn into the flue, it ignites the gas that has Winter Butter. - Butter is made in some parts of been there generated, and causes an explosion; this anure for light sandy soils, will be apparent to New England through the winter in great perfect ought to be particularly attended to, as an explosion e mind of every agriculturist on a moment's re- tion. The cows are fed on the best hay, that is, of gas in the flue may destroy a valuable collection

It is a common practice with gardeners and riches the soil, and keeps it cool and moist, while and oats ground together, and are kept at night in others, in supplying fuel to furnaces, to draw the the fresh fuel beyond; the proper practice it will abundantly; that since that time all the manure arranged the following report of Brighton Marke be observed is directly the reverse.

Applying the cold fuel next the door, tends to prevent the door from warping by the heat of the fire. When not in use, all the external parts of a furnace ought to be cleaned and oiled to prevent rust. Apply your own hands to the handles in opening and shutting, and not the spade or shovel, as is frequently practised, and very injurious. A short spade and a short rake, wholly of iron, are all the tools required for the garden furnace.

[Prepared by the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE MIDDLESEX REPORT ON FARMS.

MR EDITOR-I noticed in the New England Farmer of last week, a communication signed 'A Small Farmer,' complaining that no premium was awarded to William Buckminster, Esq. of this place, by the Middlesex Committee on Farms.

Mr B. may or may not have been concerned in getting up that article, but as he is known to commend it, it is of less consequence to settle that question. The author of the article we will let pass. If the article had been a fair criticism on the Report, although the propriety of awarding a premium on my farm is called in question, I should not have troubled you or myself with this notice of That the public may make proper allowance for the scribbling of 'each ambitious candidate for a premium.' I shall give you my real name.

The 'Small Farmer' takes the article of stock as a criterion. Doubtless this is an important item to be taken into consideration. It will always happen, however, that though there are many facts and circumstances which belong to all farms in a farm of Capt. Daniel Chandler, of Lexington. greater or less degree, yet there are very many It is made of two parts, joined together by hinges others which belong only to a part; the condition of several farms may be exceedingly unlike and can be raised and swung over on to the other half, various in many particulars; and it was strikingly the case in the present instance. The many particulars stated in the Report, and probably many others which it would have been tedious to enumerate, were doubtless considered by the Commit-

to Mr Buckminster, (whether made known to the committee or the 'Small Farmer,' I will not say) which, if taken into the estimate, would have given different results. The first is that the 'four cows' which are supposed to have been kept in the pasture the past season, have enjoyed the principal benefit ning at large. The other is, that the 'two horses' have been fed very plentifully with grain, most of which was not raised on the farm.

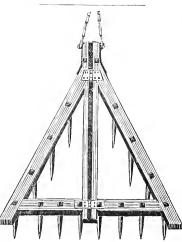
The article in question, however, does allude to some other considerations, and as few will probably take the trouble to compare with the Report, I must give one sample of the 'Small Farmer's'

The Report is represented as stating that ' Capt. Wheeler has purchased for nine years the whole manure of the largest stable in the county; he sells no hay.' The reader would understand the nine years last past, and that no hay had been sold during that term. Now hear the Report. It states that in ISO9, 'the farm had run to waste,' &c, that the manure from the tavern was put on the farm from 1810 to 1818 inclusive; that in 1819 the farm was in a good state of cultivation, and produced

has been made on the farm; no hay has been sold for four or five years last past. Mr Editor, I have done. 'I hope, Sir,' you 'will not despise' the Small Farmer.

Respectfully, yours, ABNER WHEELER.

Framingham, January 4, 1831.



The above is a drawing of an improved harrow, which we have noticed on the well conducted on the two straight centre pieces, so that one part as occasion requires. Its advantages over the common sort are, that it is less liable to be stopped, or rendered less effective by stones, stumps, or other obstacles; as one side may be elevated, or turned to a perpendicular position, while the other side is proceeding horizontally; and it may be But supposing the article of stock to be a suffi- drawn nearer to large rocks, plants, fruit trees, &c, cient criterion by which to judge, there are two than the common harrow, without risk of injuring facts, not contained in the Report, but well known them. It will, likewise, better adapt itself to ridges and hollows, as will be evident on inspection.

One of the above harrows can be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse in this city.-We had taken some further notes, some time since, respecting the judicious management on the farm of Capt. Chandler, but at his suggestion, have deferred however not exaggerated. In the last quarter c of a vote of the town, restraining cattle from run- the publication of them, till he has completed some contemplated improvements.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Jan. 3.

At Market this day, 724 Cattle, about 70 of which were Stores, 1202 Sheep, and 90 Swine.

Prices.-We had anticipated a considerable rise in the market today, but were disappointed. Cattle, however, were a little quicker, and a small advance was effected on some qualities. We shall only vary our quotations a trifle 31,611 Sheep and 8,524 Swine. In 1830, tell from last week, as they were then rather high.

Beef Cattle-From 3.25 to 4,50; a few yokes were taken at 4,75, and one or two for \$5.

Barrelling Cattle-We quote Mess, 3,50, and No. 1 \$3. Some lots brought a little more. \$3,67 was asked for one lot of Mess, sale not effected.

Sheep-We noticed a beautiful lot of about 400 wethers from Randolph, Vt. most of which were sold at \$1 a 4,25; we also noticed lots sold at 2,75, 2,25, 2,00 and 1,88; some ordinary were sold, prices not noticed. Swine-Few sales only effected.

At the request of several gentlemen we have commonly good quality. - Bost. Pat.

for the year 1830. The slight degree of hostility exhibited on the first appearance of our reports has given way to a more just and liberal feeling and it is now acknowledged that they have exercised a favorable influence on the market, auc tended to increase its importance and usefulness These reports, given we believe with the utmos impartiality, furnish to the farmer, the drover and the grazier, similar information to what the mer chant and manufacturer derive from Prices Cur rent; and he goes on to buy or sell, with a degreof confidence otherwise unattainable. Beforour reports were made, there would be at ontime a glut, at another a scarcity; and the grazie who had heard of high prices, would send a large number of cattle to market, which would mee others pressing from all quarters, and be obliged to sell at a loss; while the report of a glut would cause him to retain his cattle, when they migh bring a fair price,

First Quarter, ending March 30. \$176,009 7 4863 Beef Cattle, estimated sales, 922 Stores. 11,064 0 11734 Sheep, 26,401 5 9,204 0 2301 Swine.

\$222,679 2 Second Quarter, ending June 30. \$102,170 0 3005 Beef Cattle, estimated sales, 6.880 0 344 Stores, 5090 Sheep, 9,531 6 2167 Swine, 8.668 0

\$127,249 € Third Quarter, ending September 27. \$157,620 0 5254 Beef Cattle, estimated sales, 4820 Stores, 53,020 € 45367 Sheep, 66 66 68,050 \$ 5202 Swine, 18,207 (

\$296,897 € Fourth Quarter, ending December 27. 24645 Beef Cattle, estimated sales, \$542,190 C 7600 Stores. 83,600 (66 66 70506 Sheep, 111,634 (9969 Swine. 34,891 [

\$772,316 (RECAPITULATION. Reef Cattle, 37,767 Sales, \$977.989 75 154,564 00 13.685Stores. Sheep, 132.697 215.618 17 70,970 50

Whole No. 203,789 \$1,419,142 42

19.639

Swine.

The above is gathered from our weekly reports and may be considered nearly correct as to num bers, but as to sales we may have erred. It i the weekly reports the Beef Cattle have not bee. divided from the Stores, but we have come to division, as near as we could, from our judgmen at the time.

In 1828, ten weeks from Sept. 29, (which are all the minutes of that year we are in possessio ot) 21,546 Cattle, 39,831 Sheep and 7127 Swine In 1829, ten weeks from Sept. 28, 21,271 Cattle weeks from Oct. 4, 29,549 Cattle. 60,179 Shee and 7897 Swine. In 1829, six months from Jul 6, 31,479 Cattle, \$1,602 Sheep and 11,702 Swine -In 1830, six months from July 7, 42,319 Cattle 115,863 Sheep and 15,171 Swine.

More Cattle, Sheep and Swine were probably driven the past year to this market, than were eve before in one year. The Beef Cattle, in particu lar, have been, through the fall season, of an un

CURE FOR FROST BITTEN FEET.

Take the fat of a dunghill fowl and rub the place or places affected with it, morning and evening over a warm fire; at the same time wrapping a piece of woollen cloth, well greased with the same fat, round the frost bitten parts. In two or three days thay will feel no pain, and in five or six will be quite cured. If the inner bark of elder, or the leaves of plantain be first simmered with the fat it will be the better.

THE PEAR COLMAR DOWEZ,

It is stated in the Bulletin Universel, that this pear lately originated in the neighborhood of Brussels and is said to contain a rare assemblage of extraordinary qualities; flesh tender, white, and exquisitely melting. The juice abundant, mild, and of an elevated agreeable perfume, equal to the Hardenpont d'hiver. In a note, it is observed that the Hardenpont Pear is the same as the Glouglou; and that the Pear Gloux Morceau de Cambron is the same as the Beurre de Neuve Maisons, and both resemble the Hardenpont, vulgarly called the Beurre d'-

BUDDING.

In the Agricultural Journal of the Pays Bas, it is recommended to reverse the usual mode of raising the back for inserting the buds, and to make the cross cut at the bottom of the slit instead of the top, as is done in Britain: the bud is said rarely to fail of success because it receives abundance of the descending sap, which it cannot receive when it is under the cut.

Mr. L. L. Macomber, of Gardiner, Me. has secured a patent for an improvement in stiffening hats. One weighing only 41 oz. has been doubled up, and put in the pantaloons pocket, whence being withdrawn and slightly shaken, it sprang out into perfect shape. Perhaps these elastic hats may supersede the frightful opera caps with which some young gentlemen disfigure their heads, and which should never be worn by day light.

Bonnets have been made in the interior of New-York of hornets and wasps' nests, which are easily prepared and colored.

A twin watermelon, placed in the office of the Baltimore Farmer, last summer, remains perfectly fresh and green; although it has been handled by thousands.

In relation to the Bohon Upas, or poison tree of Java, a fabulous account of which is going the rounds, Capt. Delano, of Duxbury, in his voyages states that it may be handled with impunity; and the Philadelphia Gazette states that when Java was in possession of the English, a physician of that bity took a portion of the poison gum from a tree.

Anger and Reason .- When a man is angry it will answer no good purpose to attempt to argue a point with him, or to try to convince him that he is wrong either in practice, or in principle. You must wait till the paroxysm of passion has subsided, and the impatient sufferer becomes again a rational

Some will acquire property by selling brick dust, others will become poor by selling gold dust.

A virtuous education, and habits of industry, make a better inheritance for children than a great estate. We are very solicitous to acquire property, but too often care but little what sort of heirs we leave it to.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday, January 1, 1831.

FLOWERS.

The following varieties of Camellia Japonica were exhibited for premium by David Haggerston, from Charlestown Vineyard: Double White, Carnation, Warratah, Pompone, Paroniaflora, Kew Blush, and Double Striped; the following Chrysanthemums by J. W. Russell, from the garden of John Lemist, Esq., Roxbury: Chrysanthemum Indicum flore pleno alba, or Double White Indian Chrysanthenium.

Do. do, flore pleno lutea, or Double Yellow.

To Correspondents .- A communication from Philadelphia was received too late for this week.

Errata. - The reader is requested to make the following corrections in New Easthnoil Primer page 177—a part of theorems, which is made in transfering. Is tellum, it has from the bottom, between the unit first, insert aches of the—2d col. 7th line, for primatine, real primitive—3th line, for clear read cleam—this line from the bottom, between of and working, most the efficacy of—3d col. 3d line, for unloaded read unstrend—4sil line, for unloaded read unstread—4sil line, for unloaded as associated.

Stock for Sale.,

For sale, a fine MERINO RAM, imported last spring from St Andero. He may be seen in this city. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL, office of the New England Farmer. Also, a fine red COW, (now with calf) of the Short

Horn breed-very gentle, has given from 12 to 16 quarts at a milking-may be seen in ten minutes' ride from Boston. Price \$50. Apply to J. B. Russell, Farmer office.

Ammunition 3

Jan. 7.

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Suxony Sheep.

46 Rams, one and two years old, and 25 Ewes, do. do. raised by the subscriber, from first rate imported stock. Also, 100 half and three quarter blood Saxony and Merino Ewes, one, two, and three years old.

For sale at his Farm, at Flushing, L. I.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.

Cocoons.

A fair price will be given for good Cocoons, of which the moth has been destroyed, by 3t D. JOHNSON, No. 5, Exchange Street, N. York.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomeiov, Esq. of Brighton, Mass And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, IS and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. Dec. 31.

Black Current Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomerov, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle-also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Current Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle, Dec. 31.

Wanted,

the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 24. Durham Short Horns,

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heiters bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Prime Orchard Grass Seed, &c.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston,

A few bushels of Prime Orchard Grass Seed, raised by the Hon. NATHAN NOVES, of Newburyport, expressly for this establishment. This is remarkably pure and fine, being wholly free from chaff, white weed, Canada thistle, or any weeds, as the grass was not mowed, but the heads cut off separately, received into a bag, and then spread on sheets to dry, before being threshed. Farmers who wish to secure some of this seed, of the very first quality, are requested to apply soon.

Also, seeds of the Martynea Proboscidea, one of the finest articles for pickles. This is raised to much better advantage by planting in the fall

AARON TYLER, of Bath, Maine, having commenced an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. NEWELL, and Mr. J B. RUSSELL, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Improved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced-will be enabled to supply the farmers in Maine at the Boston prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kennebec, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr TYLER's establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Garden Seeds.

A. Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and nursery men of Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plants, &c, and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assiduous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introducing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore unknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the agriculturist, and of gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved

Breeds of Cattle and Sheep.
WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, containing the best breeds for Milk and Oxen.

Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Refer to Hon. Joseph Wingate, Bath, " H. A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury. epotf.

Treatise on Bees.

Dec. 10.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shocing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office. Bestern Surgeon, and Member the Farmer office Bestern Surgeon, and Member the Farmer office and the surgeon of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25.

MISCELLANY.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO HIS PATRONS.

AGAIN the knell of parting Time Demands our bulletin sublime, Descriptive of his general movements, Backslidings, whim whams and improvements; Which notes each notable affair 'T is fit oblivion should spare, And we preserve in peerless pages, For benefiting future ages.

Though true it is, the recent year Was fair as most which time's career, In our untoward clime evolves, Some malecontents have passed resolves That they in fact have suffer'd more Than ever martyrs did before -That Job's afflictions, wife, and all, Would less their fortitude appal, Than ills assailing them, by reason Of last year's unpropitious season :-That insects, blight, cold storms and frost, Made farmer's work all labor lost, And them as needy as a mouse, Whose domicil's a meetinghouse, Such as were built in days of yore, Its basement story not a store. But this is folly's zenith sure, This life, although no sinecure, Presents no pretext to repine,
And n an's by no means made to whine,
Or eriminate his great Creator, For ills which wait on human nature; Though certain of the rhyming race, Enforce the doctrine bold and base, That man fulfils by lamentation The duties of his destination, The world in which we 're doing penance, Is well adapted to its tenants.

Drizzling and driving storms, 't is true, Make farmers look a little blue, And blight and canker worm's attack May deepen azure sprites to black; But these and other ills are sent, Undoubtedly with kind intent, To indicate the great alloys Of transient sublunary joys Lest erring mortals hold too dear Their fugitive existence here -Should not correctly estimate The blessings of that happy state, Where nothing evil can intrude To mar supreme beatitude.

Kind heaven decrees that every one Life's evitable ills should shun, By doing all that mortals can do; Then all that men can do let man do. To adverse fortune do not yield, Received the field of the field But put each nerve in requisition To meliorate your sad condition.

This year may not exactly suit Your grapes, but ripens other fruit --The squash and melon, lacking heat, Are not preeminently sweet; But products of still greater use, Are most remarkably profuse; Potatoes, corn, and English grain Are more than middling in the main; Pastures are good, and grass turns out Beyond anticipation, stout. Then, Mr Growlaway, 't is meet You take the bitter with the sweet. Shall Providence make you its pet? Is the Great Donor much in debt To worthless worms, for aye complaining, And his supreme decrees arraigning? Be thankful, then, 't is all you ean, And justify God's ways to man.

Much good 's effected by the alliance Of patience, industry, and science; And small annoyances no doubt Great benefits may bring about. Take this example, if you please -

Insects assail my apple trees, And I, by way of counteraction, Wash, prune, manure them to a fraction, Am forced to till them so much better That I become said insects' debtor. Converted to the best of tillers T' accommodate my caterpillars. I treat them with profuse ablutions Of saponaceous solutions, Which double purposes insure, Destroy the worms and make manure, Therefore, if truth were always shown, I should my obligations own, Obejsance make to bugs and worms, And thank the plagues in polish'd terms -Say to Curculiones tru-Ly I am much in debt to you -You hade me gather wind-full'n fruit, (Good Husbandry beyond dispute) And boil it up to feed my swine, And now few orchards equal mine. Vexatious lessons, it is true, Are taught by monitors like you, But useful ones, and such as I For one intend to profit by.

We hope that all the insect race Our entomologists will trace Detecting each throughout the changes Its multiform existence ranges -Tell farmers how they may come at them, Sans being forced to feed and fat them, Until the throngs of Egypt's curses Exhaust their patience, barns, and purses,-Till every tiny depredator, Not licensed by the Legislature, To occupy some privileged quarters, (Like fishes bred in certain waters) Will be as much at man's control As pullets roosting on a pole, With no more chance t' escape us than An eel that 's safe in frying pan -And thus effect th' annihilation Of petty imps of desolation, Tiny, but terrible marauders, That spread destruction through our borders.

We thank our horticultural friends For worthv means to noble ends; They should be crown'd with chaplets fair As art can wreath, or merit wear; Patriots should prize those fabors, which Not only honor, but enrich, Disseminate with liberal hand Substantial blessings through the land. And we ourselves have labor'd hard, By doing good to win regard; By mental efforts have essay'd To match the energies display'd By this improved improving age, When every man may be a sage, The light which science yields is given Diffusive as the light of heaven, — When learning's intellectual blaze Spreads wide o'er earth as solar rays, And wisdom promenades our streets To lecture every one she meets.

But now, may 't please your worship, I 'm About to close my rill of rhyme, By wishing you, through life's career, All that can make you happy here, And in the world succeeding this, A whole eternity of bliss.

January, 1, 1831.

MARRIAGE.

It is needless to caution you against the desperate imprudence of falling in love with a lady who is poor in everything but merit. Nobody commits such a folly now-a-days, since the prodigious advances made by the spirit of the age. Formerly, when 'Adam delved, and Eve spun, poor people might marry without coming upon the parish. But it would be the extreme climax of folly to do it now, when it is impossible to fit out a wife for a walk under a sum that, in those miserable days, would have purchased independence for life. Women of decency never spin anything now, but street-yarn; an article which has the fashionable requisite to recommend it, being entirely useless .- Paulding.

The following letter has been read in Congress an referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

' PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7th, 1830. Sir: You will receive with this letter a silken flag bearing the colors of the United States. This flag made entirely of American silk, reeled from the cocoon: prepared and woven by Mr John D'Homergue, silk man ufacturer. The coloring has been done by the best ar tist he could procure in the city of Philadelphia, he him self not professing to be a dyer.

The staff of this flag with the eagle measures abou tifteen feet; the flag itself is twelve feet and a half long and six feet wide. It is woven all in one piece, withou

I beg, sir, you will be so good as to present this flag most re-pectfully, in my name, to the honorable Hous over which you preside, as a sample of American indus-try, thus applied for the first time, to the most valuable of American productions; and as a result of the effort they have made during the last five years, for th promotion of the important branch of agriculture, t which we owe the rich material of which this flag composed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sin your most obedient and most humble servant, PETER S. DUPONCEAU.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson.

Militia Titles .- Our republican love of titles ha long been a standing jest with foreigners; and w are glad to find them going into disuse, except or public occasions. An American, who was presented to Napoleon, was foolish enough to be announced a General, in virtue of his militia honors. 'General of what?' inquired the Emperor, 'Of soldiers, sire But, are you General of cavalry, artillery, or infant ry?' 'Of all, sire.' Napoleon shrugged his shoul ders, 'You must be a great General, then,' said he.

A Boston Alderman used to say, 'I once made bet with a travelling companion, that the landlord o a tavern we were approaching was a militia officer although I did not know him from Adam. My com panion accepted the bet; and I hailed the landlord with 'How d'ye do, Colonel?' You've got the upper hand of me, Squire; rephed he; but never mindwalk in. I'm going to have my rigiment here t muster to morrow. Happy to have you stay and se 'em.'

Tavern-keepers certainly have very strong claim for militia offices; and we apprehend the Alderma: would have been safe in making such a bet ninety nine times ont of a hundred.—Mass. Jour. and Tril

Who reads an American book ?- The Frenc. Chambers being engaged in revising the Crimina Laws of that country, have adopted Livingston's Cri minal Code for Louisiana, as a basis of the propose

To play the fool and marry for love, is to marry Melita, a pretty, young, virtuous and prudent womai of a Irugal temper, and who has a kindness for you but less money than . Egina, who is offered you with an extraordinary good portion, and extraordinary good qualifications to squander it all away, and your own along with it.—La Bruyere,

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NO. 26.

NATUBAL HISTOBY.

THE HONEY BEE.

Concluded from page 195.

Plymouth, Dec. 30, 1630. V. C. SMITH, M. D .-

DEAR SIR-The perusal of your interesting bservations has afforded me the greatest degree f satisfaction, and for which I beg you will accept f my respectful acknowledgments. The subect of bees has for several years occupied a coniderable share of my attention, but for want of a lass hive and a miscroscope I have been unable to ake any particular theoretical discovery or any ew observations respecting their internal economy. am indeed greatly disappointed, and surprised to earn that with your excellent hive you have not ad the pleasure of recognising the queen; such egative evidence however will not shake the eneral faith so firmly established in her majesty's xistence and sovereign dominion. Your queen as undoubtedly in her dignified retirement in te interior of the original hive, while her subjects

Some polite ladies have complimented me with e suggestion that the bee fraternity ought to ect a monument of wax to my memory; but I ill cheerfully resign my claim to that honor in vor of your superior merit. I am exceedingly atified with your history of your 'philosophical iary,' and hope you will continue to pursue your vestigations until you add to our common see 3 me important improvement in the history and aracter of our favorite little insects. Your expeent of marking the bees, has, it seems, satisfied you at there is a class which are employed as archicts exclusively. But still it may be inquired iether they are preferred, as we prefer the most ilful artists, because they are enabled by supeir ingenuity or by long experience to execute the endowed with the faculty of improving by exrience, or deviating from the routine prescribed them by their Creator. In regard to your Dr THACHERservation that bees are sometimes remiss in their pital punishments are inflicted, and that the dead nally are those of the executed criminals. I tnessing the exit of the spider that so audapear strange that bees do not on such occasions ke use of their wings which enable them to rt upon an object with great rapidity. But in the of war it is prudent to attack an enemy by regular proaches, and thus acted the bees towards the der's fortress. Are then these little insect dies inspired by a soul, or can matter think? rely your account of bees' elevating pieces of mb by building pillars under them, and their art-

tion, and all authorities agree, that specific cells are assigned for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce the young brood. But, my existence of a ruling queen.

I am yours in all sincerity, JAMES THACHER.

DOCTOR THACHER having presented Doctor Smith's letter to Mrs Many Griffith of Charlieshope, New Jersey, was favored with the following observations from that accomplished lady. DR THACHER-

DEAR SIR-Many are the fibles about bees, but the fact of the existence of the one denominated queen bee is a reality. If anything can be relied on as a certainty in the history of this curious insect-the bee-it is that there is never more than one female in the hive, excepting when a new swarm goes from the hive. One other fact I must mention, which is, that bees do not sting one another. ere in the exercise of their functions in the glass Their mode of warfare is to gnaw or bite each other under the wings. This they do either when engaged in a regular battle in the air, which sometimes occurs, or when they act on the defensive at the door of their hives. I never saw one bee sting another, but I have known them to thrust out their sting when in the agonies of death by smothering; their sting, thus thrown out in madness. will sometimes lodge in the body of another bee, but I am sure that they do not inflict wounds with their sting. By gnawing their enemy under the wing, they disable him from fighting and from entering the hive. They destroy all the drones in this way. I have seen two and three bees at a time gnawing under the wings of one drone; hundreds of drones may be seen crawling on the ground unable to fly; of course they soon perish. I shall send you by the first opportunity a queen ork in a manner more advantageous than their bee, and will send one to your friend Dr Smith mpeers in common? I have no idea that insects also, as I have four of them in good preservation.

(Mrs Griffith's second letter.)

DEAR SIR-You tell me to answer your quesiors, or that coercion is resorted to for the pur- tions at my leisure; nothing but very pressing busise of exciting industry, it is highly probable that ness, which I cannot plead at present, ought to on a large table, and on close search you will find the queen; she is the largest and lightest colored bee in the swarm, with shorter wings and proboscis than the rest. She can never be mistaken in summer for a drone, for he is a larger, heavy made, thick insect, even darker than a working bee, with wings covering its whole body; and she cannot be taken for a drone in winter, for not a conduct towards the spider, similar to the human single drone escapes the general massacre of I cannot concede to your position that an 'egg after September. They are not suffered to live stretched themselves out and expired.

is deposited in every cell of honey throughout the an instant after the vivification of the last deposihive. There appears full evidence on examina- tion of eggs, and they only make their appearance in the spring, at the precise time when they are wanted to hatch the newly laid eggs. You say that I have suggested a new idea respecting the friend, you must no longer be sceptical as to the mode of warfare among bees, and you add that if my suggestions be true, what becomes of Huber's testimony to the contrary ?*

My dear sir, how frequently must you have seen theory after theory crumble away, and others of dissimilar character occupy their place. In medicine-you are a medical man-from Hippocrates down to our Dr Rush, who was the last system-monger, how has each theory prevailed for a time! Huber was undoubtedly an honest man, but he was nearly blind, and when we know how much depends on clear vision, we cannot, or rather ought, not to receive all that he says as correct truth. It is true that his secretary, FRANCIS BUR-MEN, acted for him, but it would indeed be marvellous if this assistant were as deeply interested, of as strict integrity, and as well qualified by genius and talent to investigate so minute, perplexing and difficult a history as HUBER was himself. No stain therefore should rest on the fame of a naturalist so deserving of our respect and admiration. As to FRANCIS BURMEN, I would not accuse him of wilful misrepresentation; he only reported to Huber what he thought he saw. He had some knowledge of the 'doctrine of consequences,' Bees have stings; when annoyed by an animal, they sting it; consequently when enraged by one another they revenge themselves by inflicting a mortal wound with their stings; so reasoned Fran-CIS BURMEN and a host of others. This admitted of further proof, if the shadow of doubt ever passed over their minds, by the circumstance of the curving of the body of the bee when engaged in fight. The fact is, when we consider the length and weight of the lower part of the body compared with the upper part, we shall perceive that this curve is unavoidable : it is a natural contraction of muscles and it occurs whenever the mind is agitated. I have an excellent microscope, and from long practice I can manage it adroitly, but on the closest examination, I have never yet seen a hole in the dead body of a vanquished bee. If bees sting one another, why do they not sting the drones? I have sat for hours during their massacre, for the prevent me from replying to your letter immediately. purpose of ascertaining this fact; but although my dies you have seen thrust out of the hive ecca- it would not be becoming in me, to show less zeal eye was within two feet of the platform, I am cerin a pursuit which is as interesting to me as to you, tain that no sting ever was protruded. It was gret that you were deprived of the pleasure of The four queen bees, were obtained, when dead, really an arduous task to kill a large drone. It from four smothered swarms. If any of your sometimes required two or three bees to disable ously intruded himself into your hive. It may neighbors smother their bees, you can gather up him. The drones have no sting, there was no fear all the dead bodies carefully, and spread them out therefore of their acting offensively, and their death would only occupy a moment of time, by means of

^{*} Huber asserts, that being desirous of witnessing the scene of carnage, he placed six hives on a glass table and placed himself and assistant beneath it. On the 4th of July, the working bees actually massacred the males in the whole six hives, at the same hour and with the same peculiarities. The glass table was covered with bees full of animation, which flew on the drones, seized them by the antennæ, the wings and limbs, and after having dragged them about, they killed the unfortunate conduct towards the spider, similar to the numan intelliarrior, are precisely analogous to human intellince.

single drone escapes the general management of the belly. The moment that their formidable weapon that I have examined, but I never yet saw a drone that I have examined, but I never yet saw a drone foundable measurement of the belly. The moment that their formidable weapon touched them, was the last of their existence; they

a sting. Even when a battle takes place in the ings, by showing what little knowledge I possess their adversary, and were maddened by rage and muck, using a deadly instrument indiscriminately without any preconcerted, or definite plan. And in the case of smothered bees, I have more fremelted brimstone and earth than to one another. I wish I could satisfy myself equally well as to the use of the farina or bee-bread; for the bee-bread, you know, is nothing more than layers of little pellets, well packed down in the cells by the bees. These pellets are put in the cells exactly as they are taken from the flowers, showing when the cell is opened all the different shades of yellow which the pellets exhibited on the thighs of the bees, and only acquiring that uniformity of color and bitter, acrid, offensive taste by heat and age. I am as ignorant at this moment for what purpose this beebread is brought into the hive, as I was when I first commenced the investigation. The maggets are not fed with it, that is certain; and it is quite as certain that it does not enter into the composition of way. The nearest guess that I can make towards the truth is, that it is the principal ingredient of propolis or bee-glue, which you know is distinct in its nature and properties from wax.*

As to wax I consider it as a secretion. I have had no means of ascertaining whether it be voluntarily raised from the stomach, or from any other viscus or organ. Wherever it may be elaborated, its first appearance as wax, is from the mouth. If Dr Smith have any cause to value my opinions, he can soon satisfy himself of this truth. For although he cannot gain much consecutive knowledge by watching the operations of the bees through a glass hive, these insects being very impatient of such inspection, vet for a second or two he can see enough to convince him that wax is a visceral secretion, and not an exudition from the pores of the body, as some authors imagine. I would not hurt Dr Smith's feel-

air, the bees never use their sting. I have, when when it goes to prove him in error. But of what npwards of 20,000 of the slain have laid on the use is my experience, or any experience, if it is ground, seen as many as a dozen bees attached to not to benefit others? The very mistakes that he each other by means of their stings, and during the has made show so much minute attention, and his agomies of death, by smothering, I have frequently remarks are so sensible, that I foresee you will seen the bees with disruptured entrails in conse- find in him an able coadjutor. It will not pain quence of their inability to extract their sting. him, I am sure, to be told that he has started But in both these cases the natural instinct of wrong. When a glass door is suddenly opened, the insect was gone. In the first case these few, the glare of light surprises the bees; they become when they were brought down to the ground by confused and run about without any apparent object. I must except those who are employed in pain, were no longer under the control of their building the comb, they are generally less affected instinct. It is what is understood by running a by external interruption than the other workers, Those bees, too, which come in loaded with pellets of bee bread, will generally move forward and deposit their load, but there is soon a general disquently seen their stings attached to the lumps of turbance, and many false conclusions must be drawn from their mode of proceeding.

What Dr Smith says of dressing or cleaning one another is true; when a bee comes in 'travelsoiled,' one or more bees immediately surround him. relieve him of his pellet or honey, and then nibble at him as it were from head to tail, and when they release him, he is as fresh and vigorous as ever. What the Doctor suggests about punishments is true enough. The bees which he has seen dragged out, apparently in full health, were intruders, or they were disabled in some way or other. If a bee droop on his return from an excursion, and is not invigorated after being ministered to he is immediately destroyed. They do not allow a crippled or sick bee to remain an instant in the hive; there cannot be an idler among them; even those who are apparently idle at the entrance, or on the side of the hive, have some part of the policy assigned them. The noises which are made by the rapid motion of their wings is for some purpose; certainly; when the motion of the wings occurs at the door of the hive, it is to serve as ventilation.'

I am yours, very respectfully. M. GRIFFITH.

TO RAISE HOLLY PLANTS.

Mr Fessenden-I copy a receipt from a work by Mr Philips, ('Sylva Florifera,') which you may be pleased to communicate.

'The English nurserymen have collected 50 different kinds of Holly, all of which may be propagated by grafting on a common stock. The berries like the seed of the Hawthorn, hang on all winter and remain in the earth two years before sprouting-unless they have passed through the stomach of fowls, when they vegetate in one year. We have therefore only to give them a similar fermentation by art to enable us to raise young plants in one year instead of two. For this purpose take a bushel of bran, mix it with the seed in a tub-wet it with soft water, and let it remain undisturbed for 16 days, when the bran will begin to ferment-sprinkle occasionally with warm water to keep it moist, and in about 30 or 40 days the heat of the bran will put the berries in a state of vegetation fit for sowing in about a week after the fermentation has commenced.' (page 290, 1st vol.)

The above may be worth the experiment, as the young plants would sell readily. G. W. B. Yours,

MR COOK'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 195.)

It must be obvious to those who have devoted their attention to the cultivation of fruits, that the same varieties will thrive better in one quality o soil, than in another. This is undoubtedly true even of some of the most hardy, and more espe cially of those of the more tender and delicate kinds. The russeting apple affords an example of this ameliorating effect, and will furnish a sat isfactory elucidation of this position. The mos perfect are those which are produced upon elevated or dry soils interspersed with rocks; while those which grow in low and moist lands, possess less of the distinguishing traits of that variety, 1 do not state this so much as the result of my owr practical observations, as from those of more experionced cultivators. Such being the fact in relation to one sort of fruit, may it not be rationally inferred that it should be likewise true of many others? The subject commends itself to our attention with peculiar interest, and I cannot doubt but that it will receive the consideration it merits.

Associations directed to the promotion of horticultural pursuits are of comparatively recent date. It was reserved to that country, from whence the intrepid hand of Pilgrims came, to found an empire in this Western hemisphere, to become the pioneers in this acceptable work, as she had ever been in all others that had a tendency to shed a lustre upon her name, and to impart to other nations the influence of her beneficent and glorious example. The time has passed away, and with it the excitement, I trust, never to be revived. when to speak in commendation of the institutions of Great Britain, would subject the eulogist to the suspicion that he was distrustful of those of his native country. I leave to abler hands, and more gifted minds, the correction of those unmanly and illiberal personalities, that have degraded the literature of England in relation to our manners and habits, and the uncharitable and mistaken views of our government, and the administration of its laws, which have been furnished by itinerant book-makers, in return for the generous bospitalities of our countrymen, and thus made the only adequate return of which they were capable.

The Horticultural Society of London was established in 1805, under the highly flattering auspices of distinguished scientific and practical men, and was the first institution of the kind that had been founded in Europe. It has developed a wide field of operations, and extended its researches to almost every accessible part of the globe. Innumerable specimens of the riches of the natural world have been collected under its direction, and transferred to England, Asia and Africa, and America and Continental Europe, have contributed to swell the catalogue of rare and valuable plants, to enrich and beautify the rural retreats of our father land.

In 1809, the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in Scotland, and still numbers among its patrons the first of the nobility and gentry of that loyal nation.

The Horticultural Society of Paris was instituted in 1826, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and in influence. Between the society of Massachusetts and that of Paris the most friendly rela-Mr Myers of New York, has given notice in the tions exist, and are fostered. We have received Legislature of a bill to have but one militia training the most conclusive evidence of their regard, and of their desire to promote a reciprocal interchange

^{*} I readily concede to the position of Mrs G, that farina or bee-bread is not designed as food for the young brood, nor is it an ingredient in the composition of wax, as formerly supposed. But that it is of important use in their economy is unquestionable; it is undoubtedly eaten by the bees, and it has been asserted by some writer that a hive of bees, however amply supplied with honey, cannot subsist through the winter without a store of bocbread. It is apparent to every observer that these insects are employed from the latter part of March, to late in October, in collecting pollen as well as honey, and storing it in their hives to a very considerable amount. One writer has asserted that there has been found in a single hive the extraordinary quantity of one hundred pounds From this fact it may be concluded that faring is not intended for the formation of propolis, of which a few ounces will suffice all the purposes of a hive; tarina moreover possesses no agglutinant property, which is essential in the formation of bee-glue.

It may be noticed as proof that bees eat bee bread, that, in the spring especially numerous yellow spots are that, in the spring especially hadnesses, joine having the observed on the floor board and about the hive having the preatance of farina evacuated by the bees.

Mease's edition of Willich's Encyclopedia, article Bee-bread.

our mutual pursuits.

We have invited the cooperation of the several Horticultural Societies in our own country, to participate with us in extending the influence, and xpressed a desire to be identified with them in we wish to see its benefits become co-extensive His word. with the limits of our land. Whatever of good nay result from our industry, or be achieved by our exertions, must be seen and felt, and will, I rust, be acknowledged by the community.

A taste for rural pursuits and improved culture ias been widely diffused through the influence nd example of this society. An emulation has een excited which has been productive of highly ratifying results. The weekly exhibitions at our Iall the past and passing season, have furnished ndeniable evidence of the truth of this assertion, he increased varieties of beautiful flowers, and d our anticipations, and more than all these, are ne gratifying effects that have followed those exeard from those who have attended them. We annot be insensible to the commendation of our dlow-citizens; we ask for their support and enouragement; and I feel assured that a generous id tasteful community can never be unmindful of ie importance of sustaining an institution that ontributes so essentially to the supply of their mmon necessities, and administers so abunditly to the happiness of the healthful, and the soce of the invalid.

The varieties of soil and of climate with hich our country is diversified, are favorable to e growth of almost every plant, which nature elds to the wants or the tastes of man. The agnolia, the tulip, the judas, the laurel, and other wering trees that may vie in beauty and fraance with almost any of the exotic plants, are digenous to our forests, and are improved by ltivation when transplanted to appropriate situans. And we are indebted to the provident care nature for the origin of many of our most valble esculents which have become ameliorated culture, and which use has rendered in a meare indispensable to our convenience and com- dinary use of the fruit.

In the interminable forests where the voice of rilized man penetrated, where the silence of nare has continued undisturbed since the earliest wn of creation, save by the howlings of the unned enemies of our race, or the murmuring of iters rushing to their appointed destination in Iden meanderings, or gliding in silvery brightss through verdant meadows, and over rocky ecipices, tumbling in wild and fearful confusion o the deep chasm, thence flinging their glitterspray upwards, mingling in sunbeams, and aging midway in the heavens the transient inties of the bow of promise! - there, where ture reposes in her lofty, but rude and simple indeur, in coming years, though perhaps rete, men from all sections of this vast country. the far-off borders of the Pacific Sea, under the

of opinions and sentiments upon the subject of will be established, where the cheering light of ser | dence. A white exterior, which presents a pleasence and the arts shall blend their influence, and ling contrast to the green vestments, the prevailseminaries of learning will be founded, that shall ling coloring of nature in her rural empire, is pregive to mind its power and to man his merited elevation, and a taste for all that administers to imparting a taste for rural employments. We have the improvement of social life, and the diffusion of the means of social happiness, and Gop shall the general design of our labors. We founded be worshipped in temples conservated to His serthis institution for purposes of public utility, and vice in the simplicity, and truth, and power of

In this future vision, that is not destined to bless our sight, but is reserved to future generations to look upon, may we not hope that the influence of those principles we now commemorate may be implanted and widely diffused?

It is a common observation of travellers, that in the interior portions of New England, remote from populous towns, very little if any attention is given to the cultivation of good fruits, and it is equally true that many of our substantial practical agriculturists in those regions, deny themselves even the convenience or luxury of a kitchen garch fruits, and fine culinary plants, have surpass- den. Mankind must be permitted to stint themselves in the enjoyments of the bounties of nature if such be their pleasure. If indifference or parsiibitions in the expressions of delight we have mony induce such self-denial, and they who practise it were alone inconvenienced, it is matter with which a stranger need not intermeddle; but inasmuch, as such a disuse of the bounties of heaven are detrimental to the public at large, we may rebuke the unpatriotic spirit by which they are in-

> It is worthy of remark, that in all parts of the continent of Europe where fruits are abundant and cheaply procured, a greater degree of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is prevalent among all classes of the inhabitants than elsewhere. This consideration alone, commends the subject most forcibly to the general favor, and in an especial manner to those philanthropic men who are devising plans for the suppression of that debasing and destructive practice of intemperance. Horticultural societies are in a measure auxiliary to this benevolent design, in administering an antidote to that baneful indulgence which makes havoe of the mind, by furnishing a substitute in the wholesome beverage expressed from the apple, the pear, the grape and the current, as in the solace to be derived from the natural and or-

Rural architecture may not inappropriately claim a passing notice on the present occasion. ilized man has not been heard, nor the foot of It has not hitherto, here, received the attention it deserves. One reason why it has not, is probably the unwillingness, or the apprehension of incurring an expensive outlay, without the immediate prospect of an adequate return. This, I think, it may be made apparent, is more imaginary than real. It is not to be denied that large sums have been injudiciously expended in the construction of some of our rural retreats, and more especially in the erection of the house, the preparation gravel-walks, the construction of observatories, artificial caverns, fish-ponds, etc. Those who possess the means, have an unquestionable right to gratify their tastes, and indulge their fancies, in others, with more limited resources, may not pro-I from nations beyond the sea, will be gathered cure as much satisfaction by a less conspicuous ether, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean display of their tastes and their fancies. Durabilt towns and cities will arise, and associations house, are all that is essential for a country real-Inecessity of attending to business.'

ferable to any other. The artificial embellishments of the exterior of the house are of secondary consideration. The honey-suckle, the big nonia, the eglantine and the woodbine, intermingling and entwining their flexible branches, and attaching themselves by their tendrils, or other means with which nature has provided them to any object that will afford them support, or artificially secured and tastefully arranged, will present a far more pleasing aspect than the ingenuity of man can devise, or the application of art accomplish. But it is upon the grounds that the taste of the proprietor should be exhibited; this can be effected at comparatively little expense. Blost of the native, and many of the foreign varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs, may be raised from seeds, and a nursery thus formed, will in a few years afford a sufficient supply to occupy the borders or other places designed for their reception. Collections of many desirable kinds may be procured from the contiguous forests. The work of preparing the borders or divisions of the enclosure to be appropriated to the location of the plants, may be done at intervals when leisure will permit, or when it will not interfere with more important duties,

The gravelling of garden avenues may be dispensed with, The ordinary soil, levelled and laid smooth with the roller, will present an agreeable surface with less labor and cost than the former. Grass edgings are preferable to those of box; their symmetry can be preserved with less care, and are less obnoxious to the charge of the treasonable practice of affording shelter and sustenance to myriads of insects which prey upon the delicious products of the vine and other rare fruit.

To be concluded next week.

DR Faanklin .- Charles Thompson, the secretary of congress, said he well remembered the circumstance of the first introduction of broom-corn into our country. Dr B, Franklin chanced to see an imported corn whisk in the possession of a lady, and while examining it as a novelty, he espied a grain of it still attached to the stalk. This he took and planted, and so we at length have got it in abundance among us.

The yellow willow among us was introduced from a similar accident, as told me by T. Matlack, Mrs D. Logan, and Samuel Coates. All in our state came originally from some wickerwork found spronting in a basket-state in dock creek. It was seen by Dr Franklin, who took it out and gave the enttings to Charles Norris of that day, who reared them at the grounds now the site of the Bank of the United States, where they grew to great stature .- Watson's Annals.

Admonitory Sentence.-The late Rev. Dr Gardiner of Boston is represented in one of M. Carey's essays on the charities of Philadelphia, as having said-'My dearly beloved Brethren, let me solemnly assure you, that some of you might appropriate five, some ten, some fifteen, some twenty such expenditures, but it does not follow that thousand dollars a year, for charitable and benevolent purposes, and still retain enough to ruin your children. Mr C. very justly remarks, 'What a lesson! how little regarded by parents in general! How ity in the materials selected, and convenience and fully borne out by the career of a large number of ptecting ægis of our insignia of liberty, villages, simplicity in the design and construction of the those who inherit independent fortunes, without the

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Petersburg (Va.) Rail-road Company, we observe, are making preparations for an active and vigorous prosecution of their work in the ensuing spring. They have invited proposals for furnishing the requisite timber for six sections of the Road, of ten miles

South Carolina .- About six miles of the Rail road leading from Charleston are completed and the work is in rapid progress. The papers announce the arrival of a locomotive engine, made in New York. As soon as a section of the Road is finished it is brought into operation for the passage of coaches.

Eintucky.-The engineers of the Lexington and Ohio Road are engaged in the surveys of the rout of the road. The result, so far as they have advanced, shows that the country is peculiarly favorabic for the construction of the work.

Read Company have the whole of their line under contract for graduation. The Camden & Amboy Rail read Company have invited proposals for furnishing 30,000 stone blocks for the construction of that road. The road has been commenced at Camden.

Maryband.—The First Division of thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway continues to be kept in active and profitable operation by the numerous visiters, citizens, and strangers from all parts of the country, who are daily making excursions on it. The various parts of the unfinished lines are advancing with a steady progress, and will soon contribute their share of interest and productiveness to the general undertaking.-Baltimore Chronicle.

The Schuylkill Valley Rail Road which has been in full operation the greater part of the present season commences at Port Carbon, and terminates at Tuscarora, a distance of ten miles. There are also 15 lateral Rail Roads intersecting it, the distances of which combined, will amount to about ten miles-The main branch cost \$55,000, and the laterals, we presume, about \$20,000.

The Mill Creek Rail Read (which has also been in operation the present season) commences at Port Carbon, and extends up Mill Creek four miles. This road cost about \$14,000. There are about three miles of lateral road intersecting the main branch, which cost about \$2000 per mile.

The West Branch Rail Road (one track of which is now in operation) commences at Schuylkili Haven and terminates at the foot of the Broad Mountain .-The length of said road, including the West Branch will be 15 miles, and will cost upwards of \$150,000. There are also about five miles of lateral roads intersecting it, the average cost of which will be about

The Mount Carbon Rail Road commences at Mount Carbon, and extends up the two branches of the Norwegian, a distance of nine miles, which will cost about \$100,000. A number of lateral roads on this have also been commenced.

RECAPITUI	LATION.	
	Miles.	Cost.
Schuylkill Valley Road	10	8:55,000
Laterals intersecting do	10	20,000
Mill Creek Road	4	14,000
Laterals intersecting do	3	6,000
West Branch Road	15	150,000
Laterals intersecting do	5	10,000
Mount Carbon Road	9	100,000
Γ otal	56	\$355,000
	J	Hass. Journal

The following Rail Roads have been commenced in this county:

The Pinegrove Rail Road, which extends from the Mines to the Swatara feeder, a distance of five miles. This road will cost about \$30,000, and be completed early next season.

ortnes, a distance of about 23 miles. This road, it is pregnated with the usual animal and vegetable expected, will be completed next season, if laid with wooden rails. If iron rails should be concluded on. the time for completion, of course, must be extended. This road, if constructed with wooden rails, will probably cost \$250,000-if constructed with iron rails, about \$400,000. Making A miles of Rail road, at an expense of \$.635,000.

All the above Rail Roads have been commenced within the last two years, and when completed will The trees got worse, and were again taken up an yield a fair per centage on the capital invested.— Miner's Journal.

vantages from her canal. It has been opened for one of the most productive in Scotland, was tw navigation since July last. A Rochester, N. V. paper, says that 200,000 bushels of wheat had been received from Ohio-they pay from ninety to ninetysix cents per bushel-their nells make Belavare. - The New Castle and Frenchtown Rail 2,000, and can make 3,000 barrels of flour per day. In twenty days, \$50,000 in cash was sent into Ohio for produce."

The foregoing paragraph is taken from an eastern paper, and shows practically the influence of the canal, on the presperity of our state. The price of wheat we are informed is, in the interior counties near the canal, nearly double what could be given for it without the advantage of canal transportation. It will therefore readily be perceived, that, from the immense quantities of produce which our state affords, the additional price which it now commands will, in a very short period of time, increase the wealth of the state,of the farmers-to an extent far beyond the cost of the canals. Practical demonstration is thus given, of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the construction of these works; and when they are completed, and the tolls become as productive as they must necessarily become, the revenue they will yield must remove all pretext for complaint respecting the canal policy.

We have been informed of an advantage that the adoption of this system of policy has produced to the state, which never entered into the calculations of its friends. It is said that a number of farmers have been induced to sell their farms and leave the state in order to avoid the payment of canal taxes. It is a decided advantage to any community, to be relieved of such stupid, wrong headed men, as will not consent to bear a portion of the expense necessary for the general improvement of the country, when, like that of the improvement of their farms, it brings tenfold advantages to them, The places of such men, will always be supplied by more valuable, useful and intelligent citizens.

Western Tiller.

COAL ASHES.

The Gardener's Magazine says, it does not seem to be generally known among gardeners, that cinders, whether large or small, are injurious to the roots of many if not of most vegetables. A few days ago in shifting a few roots of chrysanthemums, we observed some of the plants looking much less healthy than others. On turning the unhealthy plants out of the pot, we found that instead of potsherds a large handful of pitcoal cinders had been used for draining them. On turning out the healthy plants, potsherds had been employed as usual and the roots were matted about them, while no roots had penetrated among the cinders. On directing the attention of a horticultural friend to the circumstance, he related the case of a large garden in Scotland which had been manured or coated The little Schnylkill Rail Road commences at over with coal ashes from a neighboring town for Port Clinton, and extends up said stream to the two years in succession; which ashes though im-1—the sheep all huddled around in a circle, with

matters, displayed their deleterious effect both o fruit trees and culinary vegetables, not less than i the chrysanthemum pots. The gardener finding hi finit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, bu attributing it to a different cause, took up a num ber of them, and formed a substratum of ashes i order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable the ashes removed; but such were the deleteriou effects of the ashes already worked into the soil "The state of Chio is already deriving great ad- that this garden which previously was, and now in or three years before even moderate crops could b

> WARMING HOUSES .- There is much popula ignorance prevailing on the subject of warmin and ventilating houses both among the Englis and Anglo-Americans. One would have though that the advice and experiments of such men a Franklin and Rumford would have dispelled the llusions about people being more liable to cate cold when a regular and uniform heat is kept u in their apartments, than when these are traverse by currents from doors, windows, and every crevice all rushing towards an open fire. But prejudice are hard to be overcome-the more so indeed the more beneficial their abandonment. If w were really made hardier, and acquired exemptio from the complaints so common in our variable climate, during the autumn, winter and sprin months, by the common practices of using ope: fires,-single windows and doors, we might giv up the comfort of the opposition plan: but n such good follows our exposure: no frame, how ever vigorous, is exempt from the assaults c streams of cold air in our houses .- This is not however, a matter of theory, or to be argued fror individual experience .- National usage, in th coldest climates in Europe, is decisive on thi point. The Russians, Finlanders, and Swedes, c all classes, are not ashamed to keep up nearly summer heat in their houses during the winte months-they have no fears of being called effeminate. On the contrary, allege, that in sally ing out from their houses into the external frost air, they are able to bear and even enjoy this kim of exposure, or zir-bath, the better from their previous warmth-precisely for the same reason that a person with a vigorous circulation of the blood, and hot skin, is better enabled to bear the shock of a cold bath. In the opposite circum stances, of immersion in cold air or cold water when a person is chilly and with pale skin, as when coming out from a cold room and imperfect ly clad, he will suffer greatly, and be less able # resist the secondary and morbid effects of cold Rumford declares that, notwithstanding his first preindice against stove heat, he found, from at experience of twelve years' residence in Germany not only that warm rooms were more comfortable in winter, but also certainly tended to the preservation of health,-Journal of Health,

THE DARK DAY.

Hon. Wheeler Martin has tayored the editor of the Providence Subaltern with the following recoffections of the Dark Day in 1780.

The dark day was on the 19th of May, 1780. where I resided at that time; the darkness at 11 o'clock was so great, that a candle was lighted and placed upon the table ;-the fowls went to roost;

their heads inward. The grass, to look at it through the window, seemed of a yellow green; half a bushel of corn, all of which was bartered the same as to look through smoked glass upon for rum, even when his family needed it for their green grass.

I well remember, that the gentleman of the o his numerous family :

'The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the noon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord's coming.

The darkness was so great in the night time, that it was said by one Doctor Blackington, who resided near the northeast part of Rehoboth, who and occasion to be out among his sick patients that other had his arm broken in a drunken quarrel. night, that he could not see his white pocket handkerchief placed before his eyes. The darkness was so thick that it could be felt.

The year 1780, was celebrated for the many northern lights; they covered the whole horizon iver :- they would flash like lightning and fill the ir with the smell of sulphur. The lights were so ed, that the flashes would bring warmth against he face.

The great snow fall was in December, 1779, or fanuary, 1780. It snowed seven days; the snow vas estimated to be four feet on a level, and the lrifts from eight to ten feet high. The snow came noist and coarse, and it was so cold that it concealed very hard. The people travelled over stone walls with their teams. It was said to be a fact, hat for thirty days, the snow did not melt from the eaves of the houses on the sunny side. The banks vere so high, that sheep were buried up in them, and there remained for forty days, until they were bund by their air holes, and dug then out alive.

This year the whole of the Narragansett Bay vas frozen over so thick and hard, that the late Ionorable John Brown passed from Providence on the river of ice, to Newport, and back, and I clieve some went on skating parties the whole ange, Gen. William Valentine sleighed wood rom Fall River to Newport, on the ice, through

The people of Newport burnt their furniture s keep themselves from freezing. The British rmy had left the island of Rhode Island in Noember, 1779, and stripped the people of all their aluables. In a manner the years of 1779 and 780, were the hardest winters known for a century ast past.

The weather was so severe in the winter of 780, that many people were frozen to death. A To Nathan Brooks, of Acton, for 36 1-2 bush. nan went from Attleborough, Mass, with a load of loops to Boston, and was caught in the great storm; and returning home, was frozen to death, coming off Boston neck. His ox team was frozen to death, and was found standing on their feet as the snow vas deep enough to support them.

The following striking facts, we learn from the Brunswick Journal, were communicated at the last neeting of the Temperance Society in that town. Let him who has a hankering for strong drink read and tremble least he become as miserable an bject as these .- Portland Courier.

1. Within a short time a man in this town sold his own coat twice, which was each time redeemed by the labor of his virtuous, industrious wife, articles of clothing belonging to his wife, crockery from his table, -and even a blanket taken from his bed, all for rum.

2. There is a female in this town who will sell articles of provision, as grain, potatoes, or beans by the pint, quart or peck to neighbors for rum.

- 3. A man quite recently entered a store with daily sustenance.
- 4. Within a month a wife has been driven from house read the following scripture by candle light, her house on the morning of the sabbath to seek refuge from the brutality of her husband, who threatened her life. Her husband was maddened
 - fortnight suffered severe injuries in consequence of intoxication by rum. One fell under his cart wheel which horribly mangled his leg-and the

No men labor harder than printers-no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution-no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means, of their gratuitous services-and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and presses to cost nothing, journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing, and paper-makers to furnish a costly material without plaster. ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers in this city, gives enough annually, in the way of gratuitous rabbits. advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, in newspapers in which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might and bottom of such vessels, have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow ed Cky high, as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed by the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump, is something to tell of; six- linen and other cloth. pence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of .- Boston Courier.

Premiums .- At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held in Concord, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. the following

Premiums were awarded:

six quarts of Rye from one acre and \$15.00

To Richard Hall, of Littleton, for 2144 pounds of Hops, first quality, from 148 rods, \$10.00

Recorder of the 16th inst. says, on Monday last, the sloop Cattskill sailed from the wharf of Messrs 10,000 sides of leather, worth more than \$50,000, all manufactured in that county. This they say is but a small item of the immense amount of the product of the Oak and Hemlocks of their mountains. On the same day other sloops sailed from there, freighted with the same article; and from ten to twenty loads of leather have been received daily, for many days past, in that village, each load young potatoes may be employed in dying gray, averaging in value, from five to six hundred dol- and the blossom forms a beautiful yellow. lars. So much for cultivating our own resources.

1820, 55,211. Increase, 105,844.

NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1831.

USES OF THE POTATO.

The different uses to which the potato may be applied are the thirtyone following.

- 1, 2, 3. Its handm in a green state, is good food both for cattle and sheep; dried and burned the 5. Two individuals in this town have within a ashes afford potash or will form artificial nitre beds.
 - 4. The tubers in a frozen state afford starch, 5. Potatoes young or old, may be eaten roasted, steamed or boiled.
 - 6. They may be made into bread, with one third part of flour.
 - 7. Soups may be made of them; they may be roasted or fried. 8. With the flour of potatoes every description
 - of pastry may be formed. 9. Converted into fecula or starch or cut into
 - slices, and dried by steam, they may be preserved for any length of time. 10. Vermicelli, and tapioca, articles which may be made of the flour or starch of any plant, may
 - of course be formed from them. 11, 12, 13. They are mixed with gravy; they are made into paste and stareh.
 - 14. Mixed with stuceo they form an improved
 - 15. They nourish every description of domestic animal, and during winter are eaten by hares and
 - 16. Cut into slices, and thrown in a certain proportion into caldrons of boiling water, they prevent the sediment of water from adhering to the sides
- 17. They form a wash, or thin plaster for buildwho inherited his money without earning it, were ing, which may be colored by soot, other, or other to give away half as much he would be laud-colors, as washes of lime are colored in this country.
 - 18. Roasted to a brown state, and ground to powder, they make a very good coffee.
 - 19. Crushed they are employed for whitening
 - 20. The water expressed from bruised potatoes is a rapid promoter of the germination of seeds.
 - 21, 22. The fecula, or starch, with sulphuric acid, is converted into syrup, from which a species of sugar may be obtained, analagous to cassonade (moist sugar.)
 - 23. With soot and other mixtures this syrup makes an admirable blacking.
 - 24. Crushed potatoes, or their fecula will afford spirit by distillation.
- 25. Potatoes may be cultivated in caves and cellars, which resource might have saved Missolonghi. We were rather surprised at this remark Manufactures of Greene County .- The Cattskill of Messrs Payen and Chevalier, as every gardener knows that the young potatoes formed in cellars are merely a remodification or transfer of the nu-Donnelly, Cookes and Co., having on board triment contained in the old potatoes and as this transfer is always made at a great loss of nutriment, if the besieged at Missolonghi had enough of potatoes to plant their cellars, it would have been more profitable for them to have eaten them as they were, than to have encouraged them to form new tubers.
 - 26, 27. The water contained in the tubers of
 - 28, 29. The water of potato blossoms cleans cloth, of cotton wool and silk, and assists in the Illinois.-Number of inhabitants 161,035. In manufacture of artificial soda.
 - 30. A potato diet cures the scurvy.

or bricks either for building or burning.

in 27, 28, and 29, and when ripe like the tomato, report. Also the 'excellent pasture.' The tender tops may be used as spinage.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, Pa. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

· I own a fine Bull by Denton, purchased some years ago from John Hare Power, Esq. This animal has made a great change in our stock. His calves are large, well formed, and promise to make valuable animals for the dairy. They discover a great disposition to fat, and with ordinary keep, his calves of six months old, weigh from 5 to 600 lbs. yearlings 7 to 800 lbs .- and we have heifers of 3 years old, 12 to 1300 lbs. live weight?

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXAMINATION OF FARMS.

Mr Fessenden-The Chairman of the Committee on Farms in Middlesex, in your last number, under the signature of one of the gentlemen who obtained a premium, complains that my review of the Committee's report was not a fair one. He says the reader would understand that the nine years, during which Capt. Wheeler used the manure from the large stable, were the nine years last past; whereas the report says he purchased no manure after 1818. It is true I did not name the years in which that stable manure was applied, because I did not then, nor can I now conceive it at all material. The committee had taken a full view of all the improvements made by Capt. W. for at least 20 years, and stated that he keeps now more than double the stock that was kept by the former owner. Now, sit, unless Capt. W. admits that his farm has deteriorated since 1818, I cannot see what difference can be made in the estimate, whether he used this purchased manure during the first nine years, or the last, It is true it would make a difference if the farm had been growing poorer since 1818, but Capt. W. would not admit this as a fact, and all who know his farm and his very judicious mode of farming, know that it has not latterly become poorer. Further-the report states, 'Since that time, (1819) all the manure has been made on the farm, and the soil has been considerably improved. So that the capacity of the farm for producingby the report-is even greater that at the end of the nine years. In what then consists the unfairness of the review? That review was founded entirely on the Committee's report; but it seems I committed a gross mistake in taking the report to be a true one; for we are now presented with a report entirely different from the former. Which are we to believe? It would now appear, that Mr Buckminster, far from keeping his stock on his 20 acres of land, maintains a part of it in the highway; and the remainder principally on grain, not raised on the farm! This is indeed, blowing hot and blowing cold from the same mouth. Here is 'language official and language confidential,' directly contradictory! It reminds me of the witness in Court, who, on being asked why he did not testify a second time as at first, said, ' I've altered my mind.

ered this new state of facts; he does not intimate her. - Fall-River Monitor.

31. The sediment of the fecula mixed with the that he has obtained new facts since his first re-

them to the pound ;-and that the last cattle he impounded for running at large belonged to the chairman of the committee.

Yours, very respectfully,

A SMALL FARMER.

HUDSON AND MOHAWK RAIL ROAD.

Conceiving that our readers will be gratified with a knowledge of the progress and present condition of this work, we have obtained the following information from an accurate source.

Of the excavation and embankment, more than two thirds of the whole work is finished; the whole will be completed by the 1st of April; the culverts and bridges are all finished but the bridge over Pearl Street.

The stone blocks are all delivered; these and the broken stone will be laid along the line by the Ist of April,

The timber is all contracted for, and will be on the line by the first of May; the iron rails will be ready about the same time.

Two locomotive engines have been ordered by the Company, and are expected to be on the road by the 15th of July.

The company expect to set a locomotive engine in operation by the 15th of July between Lydius Street, at Albany, and the brow of the hill, at Schenectady,

The whole work will be completed by the 15th of October.

It is intended to put the branch line, for the accommodation of the northern and central parts of Albany under contract, as soon as the legislature anthorizes the same,

The branch alluded to is designed for the convenience of passengers, and will probably enter the city at the head of Washington Street, extending down that street as far as Cruttenden's and the Parks. The importance of this work, both for purposes of general utility and as a pattern improvement must be obvious to every man. The Company deserves the highest praise for the rapidity with which they have pressed its construction since its commencement. The proposed branch will be of great convenience to passengers, and of to the legislature, at its present session, for leave to construct it; and the application will be entitled to their earliest consideration, from the circumstance, ers. that they wait only the legislative sanction to offer the contracts .- Albany Argus.

A good Cow .- Mr William Chase, of Somerset, has a cow, that during the past season has given, on an average, 20 quarts of milk per day. Nearly 14 pounds of butter per week have been made from her milk during the season. 120 lbs, were The writer does not inform us how he discovis valuable property. Mr Chase refuses to sell he entered his master's barn, and

Wool .- The last fortnight nearly all the fleec powder of charcoal, may be made into little billets port. Why, then, does the latter report differ so wool in market has been sold without any reducfar from the first? If the stock on the 'small tion from former prices. A fair demand for pulle All those uses are independent of the application farm' is not kept on the produce thereof, we are lambs, at 50 a 55c, a considerable parcel of the of the apples or fruit of the potato, the water of left to imagine what use is made of all the 'ex-discription has been sold at 53c. 3 mo. We are which when immature might probably be used as cellent hay and corn' so much extelled in the first advised of the shipment from London of a con siderable quantity for this market, which may b I have made some inquiry of the Field-driver daily expected. A letter from London, Dec. 4 of that district, who informs me that cattle are says, - Shipments of Wool have not been made not allowed to go at large in the town of Fra- to the U.S. to the extent that we anticipated; in mingham, that if he had found Mr B,'s cattle tak- fact our market until recently has been so bare ing the benefit of the act, he should have driven that many conditional orders have been from neces sity cancelled-of late the imports from Germany have been upon a liberal scale, and our market is flat in consequence, and prices for the next month may go rather lower; but we anticipate some inprovement in February, of Spanish and Portugues Wool, for which the market is very barely supplied and we do not look for any material augmentation. 3070 bales Wool were imported into London from Hamburg, week ending Nov. 30 .- Boston Cour.

New York, Jun. S .- Wook .- The importations from London mentioned in our last, have been followed this week by 276 bales from Lisbon to this port, and 38 bales from Cadiz to Philadelphia, besides one or two small parcels of Saxony to this port and Boston. The influence of these supplies, which are for the most part, still on shipboard, does not yet manifest itself. A few bales Portuguese, F. were re-sold this week, at auction, and brought 44c. cash, being about the price obtained for them a few weeks since. - Daily Adv.

EXTRAORDINARY UTILITY OF THE NETTLE.

In the weekly newspaper of the Bavarian Agrienltural Society, the nettle is said to have the following properties: I. Eaten in salad it cures consumption; 2. It fattens horned cattle whether eaten green or dried; 3. Experience has shown that it not only fattens calves but improves their breed; 4. It is an antidote to most maladies; 5. Sheep which eat it bring forth healthy vigorous lambs; 6. It promotes the laying of eggs in hens; 7. It improves the fat of pigs; 8. The seeds mixed with oats are excellent for horses; 9. It grows all the year round even in the coldest weather; 10. The fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp.

It is certain the nettle is much valued in Holland, where its young shoots are used as a pot herb; its roots for dying yellow; where the horse dealers give the seeds to horses, to make them brisk and give them a fine skin; and where consider ble portions of fields are planted with it, and mown five or six times a year as green food.

CHARCOAL DUST-A writer in the Gardener's Magazine asserts that six years' experience has convinced him that charcoal dust is a remedy for advantage to the city.-The Company will apply the grub and mouldiness in onions; and he has repeatedly proved, that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflow-

> The Newburyport Herald states, that in a large family named Poor, in West Newbury, there have been only six deaths within the last 40 years, and that four of these were of persons over 90 years of age, and the other two, of persons over 80.

Affecting Anecdote.—A heart-rending story made in 10 weeks, 108 of which were brought to is told of a young Scottish plough-boy who being this market. We understand that she has been disappointed in a love affair, was driven so near to kept upon grass, and without grain. Such a cow the verge of despair, that, with a rope in his hand, of the cows' tails together !- Pawtucket Chronicle.

Great Ox .- There is now exhibited in the village Brooklyn, N. Y. an Ox whose weight is estimated tauket, and fatted by Lemuel B. Rogers, Esq. of untington, Long Island.

Mahomet in Ohio .- We have seen a letter from nester, in Ohio, in which the career of some fanatal individuals, who pretend to work miracles and preach a new Gospel, is described; they profess have discovered somewhere in New York, a new relation, hidden under a stone, which enables them work miracles such as our Saviour did while on th; the delusion and frenzy with which these iniduals have wrought up the public mind, enabled m to collect, in two small villages, something like s hundred adherents, who follow those ignorant I deluded men, with the same submission, that eep are led to the slaughter.'-Mass. Jour.

Imprisonment for debt.—The Philadelphia Gazette Saturday contains an article which sets in a ong point of view the evils which accompany the tem of imprisonment fordebt. Between the first May last past, and the 24th Sept. forty persons e imprisoned in that city for debt, which amountaltogether to twentythree dollars and fortyseven ts. The cost on this sum amounted to \$70 05.

o Correspondents .- A very valuable and elaboarticle on raising Live Fences, by Dr Shurtleff, appear next week-also an interesting account of TIDD's extensive experiments in raising Seedling itoes and Grapes.

	Prices in New York, January	8.			
LOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	6	a	6 12	
	Western,	6	12 a	6 37	
	Philadelphia,	6	a	6 12	
	Baltimore, City,	6	a		
	Do. Howard street,	6	12 a	6 25	
RAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	1	25 a	1 30	
	Western,	1	30 a	1 35	
	Virginia,	1	15 a	I 25	
	Rye, Northern,		70 a		
	Oats, Northern,		37 a		
	Corn, Southern,		55 a	60	
	Do. Yellow, Northern,		60 a	64	
	Barley, new,		75 a		
DOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.		35 a	40	
	Merino do, do.		40 a	60	
l	Spinning, pulled		a		
	Lambs' do. 1st quality		48 a	52	
	Do. 2d do.		35 a	40	

e advices published last Monday, from Liverpool to th December, had an immediate effect on the Flour Grain Market; upwards of 15,000 barrels were at up for the English market, at an advance of full ats per barrel, which improvement has been susthrough the week. The Wheat market has also a ved; and there are extensive orders for foreign its, but our supplies are so trifling that they cannot ed. The Provision market has kept up, and Flax-ced ill further improved. A good deal has been doing ton at former rates. Ashes are without a change. s and Molasses are the only articles that have not benefited by the late advices .- N. Y. Daily Adver-Jan. 8.

Wants a Situation.

A ardener who can produce unquestionable recom-ations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral characand who is perfectly acquainted with every branch dening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a perma-ituation in that capacity. He is a single man. In-of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

Ammunition 3

the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—only for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, and Street. MB. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may the moth has been destroyed, by

Stock Wanted,

A pair of young cattle of the Improved Short Horned 4000 pounds. He was raised by Judge Strong, of breed-they must be of pure blood, the Bull not less than two years old next spring, with a dark color, (not altogether black)-the Heiler might be of any age under two years. The above cattle are to be sent to Washington, Pa.

ALSO, a young first rate Improved Durham Short Horned Cow, with calf by some of the best bulls near Boston, to go to Portsmouth, N. 11.

ALSO, a prime Cow, not over six years old, of some of the best breeds for milk, that will come in, in the course of the ensuing spring-for a farm in the vicinity of Boston

ALSO, a prime cow of one of the best breeds for milk, near Boston, about 4 years old, and with calf by some of the bulls of the best stock for milk, to go to Providence. Address J. B. Russell, Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, (post paid) with a particular description of the animals, pedigree, age, weight, &c.

For sale, a fine MERINO RAM, imported last spring from St Andero. He may be seen in this city. Apply to J. B. Russell, office of the New England Farmer.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830,

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected from different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals of the Turi, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 18 I and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological. Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. tit Dec. 31.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D. Price 75 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the aniroal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1,25,

A fair price will be given for good Cocoons, of which urned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7. 3t D. JOHNSON, No. 5, Exchange Street, N. York.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

					_	1,	-
	A DDI III			FB		T	
	APPLES, new,	-	barrel.		50		73
)	ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	116	00	118	00
	Pearl, first sort,	-	- 11			132	
	BEANS, white,		bashet.		90		
	BEEF, mess,		barrel.		50		7.
	Cargo, No. 1,		- (1	7	25	7	50
	Cargo, No. 2,	-	1.6	- 6	25	- 6	50
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.		13		1.
ļ.	CliEESL, new milk,	-			- 6		- 8
	Skimmed milk,	-	"		3		
	FLAXSEED,			1	12	- 1	
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	6	12	- 6	25
	Geneser,			- 6	25		50
	Alexandria,		63	- ti	12		21
	Balumore, wharf,		6		87		Õ
•	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.		buskel.		70		7
•	Corn, Southern Yellow,		11		65		6
	Rye,		- 44		75		78
	Barley,				62		69
	Oats,		44		10		14
	HAY,		ewt.		60		70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		CWL	G	00	10	
	HOPS, 1st quality,		(1)		00	15	04
	LIME,	_	cask.		70		7
	PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	- 0	75	3	00
	PORK, clear,	_	barrel.		00	20	00
	Navy mess,	-	Dairei.	13	00	14	
	Cargo, No. I,	-	6.	12	50	13	
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushet.	ĩ	75	2	
	Red Top (northern)	-	ousnet.			~	
	Lucerne,	-			62		7
	Red Clover, (northern)	•	pound.		33		39
	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-			10		1
	Merino, mixed with Saxony		1		66		65
			"		65		73
	Merino, three fourths washo	1,	"		52		58
ı	Merino, half blood,	-			48		50
ł	Merino, quarter,	•	44		38		45
į	Native, washed,	-	- 44		33		3
j	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	ш		50		50
ı	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"		42		4
	Pulled, ' spinning, first's	ort,	"		45		50
ı							

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	71	0
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		1 44	6	7
whole hogs,	-	64	51	ż
VEAL,		44	6	8
MUTTON,		1 11	ă	8
POULTRY,	_	111	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 1	11	12	15
Lump, best.	_	44	13	20
EGGS,		dozen.	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	14	
Indian, retai),	•	ousiici.	1	81
FOTATOES,	-	"	25	48
CIDER, [according to quality]	•	barrel.	23	30 2 00

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET .- Retail prices at Fanuel Hall Market—Cranberries, \$2,00 per bushel; Shagtarks, \$1,50; Chesnuts, \$1,50; Onions, 75 ets.; Cabbages, 50 ets. per dozen; Parsnips, 50 ets. per bush.; Beets, 50 cts.; Squashes, 2 cts. per lb.; English White Turnips, 25 cts. per bushel; Ruta Baga, 38 cts.; fine Baldwin Apples, \$2,00 per bbl.; Iron Pears, \$2,00 per

Smoked Hams retail for 91 to 10 cents per lb.

Brighton Market-Monday, Jan. 10. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 431 Cattle, (24 of which have been before reported, and 26 were stores,) 610 Sheep, and and 67 Swine, (58 before reported.)

Prices .- A small advance on middling Cattle. No material variation in other qualities,

Beef Cattle-From 3,50 to 4,50; a few were taken for 4.75, a 5.

Barrelling Cattle-Mess, 3,50, a 3,58, No. 1, 3 a 3 08. Sheep-We noticed a few prime wethers taken at 4,25. Also a lot, part wethers, at 3,25, and 3; also a lot of 70

Swine-Few sales only; price not noticed.

WHEAT .- The New York Journal of Commerce of Dec. 31, says, that wheat is very much wanted for exportation to England; and that the dry southern article is well calculated to mix with the English in grinding, especially as the latter is this year very ordinary.

MISCELLANY.

We seldom see better poetry than the following lines on Childhood, contained in Mrs Anna Maria Wells' collection of poems .- Mass. Jour.

CHILDHOOD.

Grav morning o'er the mountain peers; To heaven the stars are gliding back, Ere yet the 'prying eye of day ' Shall mark their noiseless track .-There's not a sound in doors or out: The very birds are yet asleep; The field flowers open silently; The breeze just whispers and goes by; And mountain-buds, that steep Their perfume in the dews of night, Lie coldly in the lingering light.

A shout!—The spell is broken up— The cottage echoes with the sound-The voice of glad surprise and mirth,-'T is heard by all around :-The frolic voice of childhood free! My own delighted, laughing boy! Just waking with the new-born day, The voice of rapture must have way, His heart is full with joy; And on his lone couch as he lies, He sings to tell his eestasies!

He sings aloud-a medley mass Of nursery rhyme, and infant lore,-No matter what the glorious theme, He sings it o'er and o'er :-He recks not, he, of such as may These clamorous sounds annoy, Who, half awakened, catch the strain And, murmuring, turn to rest again :-He thinks of nought but joy :-Of grief and pain, his heart is free, Aud earth and sky are fair to see!

Who would not be a little child, Ere yet the shade of earthly care Hath fallen upon his happy heart, And chased the sunshine there? With wisdom's light, with fancy's fire, Hereafter let thy bosom glow; But hely childhood's blessed smile, Oh, let it linger yet a while Upon thy cherub brow! Shout on, my boy! yet undefiled, Pour out thy happy heart, my child!

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Speed the plough! O, speed the plough! The sun is up, the time is now, Drive on my hoys, God speed the plough. Now the green blade, peeping low From the fast dissolving snow, Tells the gladdened farmer bow Heaven's aid can speed the plough. Harvest home! O, hear the sound, And each jocund tale go round; The proudest lord might envy now The merry man who guides the plough. The merchant's gold, the miser's hoard, The sailor's helm, the soldier's sword, The fop's affected air, must bow To the rattling loom and gliding plough.

Amusing .- The New York Commercial relates the following droll incident which occurred at the Albany theatre on the evening of the Sth, while the battle of New Orleans 'was being' performed: ham, got up on the cotton bags and made a con- paper fainted by the way side, others gave up the siderable flourish, calling upon a by-stander to see how he would hit the white plane; but his rifle have gone by the boards. flushed in the pan, and he was obliged to ask a gentleman on the other side, who must have been one of the enemy, of course, to accommodate him with a fresh priming!' On account of this flush in the pan, we suppose, the situation of Gen. Packenhant for a few minutes may be more easily imagined than described.'

WINTER.

Winter has come in its cold and harsh reality; excitement and domestic happiness. Winter has its privations and its pains, but it has also its blessings and its pleasures; and we ought to acknowledge the one, while we feel,-but not complain of-the other.

Winter is the season for mental improvement, the culture of our immortal faculties in the pursuit by revenge, of useful knowledge, cannot be innocently neglected. Books selected with discrimination, and read, not for the sake of momentary appreciment, or of future display, but for solid advantage, should be the companions alike of the parent and the child in this season, when nature is a less eloquent or a less accessible teacher than through the rich promise of the spring and the abundant generosity of the autumn.

Winter is the season for self discipline-for the exercise of moral foresight and courage; the season to ' watch and pray, lest we fall into temptation.' Enticements to evil are multiplied; in the well thronged city lares are east in the way of the inexperienced, and facilities are provided for the indulgence of corrupt propensities. Against all the swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone wall dangers, to which his soul is exposed, the Chris- and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, on dangers, to which his soul is exposed, the Christian should guard himself by vigilance and irraness,
part on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre
maintaining a jealous regard to his own purity. We to fithe house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre and a wary intercourse with the things of the each world.

Winter is the senson for benevolence. The poor we have always among us, and they must receive and a half miles from the village of Dover, which afford symmathy and relief from those to whom the com- a good market. There has been planted some hundred mon Father has entrusted the means of benefit, of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which an cence. - Christian Register.

PARENTAL PROMISES .-- If a parent make a promise to a child, it should be strictly performed, however trivial; and a child should never be told a falsehood, even in the most trifling matter -unless the object be to teach the child equivocation and falsehood, and train him up for the penitentiary or the gallows.

Ingenious Anagram. - The following anagram on the well known biographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was by Oldys himself, and was found by his executors in one of his MSS.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you. And one friend OLD 1s worth an hundred new.

In one week, recently, more than 3000 dead hogs are said to have been freighted from Pough-keepsie, N. Y. many of them large and very fat. Montreal, L. C. -A. Bownar, Bookseller.

The recent mortality among newspapers, maga zines and reviews has been great and alarming -The Washington N. C. Times, after 8 months publication, has been discontinued, because man - The rifleman who was to shoot Gen. Packen- people subscribed, not to pay but to encourage. Thi ghost after a longer pilgrimage, and the remainde

> The manufacture of Navarino Hats, or paper Leghorns has become a considerable business in Boston,-One manufacturer informs us he made 60,000, the past year. The impressions are made on the paper by copperplate, and passed through the presses without ink. The Hat is an elegan and convenient article, and ought not to be neg lected, because it costs little. - Boston Pall.

. Irtificial Wants are more numerous and lead the season of desolation and suffering, of social to more expense than natural wants; for this cause the rich are often in greater want of money than those who have but a bare competence.

Insults and Injuries .- Injuries are much more easily atoned for and forgiven than insults. The latter degrade the mind in its own esteem, and too The opportunities which Providence affords for frequently induce it to attempt to recover its leve

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the las tourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 20 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Corhecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which . dide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grindin ster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Bric me, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all we' fing bed, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, con rang the eider house 27 by 37, two stories, with on tered room, where all the spinning and weaving i for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 fee 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employ a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yar walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square of 1) feet post, and will contain 60 tons of bay; a pig gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square ut der it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook fc

The Farm has been gradually improving for the lasten years, and the two last has cut each year one hun | dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is on grafted-with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quine bees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Majo

ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, 0 Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year--but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of lifty cents No paper will be sent to a distance without payment

being made in advance. Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by 1. R. BUTTS-by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS. New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street, Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 65 Chestnul-street, Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Battimore—U. D. SMITH, Editor of the American Parmer, Albany—Hon. Jesse Buel. Flushing, N. Y. WM. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gasdell Hartford—Goodwin & Sons. Newburpport, Ernneen Stedman, Bookseller.

Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTIRAL WARPHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR,

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1831.

No. 27.

SHOLEVELLAROOP

LIVE FENCES.

MR FESSENDEN-If you think the following direcons for setting and training a hedge, which were written or the use of my son, will be serviceable to our New ngland Farmers, you are at liberty to publish them. hey were written in haste, while I was quite sick, and onfined to my chamber; there is considerable tautology, id the language inclegant, but I believe easy to be derstood. BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

Boston, Jan. 10th, 1831

Y EASY WAY TO MAKE A COMPLETE HEDGE OF LIVE FENCE IT A SHORT TIME.

oney Locust, (Gleditschia triacanthos,) the Red of thirty degrees. edar, (Juniperus Virginiana) &c. But I much 7. Mode of planting .- Your land and plants dled by mice during the last year.

dge should be set out in the spring, before the nts begin to vegetate, and every fibre of the roots suld be taken up with them and by no means he . Df.

3. Age of the plants .- The more age the nts have the better; as they are more hardy, e better roots, and are more likely to do well. u will rear your hedge in half the time, if you to those that are four years old and unwards. t n you will if you use seedlings. Loudon says, hree years old is certainly the youngest that uld be planted, and if they are even six or seven rs old, so much the better.' Blaikie says, 'the of the quickset plants (whether of one or two rs' growth) is not so material, as that the plants uld be of free growth.' I set one hedge in 6, with two years old plants, and another in 8, with seedlings, and they have done very well, sidering my inexperience and the awkwardness unwillingness of my men to do anything that ir fathers and grandfathers had not previously

. Assort the plants .- Let your plants be ased; the large, the small, and the different s of intermediates, each by themselves. Set large on the high, poor and gravelly land, and small on the rich land, and in the valleys and coms, and those of intermediate size on the innediate kind of land. In this way, your hedge grow nearly alike and be very even; but if intermingle promiscuously large and small, the e will grow rapidly and will keep the small n, and your hedge will be uneven and full of

so as to leave an inch of the green bark or top them down to the height you mean to keep your with four buds or eyes,

5. Spare plants,-Select a tenth or more of your best plants, and set in your Nursery in wide rows, and at a distance from each other in the rows, so that the side branches shall not interfere, that you may fill vacancies in your hedge, should any occur. Manure and hoe them, so as to keep them well ahead of your hedge, so that when set in a gap, they will not be behind their neighbors.

6. Preparation of the soil.—Let your land be well prepared, a strip at least eight feet wide, deep ploughed, well harrowed, raked over, and cleared of all sward, sods, grass, and weeds; let it be as well prepared as if you were to sow gar-1. Material for a hidge. The plants commonly den seeds. If any part of the land is poor, harrow ed for a hedge are the English White Thorn and rake in old and well rotted manure that will alagus oxycantha,) the Purging Buckthorn (Rham- | not ferment; then plough or dig a trench through is catharticus,) the Newcastle Thorn, (Crata- the middle, 8 or 10 inches deep, one side perpens crus Galli,) the Three Thorned Acacia or dicular, and the other with a gentle slope or angle

efer the American, Virginian, or Washing | thus prepared, lay your plants on the inclined plane a Thorn, (Cratagus cordata.) It seems to have or slove, in a straight line nine inches apart (more enemy. In more than half a mile of hedge, I or less,) and as deep as they originally were in I not find a dozen caterpillars' nests, or one plant the Nursery, making allowance for the dry dirt, that nay be blown or washed away; set them so 2. Season to set a hedge. In our climate a deep that all the yellow part may be completely covered; then with a hoe carefully draw on the mellov earth to cover the roots, and press and pat it does well around them. They had better be natile deeper than a little shallower, than when in the Nursery, and they will bear it, as in the Nursers they were perpendicular, but in the trench sloping. It will be best not to fill the trench completely, but to leave it a little concave about the roots that the moisture may be retained, and that you may be able to draw a few inches of pulverized earth every year around the roots, to make them throw out new shoots, and this without raising the surface so much, or making it so convex as to lose the moisture. By laying or sloping your plants, small roots strike down from the old tap roots, and you have a great number of new roots that nourish the plants and keep them firm, and prevent them from writhing about. By cutting off the top of the plant, you will have three or four strong upright young shoots, starting from the surface of the ground, instead of a solitary

> 8. Hoeing and Clearing.-Let your hedge be perfectly hoed and kept entirely free from grass and weeds. Care must be taken that the roots, girdled by mice.

9. Pruning, &c .- Prune either early in the spring, about midsummer, or late in the fall, when there is no flowing of the sap. When you planted your hedge, you preserved every root, but you f you plant the large in the rich hollows, and cut off the top, leaving but four buds, these will small on the poor knolls, one part of your produce you four large stems as supports. This ge will be years ahead of the others. Either is all the pruning or trimming the stems or up shaded the plants. ire or after planting, cut off the tops of the right shoots must have, on any condition, till they

hedge, but the side branches should be gently trimmed every year, leaving those longest near the ground, so as to have them broad at the bottom and tapering gradually towards the tops in the form of a cone, pyramid, a young fir or pitch

This trimming of the side branches makes them send out more new thoots from these extremities, which by frequent tringnings will become so thick as to fill up every erevice from top to bottom in your hedge; while the upright shoots, by not being trimmed, will accerd with strength, and support the hedge. 10. Pruning In. tranens, Trimming is usu-

ally performed with a hedge bill or shears; but a knife with a short and slightly curved blade, thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin and very sharp edge on each side, is preferable to trim off the side branches between the plans. For trimming the sides and cropping the top of the hedge. I have used a scythe. I cut off the 'seel, and punch two holes in the same end, and make a mortise in the end of a straight pole or snaith, and bore two holes through the mortise, and rivet the scythe to the pole and in the same direction with the pole, and not at right angles as for mowing-I put two nibs on the pole. With this you can cut the sides up or the tops off very quick and neat. In all your enttings, ent up if you wish to benefit your hedge, cut down if you wish to ruin

II. Miscellaneous observations .- Slope the tops of your plants to the North, they will not be so liable to be broken down by snow; or to have their buds injured in the spring, by alternately freezing and thawing-land that has been in culture is preferable to new or sward land.

Two or three rows of white beans or flat turnips, may be sowed on each side of your hedge, but potatoes would shade too much, and onions would poison the plants. Cattle, sheep, &c, must not trample or browse on them.

Forest or fruit trees, (except walnut and cedar) may be set in a hedge forty or fifty feet asunder, they make a beautiful appearance, but trim them up ever so high, they damage the hedge, if not by their shade, they will by their roots. If you do not trim a hedge any, it will be strong and thick at the bottom, giving you beautiful white blossoms and red berries

12. Errors and Mistakes .- In my first hedge my land was tough sward, and not well prepared stems, and side branches are not abraded or and I set my large plants that were two years old, wounded by the hoe. A little fresh earth ought perpendicular; in my second hedge, set out two to be drawn about the roots at each hoeing, and years after, my land was well prepared, and I set in the autumn all the leaves should be raked my yearling plants sloping, and it is ahead of the away, to prevent the stems and roots from being first hedge: had the treatment of both been equal, the first would have been three years ahead of the last. I did not hoe as often as I ought to have done, nor did I clear away the leaves in autumn so well as I should have done. I lost one year's growth of my hedge by planting two rows of potatoes on each side of it, the tops of which grew so luxuriantly, that they completely covered and

My grand error was in cropping the tops, once its, about an inch from the root or yellow part, are five or six feet in height; then you may trim and generally twice a year, with the expectation became wide, bushy and top heavy, and the hottom open, weak, and destitute of branches. Those I did not erop had large firm stems, and threw out large strong suckers from their roots, and have made a hedge imponetrable to an enraged horned bull. I ought not w have trimmed the it was six feet bigh.

18. Recapitulation .- Prepare your land in the best manner; use suitable dants of thrifty growth, the older the better; asset and accommodate to the different kinds of oil; preserve all the roots, but crop the tops, loving only four buds; keep a few in your nusery; set them sloping to the north, and leave me ground a little concave about the roots; keer them clear of grass and weeds, and add a lime earth to the roots at each hoeing; nature all they are six feet high, then crop off heage. It will look like a wedge with the sharp end upwards, and will exhibit a most beautiful appearance.

In eight years my second hedge was a sufficient fence for, or against sheep and cows. By following the above directions, a better hedge can be raised in half the time, and at an expense of less than fifty cents a rod.

SEEDLING POTATOES AND GRAPES.

Mr Fessenden-I presume by this time some of our horticultural friends are expecting to hear the result of my third year's crop of seedling potatoes, considering the importance of the article to the farmer, and in fact to all classes of our fellow citizens. It is a grand desideratum to obtain not only a good potato for the table, but one that shall give a good yield of a fair equal size. To the farmer the crop is perhaps second only to bread. It is with him a staple article, and a standing dish. It forms a part of his morning, noon, and evening repast the year round, and is no mean item to the table of the most opulent.

This is a very extensive experiment; by far the largest of any on record, at least so far as my reading extends, and has been a source of much trouble, time and expense. It is no small thing to crop and keep separate, 1500 varieties for three years. I have been almost on the point of abandoning them more than once. The extent of the experiment had well nigh defeated its end. The potatoes were planted this year about the middle of April in rows; the most of the land was very poor, the year before it was overrun with white birch; it was pretty well manured, the manure spread equal to a good shovel full to a hill; a considerable proportion of the manure, however, was composed of meadow mud. The land was overseeded, owing to my anxiety to give every variety a trial; and a considerable proportion of the potatoes was under size, which probably gave me a larger crop and a greater proportion of small potatoes than I should otherwise have had. They were above the middling size, and very equal in size, so planted on about 4 acres of land and yielded me much so that they would not require any picking

more perfect throughout, but it had a contrary ef-condemned to the hogs. There were long reeds first in every other respect. The first was named fect, by throwing out a great number of small planted in three different places for a guide in de- the Roxbury Reds, the other the Roxbury Oranges shoots at the place cut; instead of increasing the ermining their relative yield. For I was deter their yield was about 5 hoe handles to the bushelf main stem and lower branches, and thickening the mined, having screwed my courage to the sticking. They were not so mealy nor of so good flavor a bottom as was expected. The oftener I cropped, place, that I would reject all those that would not many others of less yield, but their yield and siz the more weak shoots came out where cut, and bear a good comparison in point of yield; and in must, I think, make them a valuable potato to the those below dwindled and perished, and the main reference to my memorandum, I find that I have farmer. The vines of my largest kinds died stem ecased to increase. The top of the hedge not saved more than three or four kinds, that yield-down to the ground in the fore part of July, but ed less. The way in which we determined the were left in the ground until the rest were dug, when relative yield, was by measuring the ground with to my astonishment, I found that they had not only the hoe handle, which was quickly and easily done, sprouted, but the vines had grown nearly a foot i and was sufficiently accurate for our purpose, and height, and on digging them I found new potatoes the potatoes in a measure. The hoc handle was set for the second crop, about four feet in length. We carried into the main stems after the first or second trimming, till field with us boxes, bags, kegs, &c, sufficient to I could conveniently and make it intelligible; and hold all that we could dig in half a day. At noon Tope it will answer the expectations of our friends and at night they were put in piles on the cellar and that the experiment will prove, in proportion floor, the vessel in which they were put was marked to its extent, and the time and labor spent on it with the number of line handles to the bushel and beneficial to our community. So far as regard the pile in the cellar with a corresponding number. 11yself, I have no expectation of being remunerated We provided a circular board, a little smaller than for I am essentially deficient in an important re the bottom of a boiler we have set in brick work. and in this board we inserted 30 or 40 wires about viz. that of making the most of it in the mar 12 inches long. The wires were placed circular ket. in the hoard, gradually progressing towards the cenclear away the leaves at autumn; trim the side tre, so as to form a spiral line from the outside to branches carefully, and leave the main stems to the centre. Now if each pile of potatoes in the cellar was numbered and we commenced on the the teps to the height you mean to have your outside wire of our board and proceded regularly, we could easily tell from which pile each of the potatoes on the board came, and in this way we could try at night all the varieties we could lig in the day time. After the potatoes were boiled on this board in the boiler aforesaid, we carried the poard with the potatoes on it down cellar and compared them to prevent mistakes. In making up our judgment, regard was had to the appearance of the potatoes as well as their yield and flavor-their form, mealiness,&c, were all taken into the account. I have given them my personal attention both in planting, digging, and proving, except when called away by urgent business.

In this way I have preserved 186 sorts of my 1500 varieties and about 72 bushels in quantity.-The long reds yielded about 12 hoe handles to the bushel. The greatest yield of my seedlings was 4 hoe handles to the bushel, three times as much on the same land .- The kind that yielded the most last year did not do so well this year; they were a late kind, and required a long season and a favorable situation to come to maturity. Perhars an abstract from my memorandum might be interesting, as showing the relative yield, for we found it utterly impossible to decide with any justice upon the flavor, for after we had tasted of a few, especially if we happened to try a strong one, we could no longer decide upon the merits; we therefore contented ourselves with tasting only those which by their mealiness, appearance, &c, gave the most promise, saving all the good yielders that eracked open in boiling. I have a considerable number, however, marked on my memorandum as of superior good flavor. I have one kind which gave a bushel in 4 hoc handles; 2 kinds, 43 do; 4 kinds, 5 do; 2 kinds, 51 do; 9 kinds, 6 do; 3 kinds, 64 do; 16 kinds, 7 do; 41 kinds, 8 do; 29 kinds, 9 do; 23 kinds, 10 do; &c.

There are two kinds which particularly attracted my attention while digging, and were named on the spot. One was round, red, rather

of making the hedge thicker at the bottom, and by estimation 1000 bushels, 900 of which were for the market; the other was yellow and like the

I have now given you as concise an account as misite to an enterprising and flourishing farme

I have also under way and under glass, abou 200 seedling grape vines of two years' growth raised from the seed of the large oval Malag grape, which appear very promising, but I sha not probably, if I should live, taste the fruit unt year after next, when I hope to be able to preser a sample which shall be thought worthy of receiving a name from our Horticultural Society. JACOB TIDD. Roxbury, Jan. 10, 1831.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR-I wish to inquire through the medium of the New England Farmer, the efficac and benefit of using salt hay, as it is called .- Ther are many farmers on our sea coast that spend ha the summer with a strong gang of workmen, i mowing the salt mashes; and in curing and makir the hay-exposed to the wet and cold, and bot night and day watching the tides in order to bo. and secure what appears to my inexperience mind a useless commodity.-It also appears t me that half their labor, if exercised upon the up land or on their farms, in raising good English ha would bring them a handsome recompense, no only in the possession of good food for their stoc. but also serve to better their land, and inducthem to bring more waste and low ground into state of cultivation.- I should be happy to receiv through your paper, some information on the subject, which perhaps may serve to correct the error of the farmers who thus waste their time and labor; or serve to correct me in thus wastin my time and sense on a subject of which I avo myself ignorant, or which may have been settle long ago by wiser heads than mine.

Duxbury, Jan. 4th.

FLOWING FRESH MEADOWS.

Mr Editor-I believe there never has bee any communication in the New England Farme in regard to flooding fresh meadow lands-if you or some of your correspondents will give som information respecting flooding fresh meadown where Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint, and the commo Flat Grass, and other kinds of uncultivated grass. incline to grow-and such other information : you may think necessary, it would confer a fave upon one of your subscribers.

I am &c, Winthrop, (Me.) January 14th, 1831.

J. B.

COOK'S ADDRESS. Concluded from page :03.

We have been too long accustomed to rely upon foreign nurseries for fruit trees and other plants. I am aware that to a certain extent this is unavoidable. But we should depend more upon our own resources, and learn to appreciate them. We have suffered too much of disappointment, and experienced too much of vexation from the carelesness of others to submit with patience to a repetition of them. We have waited season after season for several successive years for the development of fruits that were sent to us under the imposing title of some rich and rare variety, and have found in the reality that the good consisted alone in the name. I would encourage the public nurscries in our own vicinity, not to gratify any exclusive or sectional views, but because we may thereby the more easily avoid the inconveniences which have long been the subject of complaint against others more remote. The fear of prompt and immediate detection and exposure, will have a tendency to render their proprietors more cautious, while the liberal support they would receive, would stimulate them to secure and retain the confidence reposed in them. The imposition that was practised upon the patriarch Jacob, who was compelled to accept Leah as the reward of seven years of labor and toil, for Rachel, is somewhat analagous to the case of many of us. We, too, have numbered full seven years in anticipation of the development of iruits under assurances as specious as hose by which the patriarch was stimulated to the berformance of his supulated servitude, and, like im, on its termination, have found a Leah in the place of a Rachel, and have again, like him, to eccomplish another term of years ere we could ealize the hopes we had formed in the acquisition of the object of our desires.

The public nurseries and gardens of Middlesex and Norfolk are entitled to preeminence among hose of New England, and Newton and Brightm, and Charlestown and Milton and Roxbury, are audably competing with similar establishments in ther sections of our country for the general pat-

onage.

A familiar accquaintance with the synonymes, nd their identity with the fruit, is essential to the onvenience of all classes of cultivators and indisensable to the proprietors of extensive nurseries. t will prevent much of the confusion which now revails, and tend to correct the mistakes which requently occur to those who have not attended to his subject.

If it has been the prevailing fashion to underrate dmost everything of domestic origin, and attach a alue to exotics in proportion to the distance from and the expense at which they were procured, it vas no less true of the products of the soil, than of those of the workshop and the loom. Even the ptellectual labors of our countrymen have, until vithin a short period, been received with the cold brmality with which an indigent acquaintance is often recognised. While everything that bore he impress of a foreign original was sought after, admired and eulogised without much regard to ts intrinsic merits. But these aftinational preudices and predilections are fast receding before he beaming and unquenchable light of intelligence and patriotism.

I have spoken of the influence that our associaion has exerted in relation to the primary objects of its institution. There are other subjects con-

have adverted, and which should interest our at- and with arguments that will not fail to insure the tention. A practical acquaintance with the dif- influence of all in its execution, ferent departments of natural history will be found to be highly advantageous in the business of hor- tery, similar in its designs to that of Pere La facilities that will be afforded us, to acquire a knowledge of this subject, when it will comport with the convenience of the gentlemen who have been designated as professors and lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, entomology and horticultural chemistry. Lauticipate from those resources not only much intellectual gratification, but that, from their abundant stores of scientific attainments, we may be instructed and encouraged to persevere in obtaining a familiar intimacy with all that is essential to our pursuits.

The protection and preservation of useful birds is a subject I would propose for your particular consideration. To those whose souls are attuned to the harmony of their music, who delight to listen to the warbling of nature's choristers, little need be urged to insure them security in the peaceful possession of their accustomed harmts. But if this consideration is not sufficient, there is another view in which the subject may be presented, that cannot fail to render them the objects of our care and watchfulness. We must either encourage them, or resign our gardens and orchards to the overwhelming ravages of innumerable insatiate insects. We must preserve them, and consent to tolerate their minor depredations, or suffer them to be destroyed, and with them all hopes of preserving any portion of our fruits.

It is asserted upon competent authority, that nearly all the food of small birds from the commeacement of spring to the middle of June, consists of insects; and that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young ones to provide for, destroy every week about three thousand three hundred caterpillars. By a wise and indicious enactment of the legislature of Massachusetts, the protection of law is extended to the preservation of certain kinds of birds that are enumerated, and a penalty provided for every infraction of its provisions. Let this association unite in giving efficiency to the laws, by enforcing its operations upon every violator, and thus shall we subserve the public interests, protect our property, and preserve those innocent and useful colaborers, who amply repay us in the aid they afford, and in the gratification we derive from their presence, and in listening to their inspiring and animating melody.

The pursuits which it is our object to promote, are not only subservient to the happiness of social and domestic life, in multiplying the resources of innocent indulgence, and of the interchange of the kind offices of mutual good will, and not only tend to excite and elevate that taste for the beauties of creation, which almost of necessity leads to communion with its All-Glorious Author, but may be consecrated also to the holy purpose of rendering more interesting and attractive our final resting-place.

The improvement and embellishment of grounds devoted to public uses, is deserving of especial consideration, and should interest the ingenious, the All boys wage war against them now. liberal and tasteful in devising 'ways and means' for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and I deem this a suitable occasion to direct the attention of our citizens to a subject I have long wished to see presented to their consideration, sected with its success and usefulness, to which I with an eloquence that could not fail to awaken,

I refer to the establishment of a public cometiculture. I hope we may avail ourselves of the Chaise in the environs of Paris, to be located in the suburbs of this metropolis. A suitable regard for the memory of the dead is not inconsistent with the precepts of religion or of our duty to the living. The place of graves affords to the serious and the contemplative, instruction and admonition. It teaches us 'what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' It is there that the heart is chastened, and the soul is subdued, and the affections purified and exalted. It is there that ambition surveys the boundaries of its powers, of its hopes, and its aspirations. And it is there that we are constrained to admit, that human distinctions, and arrogance, and influence must terminato I would render such scenes more alluring, more familar and imposing, by the aid of rural embellishments. The skill and taste of the architect should be exerted in the construction of the requisite departments and avenues; and appropriate trees and plants should decorate its borders; - the weeping willow, waving its graceful drapery over the monumental marble, and the sombre foliage of the cypress should shade it, and the tudying daisy should mingle its bright and glowing tints with the native laurels of our forests. It is there I would desire to see the taste of the florist manifested in the collection and arrangement of beautiful and fragrant flowers, that in their budding and bloom and decay they should be the silent but expressive teachers of morality, and remind us that, although, like the flowers of autumn, the race of man is fading from off the earth, yet like them his root will not perish in the ground, but will rise again in a renewed existence, to shed the sweet influence of a useful life, in gardens of unfading

> Sole Leather .- We hear that Massachusetts Sole Leather is in high estimation.-The Philadelphia Leather is in high repute; but we understand that many now give the preference to that manufactured by Mr Tufts of Charlestown.-Palladium.

> [The generality of sole leather manufactured in this state, is believed to be very bad, because it is not sufficiently tanned. We have been informed that some tanners turn their stock every three months. We should like to see the opinion of an experienced physician as to the effect of loose, porous and untan-ned sole leather in producing colds, coughs and consumptions in this city. - Mass. Jour.

> Palm Leaf Hats,-This manufacture has become in Massachusetts, a business of importance. A friend calculates that a million of these will be made for the next season. Formerly they were imported from Cuba, and sold we believe, for about two dollars each. Now the raw materials is imported, and the hats made here, which sell for three or four dollars per

> New Bonnets .- In the State of New York very beautiful bonnets have been made of hornets' nest. The quality that makes this substance particularly valuable, is that the hornet uses a kind of sizing which resists the rain, like Roman cement. The nest is colored to suit the fancy. Dr Mitchell of New York, suggests the protection and culture of hornets.

> Bohon Upas .-- An article reviving the old story about this tree, is making the tour of the press.-The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette informs that a physician of that city has actually visited the tree, the gum of which is a strong poison, but not by any means so destructive as has been represented,

COMMUNICATIONS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR-As there has existed more confusion and inaccuracy in regard to the nomenclature and identity of the Epargne, Jurgonelle, and Windsor or Cuisse Madame pears than any others, I submit the following extracts from the ' Pomological Manual' now publishing, in reference thereto, and Pomological Magazine. hope they may prove satisfactory to our Pomologists

The translation of the new edition of Duhamel has been completed and nearly the whole is now printed off, so that the work will be very speedily presented to the public.

Very respectfully, WM. PRINCE.

Linnman Botanic Garden, } January 11, 1831.

EPARGNE. Pr. cat. Duh. Roz. Dic. d'Agric. JARD. FRUIT. BOS JARD. FOR. COXE.

most English gardens erroneously.

Espargne, or Suint Sonson. Quin. Espargne. Feserve pear, or St Sanson. Evel.

Lady's thich,

) of the French Grosse Cuisse madame Beau présent. Roz. syn.

Sairt Samson. Roz. syn. Soint Lumbert,

catalogues.

authors and

Paire des tables des Princes, Real Jurgonelle. Fes. New. Amer. Gard.

This pear, which is extensively cultivated in this vicinity and in various sections of the union, is most generally known by the titles of Jargonelle, Cuisse aradame, and Lady's thigh, it having been received from England under the name of Jargonelle, and from France under those of Epargne, Cuisse madame, and Grosse Cuisse madame. As I can perceive no good reason why we should adopt the blunders of the English, even if they have received countenance from being copied into some of their works deemed in other cases to be authority, and as both Miller and Forsyth reject the error referred to, it is to be regretted that a publication having so many claims to superiority as the Pomological Magazine should have continued it; for although long usage may be sometimes allowed to form an apology for adopting a title erroneous in its origin, such course can only be admitted when it may be done without confusion; but in the present case there is a genuine Jurgonelle, so called by all the French authors since the middle of the 17th Century, and supposed to be one of the most ancient varieties in cultivation; and the only means of preventing confusion is to correct the error at once.

The following description is from Duhamel, an author celebrated for his great accuracy, and accords with my own observations.

'This fruit is of very oblong form, being three to three and a half inches in height, and twentytwo to twentyfour lines in diameter at its largest part, which is at about two thirds its length, measuring from the base; the eye is placed in a slight cavity, which is surrounded by several projections; the stem is two inches in length, or thereabouts, and the fruit has often some prominence or swellings at its insertion; the skin is greenish and the 17th century, and its origin is traced much somewhat marbled with fawn-color mingled with farther back by some writers. The remarks on red next to the sun; the flesh is white, and melt- that head, at page 108, of the Pomological Mag- Farmer of the 7th inst. two communications of ing with a slight acidity of flavor, which is rich azine, although applied to the preceding variety, the culture of silk; one of which is from Mo

quently abortive. This pear is one of the most there remarked, that the name of the Jargonell beautiful and one of the best that is to be met pear is derived, according to Ménage and Ducha with at the period of its maturity, which is at the from Jargon, anciently Gergon, in Italian Gergo end of July to the tenth of August. The tree in Spanish Gericonea all corruptions of Gracus is vigorous, and may be propagated on both the whence Merlet infers that the Jargonelle was the pear and quince.'

vellowish green in the shade, reddish when exposed; one of the most ancient in cultivation. leaves rather large, woolly when young, ovate, acuminate, finely and doubly serrated; petioles on is rather larger, more oblong, and pyriform; it i the young shoots about an inch long; stipules lin- twentytwo lines in height, and eighteen in diam ear; flowers early, very large; fruit large, oblong, eter; the skin is perfectly yellow on the shade with a long stalk, generally a little bent; eye side, and a beautiful red next the sun; the flesh i open, with long projecting segments of the calyx; delicate, white, half-breaking, and of slight musk; skin greenish yellow on the shaded side, with a flavor; the seeds are small and bluckish brown tinge of brownish red when exposed; flesh yel- and the fruit ripens at the beginning of Septem lowish white, very juicy and melting, with a pecu- ber. The French writers do not deem it very liarly rich agreeable flavor; round the core it is worthy of culture, and indeed it is so very infe Jurganelle. Pom. Mag. Lond. Hort. cat., and of rather gritty, and more so if grafted on the quince; rior to the preceding, and rots so soon at the it is the queen of autumn pears and unequalled in core, that its beauty may be considered its princi flavor by any of its season.'

> have no pear tree whose growth is more strong young shoots have the same propensity to curve and vigorous than this, and its crops are exceed- and bend over, which renders the young tree ingly abundant. It is deemed by those who supply irregular and ill-formed in their appearance. the markets with fruit to be one of the kinds best calculated for that purpose, and such appears to be WINDSOR. PR. CAT. MIL. FOR. LANG. POM its character wherever cultivated; and from its being one of the oldest pears, it forms a sorrowful comment on the principle of exhaustion of the variety by age. In Fessenden's American Gardener, it is stated to be a great and constant bearer, and to come in between the smaller fruits of the garden such as the strawberry and raspberry, and the peach. It is also very justly remarked in that work, that the fruit generally seen in market is a caricature of that raised by the cultivator for his own use, it being in the former case gathered unripe and artificially ripened, by being spread in great masses.

It is a singular circumstance that Miller does not refer at all to the Epargne pear, although he evidently had the same fruit in view when describing his 'Cuisse madame or Lady's thigh, in England, commonly called Jargonelle; but he quotes Tourn, and Duhamel erroneously when applying their titles to his description. The whole chain of error and transposition seems to have arisen from its not being understood by Miller that the Epargne of the French was the Jargonelle of the

JARGONELLE, Quin. Evel. Dun. Roz. Die. D'AGRIC, JARD. FRUIT. BON JARD. FOR. Summer Jergonelle. Evel.

Jargonelle, called Cuisse Medame in England.

Cuisse madame, of many English and American collections.

French Jargonelle.

Much difficulty has arisen from an erroneous title being applied, in England, to this fruit, under which it has been, in many cases, sent to this country. It will be seen by the authors quoted above, that it has been regularly known and described by the name adopted since the middle of

and very agreeable; the seeds are black, and fre- refer without doubt to the present fruit. It is Pyrum Tarentinum of Cato and Columella, the I also add the following description from the Numidianum Gracum of Pliny, and the Graulun of Macrobius. If this conjecture be well found 'Tree of a straggling, creeping habit; wood ed, the kind to which the name belongs will be

This fruit has great affinity to the Aurate, bu pal recommendation. The growth of the tree i In the orchards in the vicinity of New York, we not as vigorous as the preceding kind; but the

KNOOP, POM.

Cuisse Madame. Quin. Evel. Duh. Roz., and all French writers and catalogues, and als of Forsyth and Coxe, Lady's thigh, Evel.

This pear is oblong, its height being thirty line: and its diameter twentytwo; the eye is small inserted nearly even with the base of the fruit the stem, which is about fifteen lines in length is somewhat furrowed at the extremity whice unites it to the fruit; the skin is delicate, shining vellowish green on the shaded side, and brown ish red next the sun; the flesh is half-melting and rather buttery, somewhat coarse, abounding in sweet juice, which has a partially musk flavor

the fruit ripens at the end of July; the tree grow

very vigorously when grafted on the pear, bu

does not do so well on the quince. This is deemed to be a fruit of only secondar quality. It soon turns soft, and in a few day after maturity becomes mealy. Many person entitivate it for market, but of how much greate advantage would it be to themselves and the pub lic, if they would reject inferior fruits and culti vate only the choicest for that purpose, which would command a very enhanced price, and thereby amply repay them.

Forsyth describes this under two heads, the Windsor, and Cuisse Madame. The French writers state that the stem of the fruit is no strongly attached to the tree, and that in conse quence the least wind blows it off, and Coxe adopts these and other remarks, which shows he had reference to the same fruit, and indeed he appears to have generally been guided by Rozier in his descriptions of pears.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

MR FESSENDEN-I observe in the New England

presume 25 cts per lb, to be a fair price; but they | Dollars per acre. nay be more, as it will depend on the demand, which will probably exceed the production another eason. There will be, or should be, Agents in loston to purchase them.

I have attended a course of Lectures in this place, n the Silk business, by J. H. Corb, Esq. of Dedam, and think that he possesses extensive informaon on the subject. He appears to have a practiil as well as theoretical knowledge of its growth ad manufacture: and I should think that it would heneficial for the inhabitants of Concord and its cinity to employ him to deliver a course of Leeres in that place, as his charges are reasonable, ad he would no doubt impart valuable informa-

I am informed that in Connecticut, where the wing Silk business is carried on extensively, they rive a very handsome profit, as will appear by e value they attach to a Mulberry Orchard. A irm that would bring Two Thousand Dollars thout one, will as readily command Three iousand with one; and Mr D'Homerque states it converting the best silk into the aforesaid icle, is as improper as it would be to manufacture gold from the mines of North Carolina into ing pans and kettles .- His Essays are a valuaproduction and will be the means of facilitating growth and manufacture of silk in this country. together with Mr Peter Duponceyu, propose t the Raw Silkbe reeled in a proper manner I be made an article of exportation. I have no libt it might be made a profitable branch of indary, but think the course it will naturally take, Ifirst be to supply those persons already ened in its manufacture and those that will folfrom the operation of filature establishments, soon as silk is prepared in a proper manner for manufacture of goods, the artists already in country, that understand the manufacture of stuffs, will be called into action, and the manuare of the various kinds will probably keep e with the production.

Ve already manufacture silk fringe, suspenders, ons, satin straws, silk lace, silk velvets, and er articles, and find a difficulty in obtaining the per material. Whenever there shall be an rstock of the raw material for the aforesaid pures, the exportation of the article will necessafollow, but notil that time it will probably be sumed in the country.

With respect to the communication signed W. buld observe that a few filature establishments dd be the means of producing more Cocoons hout disgust or famting' than all the schools writings of a century without them. The BY THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq. F. R. S. &c. PRESIDENT. ner of producing them in Connecticut is, first PLANT AN ORCHARD; then erect a suitable ling, or convert a part of the house for the

ANTHONY WRIGHT, requesting information 'wheth- coons at twenty five cents alb. Mr Vernon in er Cocoons are an article of sale within any reason- his appendix, pages 169 and 170, to the Treatise ble distance and the price per lb.' I would inform on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and raising aim that I think they are, as will appear by the of Silk Worms, estimates the profits at ninetysix numerous advertisements in the various newspa- dollars per acre, and then goes farther and says bers in the country. As to the price, it will de- that should the person have the silk regled, he end on the quality. For those of a good quality, would then derive Two Hundred and Sixtumo

> Yours, respectfully, PAUL WARE. Warren, R. I. Jan. 14, 1831.

BARK PEELED FROM FRUIT TREES BY CALVES.

Mr Fessenben-Through the medium of your useful paper the success of farmers is often brought before the public. A fuilure like the following, I have thought might also be of service. A neighbor of mine has a mowing lot of 5 acreson a part of it he has an orchard of about 80 anple trees which were set out in 1824. The trees were inoculated excepting a few which were grafied, in a nursery three years before. Owing to a want of skilful management, the trees are not very thrifty. At the ground the stocks will average about 14 inches. But for an injury they received, which I am going to mention, they probably would have borne fruit in a year or two. This year, after having, there was considerable aftermath. -My friend had no stock with which he could feed it. so let it out to one of his neighbors, who put in a couple of spring calves. The lot is some distance off and was visited but seldom, and not until it was time to take calves home for winter, was the mischief they have done discovered. They have barked the trees, with few exceptions, from near the ground to the height of 3 or 4 feet. They ate the bark so far as could be known. This is a thing unheard of in this region. Did you, or any of your correspondents, ever hear or know anything like it? What is it best to do with them? ONE OF YOUR READERS.

South Reading, Jan. 14.

Remarks by the Editor .- With regard to the above subject, some writers have advised to keep orchards for pastures for calves and swine, though sheep, it is said, will sometimes grow off the bark of young apple trees; and it has been advised to give them a coating of lime or Forsyth's composition to defend the trees against their depredations, With regard to the best remedy for the injured trees, we can think of none except heading down or cutting off the stocks close to the ground, and training the fairest and most thrifty sprouts from each stump to form future trees.

new england farmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1831.

From the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

Whatever may have been the amount of the advantages, or injury which the British Empire has sustained by the very widely extended culture ing the worms; then boys are employed to of the Potato, it is obvious that under present the leaves at a certain price per lb.; after being existing circumstances it must continue to be very thed they are handed over to females who extensively cultivated; for though it is a calamity ibute them and take the necessary care. I pre- to have a numerous population who are compelled e that a Mulberry Orchard of one acre, proper- by poverty to live chiefly on potatoes, it would anaged, would produce a nett income annually certainly be a much greater calamity to have the the farmer of Sixty Dollars, by selling his Co-same population without their having them to eat. large and productive variety of potatoes only, but

Under this view of the subject, I have been led to endeavor to ascertain by a course of experiments, the mode of culture by which the largest and most regular produce of potatoes, and of the best quality may be obtained from the least extent and value of ground, and having succeeded best by deviating rather widely from ordinary rules of culture, I send the following account of the results of my experiments. These were made upon different varieties of potatoes; but as the results were in all eases nearly the same, I think that I shall most readily cause the practice I recommend to be understood by describing minutely the treatment of a single variety only which I received from the Horticultural Society, under the name of Lankman's Potato.

The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide, to give it an artificial depth. A deep furrow was made along the centre and highest part of each ridge, and in the bottom of this whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces were deposited, at only six inches distance from the centre of one to another, Manure, in the ordinary quantity was then introduced, and mould was added, sufficient to cover the potatoes more deeply than is generally done.

The stems of the potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly, under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil; but as soon as they rise above it they are to a considerable extent under the control of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and consequently each avoids and appears to shun the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and under the mode of culture recommended, rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants, in the early part of summer, never suffer from want of moisture; and being abundantly nourished, they soon extend themselves in every direction till they meet those of the contiguous rows which they do not over-shadow on

The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground with great strength and luxuriance, support well their foliage, and a larger breadth of this is thus, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers of even very late varieties arrive at a state of perfect muturity early in autumn.

account of the width of the intervals.

Having found my crops of potatoes to be in the last three years, during which alone I have accurately adopted the mode of culture above described. much greater than they had ever previously been, as well as of excellent quality, I was lead to ascertain the amount in weight, which an acre of ground such as I have described, the soil of which was naturally poor and shallow would produce. A colony of Rabbits had, however, in the last year done a good deal of damage, and Pheasants had caten many of the tubers which the Rabbits had exposed to view; but the remaining produce per acre exceeded five hundred and thirtynine bushels of eightytwo pounds each, two pounds being allowed in every bushel on account of a very small quantity of earth which adhered to each of them.

The preceding experiments were made with a

I am much inclined to think that I have raised, and of food, and directly opposite to something eaten, some of the interior states of India-Natural ar shall raise in the present year, 1828, nearly as large—which resembled the dung of the cow; the stomach 'Revealed Religion-Modern Novels-Inquiry in a produce per acre of a well known small early variety, the Ashleaved Kidney Potatoes. Of this variety, I selected in the present spring the largest large quantity of potato vines in the barn yard fiamentary Reform-National Library-Germe tubers which I could cause to be produced in the past year; and I have planted them nearly in contact with each other in the rows, and with intervals, on account of the shortness of their stems, of only two feet between the rows. The plants at present display an unrivalled degree of strength and vigor of growth, arising from the very large size (for that variety) of the planted tubers; and as large a breadth of foliage is exposed to light by the small as could be exposed by a large variety; and as I have always found the amount of the produce under any given external circumstances to be regulated by the extent of foliage, which was exposed to light, I think it possible that I shall obtain as large or nearly as large a crop from the small variety the present year as I obtained from the large variety in the last. I have uniformly found that to obtain erops of potatoes of great weight and excellence, the period of planting should never be later than the beginning of March, [in England.]

Postcript.

March 23, 1829 .- Somewhat contrary to my expectations, the produce of the small early potatoes exceeded very considerably that of the large one above mentioned, being per acre, 665 bushels of 82 pounds. It is usually calculated by farmers that eighty pounds of potatoes though eaten raw after they have begun to germinate, will afford two nounds of Pork; and I doubt much if the haulm and the whole of the manure, made by the hogs were restored to the ground, whether it would be in any degree impoverished. I am not satisfied that it would not be enriched, an important subject for consideration in a country of which the produce is at present unequal to the support of its ishabtants, and which produce I confidently believe and fear is growing gradually less while the number of its inhabitants is rapidly increasing.

POISON FROM WEEDS AND POTATO TOPS.

We have received a communication from Mr J. H. Gibson of Philadelphia County, from which the following facts are obtained. On the 15th of Dec. last it rained very plentifully. The next morning a favorite cow was lying down and could not get up to be milked. She appeared in some pain, grouned, and her head was doubled back on her side much in the manner of a kitten asleep, On being moved, her muscles were found very flexible, but she had not the power of moving from any position in which the strength of several men placed her. She was drenched with oil and whiskey. There was no distention. The eye looked bright except when occasionally rolled about in the paroxysms of pain. The cow had always been healthy and was so the night before. She died, and in the gasp of death discharged a large quantity of dark colored fluid from her mouth and nostrils in a broad stream. On dissection, the first stomach had in it some dark colored water mingled with the food. The second stomach was filled with the different articles eaten in a very dry state. The gall bladder was much distended, and full of a dark fluid which had discolored in a short time the adjacent viscera.

Soon after, a pig belonging to the writer was affected by similar symptoms and soon died. Ten minutes after its death the stomach was found full ogy-Travels in Africa-Annals and Antiquities of them on.

was found of a red ash color.

which is hollow in the centre, so that the water Literature-The New Parliament .- Price \$5,0 does not pass off." Potatoes belong to a poisonous per annum. class of vegetables, too many of the weeds were ripe before they were haded into the yard, and strong infusions remained in the bottom of the yard; and from various circumstances and appearances, detailed in the commication, the writer is of opinion that the cow having eaten drier food than usual, and drank of this contaminated water, 'was poisoned by the infusions of weeds of various descriptions, such as grow among highly manured crops, and of the vines and apples of the potatoes. The writer adds I have kept cows and sheep in a close barn yard for months in the winter without water, and when they were freely fed with rula baga To Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, for his cr and potatoes, they would not drink. But at the commencement of the season greater care is neces-

TO FARMERS.

John Hare Power, Esq. the distinguished agriculturist, late of Philadelphia, who is now in England, has written to a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, that he has high authority for saying that the supply of grain is short on the Continent of Europe, and that agents have been sent. from France to the U. States to buy up breadstuffs,'

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE,

A Steer four years old, slaughtered last week at Worcester, belonging to his Excellency Gov. Lin-COLN, presented good evidence of the value of the Improved Durham Short Horus for the shambles. His weight was as tollows.

Weight of Quarters, 279 278 990 214 Hides II3-Tallow 101,

Total,

that, at the moderate rate of a peck of corn and as soon as it touched them they dropped from the winters of his second and third years he was of each bush. As soon as the caterpillars I kept in a yard with several other hardy animals, fallen off, I placed with my hands round principally on coarse hay, husks and straw. It is bottom of the stem of every bush about a half supposed that his keeping has not cost more than pint of lime to prevent the caterpillars climb

Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Horticulture, the Culture of Mulberry Trees and Silk, the ornamenting of Public Roads by Shade Trees, and the Culture of Grape Vines are deservedly becoming popular subjects for lectures before Lyceums in the interior of New England.

age, excepting that he was not worked.

Edinburgh Review .- Messrs Lilly and Wait, Court Street, Boston, have just republished the 103d No. of the Edinburgh Review, which is well filled with articles on the following subjects. Reflections on the late Revolution in France-Geol- and remain at home at least long enough to

the rise and growth of the Royal Prerogative It appears that the writer had deposited a very England-French edition of Reid's Works-Pa

> The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultur Society, on Grain and Vegetable Crops, and f the best cultivated Farms, have awarded.

> To TRISTRAM LITTLE and HENRY LITTLE Newbury, for a crop of spring wheat, bein 313 bushels on an acre,

> To BENJAMIN B. HOWARD, of West Bridgewate for his crop of barley, 48 bushels to the acre, : To RICHARD ADAMS, Jr, of Newbury, for his cr of winter rye-383 bushels on an acre, ! To Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, for his er

of potatoes-570 bushels on an acre, of Mangel Wurtzel-1542 bushels, or 86,3. nounds on an acre.

To HENRY COLMAN, of Salem, for his crop ruta baga-741 bushels on an acre,*

To Joseph Perkins, of Newbury, for his crop onions-657 bushels on an acre

To WILLIAM BUCKWINSTER, of Framingham, ; his experiment of turning in green crops as

To Erasti's Ware, of Salem, for the skilful a successful manner in which he has cultivated 1

Estimating Mr COLMAN's crop of Ruta Baga at lbs per bushel, the standard of the Society and by who Mr Foster's crop of Mangel Wartzel is estimated. crop is equal to 903 bushels or 50,569 lbs.-the amor required by the Society to entitle to a premium is !

DESTROYING CATERPILLARS

Mr Richard Williams, Gardener to Thon Andrew Knight, Usq. F. R. S. &c, &c, Pres. letter to the Secretary of the London Hortic tural Society, stated that he succeeded in destring caterpillars on gooseberry bushes by sprinkl 1331lbs, them with quick lime. He says having some qu We learn that this animal had only been fed lime fresh from the kiln for other purposes, I sprin with grain since the middle of November, and led some of it upon the caterpillars and I saw t cob meal per day. The last menth, there has bushes. I then proceeded immediately to spi been added from a peck to a half bushel of pota- kle every bush in the garden, taking up the li toes. He ran in the pastures till November, with in my hands, at first, and afterwards in a sn out any food but grass, having neither pumpkins, wooden spoon, standing on the side from wh stalks, nor any of the usual fall fodder. During the wind blew, and dashing it among the lear is usual with farmers in raising stock to the same up and I saw no more of them. But in about month afterwards a second batch appeared some of the bushes, when I again used the qu lime with the same effect. What becomes of caterpillars I do not know; I saw a good ms alive on the ground under some of the bushes ! day after they dropped off; but I suppose they perished, for not a single one has been seen in I garden this year, though in every preceding y they gave me a great deal of trouble.

Cure for Ladies' Rheumatism .- Take a good we double Scotch shawl, and apply it immedial round the shoulders and chest; and add a secundem artem, a stout Welch flannel pettic

Great Or .- There is now exhibited in the village f Brooklyn, N. Y. an Ox whose weight is estimated 4000 pounds. He was raised by Judge Strong, of luntington, Long Island.

The Legislature of Mississippi has repealed a redution passed in 1828, remonstrating against the esblishment of a branch of the U. S. Branch, in that ate, and passed a resolution inviting the establishent of such a branch!

'The throne and the altar have been shaken in rance, but the toilet never,' says Lady Morgan. When the Duchess de Berri sent to Victorine, the mous Parisian dress-maker, to desire she would me and take orders at the Pavilion, Victorine reied, she should be happy to have the honor of dressg her Royal Highness, who would find her at home such a day, and at such an hour. And the Duchs was obliged to comply-for there are princesses erywhere; but only one Victorine on earth.'

Coming to the point. - A young lady while walkg with a gentleman, stumble I; and when her unpanion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand newhat tightly, 'Oh, sir!' she simpered, 'if it mes to that, you must ask my pa.'

The Newburyport Herald states, that in a large nily named Poor, in West Newbury, there have an only six deaths within the last 40 years, and at four of these were of persons over 90 years age, and the other two, of persons over 80.

Farm to Let.

'o be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small in in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A I place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. ket. Inquire of ndover, Jan. 15, 1831. Jan. 21,

Silk Cocoons wanted.

ash and a fair price will be given at the New England 1 Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 1bs rime Sils Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

New Work on Farriery.

ist received and for sale at the Seed Store connected st the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North 1 ket Street,

he Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new ceasy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and clents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and otoms of each, and the most improved remedies emed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the ing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire cledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of ases. Preceded by a popular description of the anifunctions in health, and showing the principles on h these are to be restored when disordered.

Is, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions 'homas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member e London Veterinary Medical Society.

.Immunition &

the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—tantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE. road Street.

B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may sturned, and the money will be refunded. tt Jan. 7.

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

r sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported oved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Brown, half Collebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam , three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire bs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam ty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves eautiful, and their dams all great milkers. vo imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs.

ire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Han-Street, Boston.

ly 9.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY, BOSTON.

Stock for Sale.

No. 1.—Bull—Collins, got by Bolivar—dam Young etauket, and fatted by Lemuel B. Rogers, Esq. of Flora, by Coclebs-gr. dam, the imported cow Flora, one year old last August-color red and white-price

2.-Bull-Franklin, got by Bolivar-dam, a little imported English cow-six months old this month-color red and white-\$100.

3.-Bull-Dorser, 7-8 blooded, from imported Stick -seven months old this month-color red and white-

4 -- Bull-TANNER, got by Bolivar-dam Red Rose, by Coelebs-g, dam a native cow-two years old next April-color mostly red-\$100.

5.—Heiter—Isabella, got by Coelebs—dam, Countess, by Coelebs-g. Flora-20 months old-in ealt by Cyclops-color mostly red-\$100.

6 - Heifer-Fancy, got by Bolivar-dam, Flourone year old last December-color red and white-\$100.

7.-Cow-4 years old last August, dark red, got by Denton," dam by Denton, grand dam a fine native cowshe is large, a good milker, with a fine frame-\$75.

8.-Heifer-2 years old last April, white and red mottled, by Wye Comet, in calf by Wye Comet, dam Fanny, by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, g. g. d. a first rate native cow. 7-8 imported stock, very handsome, and fine form-\$100.

9.—Heifer-2 years old last April, white and red mot-tled, by Wye Comet, with calf by Wye Comet, dam Flora by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood-\$100.

10.- Heifer-2 years old last September, sired by Wye Comet, yellowish red with a star on the head, with call by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton, 7-8 blood, of fair form, not large-\$50.

11 .- Heifer Calf - 7 months old, red and white, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood, fine form, small size-\$30.

12 -Bull Calf-7 months old, by Wye Comet, dam No. 7, by Denton. g. d. by Denton, 7-8 blood, good size,

but in rather poor flesh-\$40.

13.—Bull-2 years old last October, white, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, wholly white,

large, but in poor flesh-\$50, 14.-Bull-18 months old, dark red roan, by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-8 blood, of good form except horns, which are large, in

thin tlesh—\$50. 15 .- Heifer-18 months old, red, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-8 blood. believed to be with calf by Brougham, a full bred bull

16.-Heifer-11 months old, red with one white spot. and white belly, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, rather poor, but with some fine points-\$25.

17.—Heifer—2 years old this month, brownish red and white, by Wye Comet, dam a native cow, 1-2 blood

18 .- A large white Cow, (Ceres) which has taken a premium at Brighton. Her dam, the Hon, Mr Gray's imported cow, for which he gave \$200; her sire Coelebs. She is very large, and has been kept on 'only orchard grass, clover grass, and slops of Indian meal,' will give 20 quarts of milk a day, and is with calf by a son of Bolivar—\$100.

Also-Grand Master, an imported Maltese Jack, full 13 1-2 hands high, 12 years old, a vigorous and sure mule getter-price \$700. (\$1000 was refused for him in 1827.)

GRAND SULTAN, a young Jack, 2 years old last August, full 12 1-2 hands high, by Grand Master out of a fine Jennet imported from Majorea by Commodore Jones -he is vigorous, brought up with a Filly, and went to her the last season-\$500.

BONAPARTE, a Jack, 3 years old, 11 1-2 hands high, vigorous, and went to one mare the past season, the only one offered him-\$150.

PLUTO, a Jack, 7 years old, 12 1-2 hands high, bred by Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md.-\$250.

DESDEMONA, a large and fine Jennet, 6 years old, 13 hands high, in foal by Grand Master, to toal in April-

A large and fine young Jennet, 2 years old last August, out of Desdemona, by Grand Master, and believed to be with foal by him-\$200,

9 full blood Saxon Rams, and 11 full blood Saxon Ram Lambs, from the best stock imported into this countryone of the Rams cost \$170 in 1825, and several of the others cost \$50; will be sold at from \$12 50 to \$15 each.

Also, several half blooded Calves, got by Bolivar, from our best native cows.

Also-Three Bull Calves, that will be large enough to go to cows in May next—two of them are 1-2 Bolivar, 1-d Coclebs, and 1-d of the breed that Col. Power's famous bull, Malcolm, descended from, (and for milk are considered very superior) viz. Galloway, bull is Bolivar and Fill Pail-\$10 each, delivered in Bos-

We have also for sale several first rate Dairy Cows, from several gentlemen in this vicinity, from \$10 to \$75 each; among which are a few full blooded Mitch Cows and Heifers, from the stock of Gov. LINCOLN, which are reputed the first dairy stock in New England. Particulars of their pedigree, prices, &c. can be obtained on application to J. B. Russelle, New England Farmer Office, Boston. If application is made by mail, letters must come post paid to insure attention. Pigs of the Byfield and Bedford breeds, and of Capt.

Mackay's fine prize pigs, will be ready for sale the cnsuing spring.

*Wye Comet, a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull, begutten in England by Bluze, dam White Rose, hred by Charles Champion, Esq. imported by John S. Skinner, Esq. Baltithenton, a thorough bred incroved Durham Short Hern Bull, bred by Mr Witherell, and imported by Stephen Williams, Esq.

of Northborough. timported by Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1						
			FRI) A:	TO	
- 1	APPLES, new, -	barrel.		50		, 75
	ASHES, pot. first sort, -	ton.			118	
٩.	Pearl, first sort, -		130	00	139	nn
ť	BEANS, white,	bashel.		90	ĩ	(0
.	BEEF, mess,	barrel.		50		75
	Cargo, No. 1.	14	7	25		50
v.	Cargo, No. 2,	66		25		50
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, -	pound.	l "	11	0	15
'	CliEESL, new milk,	"	ĺ	6		18
.	Skimmed milk, -	44	1	3		4
3	FLAXSEED		1	12		50
,	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, -	barrel.	6	00		
J	Genesee,	Darret.	6	25		50
9	Alexandria, -	- 11	6	12		95
, \	Baltimore, wharf,	- 11		87		00
		bushel.		72	U	75
e	Corn, Southern Yellow, -	ousnet.		67		70
3	Rve,	"		75		78
	Barley,	66		62		69
1	Oats,	"		40		42
	HAY,			60		70
ì	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	0	00	10	
i	HOPS, 1st quality,	ewt.	14	00	15	00
1	LIME	cask.	17	70	10	75
	PLAISTER PARIS retails at -		2	75	3	00
,	PORK, clear,	ton. barrel.	17	111	20	00
;	Navy mess,	barrei.		00	14	00
	Cargo, No. I,	"	12	50	13	50
i	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	l 'ĩ	75	2	
i	Red Top (northern) .	busilei.	٠,	62	~	
1	Lucerne,	pound.		33		75
1	Red Clover, (northern) -	pouna.		10	i	38
a	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, -	- "	ł	60		11
s	Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	1	65		62
	Merino, three fourths washed,	44		52		75
1	Merino, half blood,	111		48		58
е	Mermo, quarter,			38	}	50
	Native, washed,	"			l	42
-	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, -	"		38		42
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort.	"		50	1	53
'	Pulled, " spinning, first sort.			42	1	44
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	l "	1	45	l	50
1		ī			1	

PROVISION	MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	bauoa	71	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- 1 11	6	
whole hogs,	"	51	
VEAL,	- 1 "	6	
MUTTON,	- 1 "	4	
POULTRÝ,	- 1 "	8	1
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 1 "	12	i
Lump, hest,	"	18	2
EGGS,	- dozen.	14	ĩ
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	- 1	8
Indian, retail,	- "	1	- 8
FOTATOES,	- 1 "	25	3
CIDER, (according to quality)	arrel.	1 00	20

Brighton Market-Monday, Jan. 17. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 495 Cattle, 915 Sheep, and 440

We shall omit giving prices, the market not being near closed at the usual time of making up our report; some of the cattle have not yet arrived, being stopped by the snow drifts.

MISCELLANY.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET: OR, THE BANKRUPT AND THE BANKER. A silly young Cricket, accustomed to sing Through the warm sunny months of gay summer and

Began to complain, when he found that at home, His cupboard was empty and winter was come.

Not a crumb to be found On the snow covered ground, Not a flower could he see, Not a leaf on a tree;

'Oh! what will become,' says the Cricket, 'of me?'

At last, by starvation and famine made bold, All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold, Away he set off to a miserly Ant, To see if to keep him alive, he would grant

Him shelter from rain; A mouthful of grain He wished only to borrow, He'd repay it tomorrow; If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the Ant to the Cricket, 'I'm your servant and friend, But we Ants never borrow, we Ants never lend; But tell me, dear Cricket, did you lay nothing by When the weather was warm?' Quoth the Cricket, 'Not I;

My heart was so light, That I sang day and night, For all nature looked gay,'

'You sang, sir, you say? Go then,' says the Ant, 'and dance winter away.'

Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket, And out of the door turned the poor little Cricket. Folks call this a fable: I'll warrant it true; Some crickets have four legs and some have but two.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and the rock-Of dark blue lake and mighty river-Of mountains reared aloft to mock The storm's career-the lightning's shock-

My own green land forever! Land of the beautiful and brave-The freeman's home—the martyr's grave— The nursery of giant men, Whose deeds have linked with every glen, And every hill, and every stream, The remance of some warrior dream! Oh, never may a son of thine, Where'er his wandering steps incline, Forget the sky which bent above His childhood like a dream of love.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get, Pay off what you owe and then keep out of debt.

This may be had poetry, but depend upon it, is excellent sense. It is an old saying that 'the debtor is a slave to the creditor.' If so half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil to this country. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious man. He had as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in debt, and a sad life he led of it .- At 30, he owed creditor the balance, with 7 per cent interest.

2001. His farm yielded about that sum. He would not live without purchasing some things, and as all the money he could raise went to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had everything to buy on credit. So at the year's end, with interest and cost, and loss of time, and extra prices charged for things, because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus harassed, dunned and termented, was poor Thornbury, for 20 years.

Not so was it with his cousin, Ned Forest. He vowed he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he was not forced by duns, or executions to sell it out of season, he got the highest price: as he paid for things when he bought them, he got his necessaries 2 per cent cheaper: As he paid neither interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to borrow money or to see his creditors, he laid up 90l. a year, lived quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious look told him as plain as look could tell 'plague on that fellow, he is come to dun me,' When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor, no matter how lately he had been, he turned pale, and looked sorrowfully anxious, until the visitor was known,

Many a man goes into the store for a single article. Looking round, twenty things strike his fancy; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the articles, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for them, when you had it not in your power?

Good people, bark ye: A few rules well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never purchase on credit what you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, I own NO MAN. Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to a fond father's bosom, they urge and teaze him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure, to possess, but difficult for him to bny; he purchases on eredit, is dunned-sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last ten lines once a month till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent disposition shall direct,

Above all things good people, never go in debt to a tayern. To grog—to toddy—to sling—to bitters! Oh horrid! what a bill! Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How harpy 's the farmer who owes not a pound But lays up his fifty each vear that comes round, He fears neither constable, sheriff nor dun: To bank or to justice has never to run, His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stored, He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord, Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get; Pay off that you owe-and then keep out of debt!

Very Noble.-The House of Waldo & Ripley, in New York, failed some years ago, paid 50 per cent. and were discharged. Lately they have sent every

Stock Wanted. A pair of young cattle of the Improved Short Horne

oreed-they must be of pure blood, the Bull not less the two years old next spring, with a dark color, (not altgether black)—the Heifer might be of any age under tweets. The above cattle are to be sent to Washington, P ALSO, a young first rate Improved Durham Sho Horned Cow, with calf by some of the best bulls ne Boston, to go to Portsmouth, N. 11.

ALSO, a prime Cow, not over six years old, of son of the best breeds for milk, that will come in, in the cour of the ensuing spring-for a farm in the vicinity

Boston. ALSO, a prime cow of one of the best breeds for mil near Boston, about 4 years old, and with calf by some the bulls of the best stock for milk, to go to Providence Address J. B. Russell, Agricultural Warehouse, Bosto (post paid) with a particular description of the animal pedigree, age, weight, &c.

For sale, a fine MERINO RAM, imported last sprir from St Andero. He may be seen in this city. App. to J. B. Russell, office of the New England Farmer.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of tl celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isas COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotic of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 177 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stoc Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of vario grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animal For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and us ful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pom 10y, Esq. of Brighton, Mass And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of f common distensiers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cov Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected fre different authors. And an Addenda, containing the anni of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rul of Racing, &c.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams,

and 20 Cornhill.

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricult ral, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Bool Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advatage to call.

Treatise on Bees.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connect with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-stree A further supply of a Practical Treatise on the Manag ment of Bees; and the Establishment of Apiaries, wi

the best method of destroying and preventing the depr dations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. 1 Price 75 cents,

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable recor mendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral chara ter, and who is perfectly acquainted with every brane of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a perm nent situation in that capacity. He is a single man. It quire of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

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No. 28.

LESTEUTETTEL.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX SOCIETY OF SBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS. AT THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 7, 1830. BY ELIAS PHINNEY.

Published at the request of the Society.

he short time allowed to the speaker, by the s of your Society, must necessarily confine him very limited view of those topics which would naturally to suggest themselves for considerat this time.

ction, rather than speculation, and to exhibit ical results, rather than theoretical schemes, he appropriate business of Farmers, on an oc-

n like this.

ne importance of the subject, on which I have the honor of being invited to address you, is eeply felt, and too generally acknowledged, to re either arguments to enforce, or eloquence to uzon its claims. It need only be said, that rst sod that was turned, was one of the first ed steps from a savage to a civilized life, and in proportion to his advancement in agriculand the arts of husbandry, man has, in all receded from barbarism. Compare, for a nt, the miserable condition of the houseless, ng savage of the forest, clad in the skins of , furious and ungoverned as himself, dependr his subsistence upon the uncertain fruits of hase, or the spontaneous productions of the with the substantial, permanent comforts of dustrious, intelligent and virtuous farmer ;ill not the contrast reconcile the cultivator of il, to a cheerful obedience of the divine comto 'eat his bread in the sweat of his brow?' all not trespass on your time, by a labored it of the progress of agriculture, from the tages to the present day. It is of little use old that the Emperor of China claims his rivilege of annually holding the Plough, from om of his predecessors, which he alleges to existed 'long before the creation of the or that the Egyptians, more than four id years ago, paid divine honors to Isis and to one of whom they supposed themselves d for wheat and to the other for the inventhe Plough: that almost three thousand ago, the father of poetry sung of fruitful nd golden harvests; or that Virgil, years

enough that we find the opulent, the powlevoting their wealth, their influence and ty, the honor, or the pleasure, of cultivasoil, as not to aspire to the honorable ap-

sures, as well as partake in the labors, of rustic by the farmer, if our agricultural ancestors had

Although, as Americans, we may be excused for farm houses. congratulating ourselves upon our agricultural skill, and upon the rapid progress we have made in the arts, and in all that contributes to social and domestic enjoyment, vet we should not forget, that we have much to learn. If the condition of the husbandman, in countries unaided by the light of science, and those moral influences, which, in our own, conspire to stimulate individual and social enterprise, has not advanced a single step, for centuries, in the arts of civilized life, we should not boast of our attainments, while we have so many prevailing errors to correct, so many inveterate prejudices to subdue.

What if the Devonshire farmer still adheres to the practice of transporting all the manure and produce of his farm, upon the back of his mule, and has never known the use of a pair of wheelsmay be not charge many of our Middlesex farmers with an ignorance of the uses of one of the most important of all implements to good husbandry. the roller; and in the use of ploughs, whose model would seem, in many instances, to have been taken from Egyptian Hieroglyphics, where it is represented with but little change from its rude and simple original, in the form of a sharpened stake?

What if the Spaniard still yokes his oxen by the horns, and others oblige their horses to drag the plough by the tail, does not the narrow and shapeless yoke used by some of us, indicate that little improvement has been made upon the straight pole and withes of former times, and that as little regard is had to the comfort of the ox, as to the interest of the owner?

What if the Russian peasant rejects the use of manure, and tells you that his fruit is poisoned if nourished by the filthy contents of his stable and ture best adapted to their improvement. hogsty; do not many of our barren fields and stinted crops show, that neglect in furnishing food for plants, has been no less detrimental to the interest none of such extraordinary fertility, as to allow of of the farmer, in the latter case, than an ignorance of its properties in the former?

What if the Irish peasant and the French Cottager, who literally dwell in houses of clay, are exposed to suffering and disease under the thatched roof of their floorless cabins; are not many of our farm houses, from their enormous dimensions and unfinished condition, as poorly calculated to give shelter and comfort to the owner? In travelten do we see the occupant suffering in his dreary wilderness of decaying boards and shingles, brod the learned of modern, as well as ancient ken windows, and shattered wainscoting, until, driven by stress of weather, he makes a retreat to culture. Who, then, is so regardless of building, whose contracted dimensions are better merchandize, and the perplexing duties of immense amount of worse than useless expendil whose unyielding patriotism and noble deeds of or professional life to repose on the tran-ture, that might have been saved, and the great daring have enrolled the yeomanry of Middlesex

guil bosom of rural retirement, and taste the plea- measure of comfort, that would have been gained adopted the English cottage style of building their

> Why censure the southern planter for his hay stacks, his corn ricks, and his exposed and houseless cattle, while so many of our own barns are built with so little regard to the cleanliness and comfort of the owner's stock, or the preservation of his crops? A mistaken notion is too prevalent, that hav cannot be kept sweet, nor cattle healthy, without a constant exposure to a free circulation of air. From the loose and disjointed construction of some of our barns, the stabling of eattle would seem to be, rather for the purposes of ventilation, than shelter. Depend upon it, that warm and comfortable lodging is as essential to the thrift of your cows and oxen, as it is to the health and comfort of the inmates of your family.

> These defects in rural economy are not confined to our own county or state. They exist in a greater or less degree in all parts of New England. While there are numerous instances which give striking evidence of the skill, intelligence and industry of the Middlesex farmer, the exceptions should admonish us that we have not so far outstripped our neighbors in the march of improvement, that we may rest contented with present attainments, and consider no further exertion on our part necessary.

> After noticing the defects in our buildings, let us occasionally look abroad upon our farms,-not merely to cull the flowers of spring, to revel on the summer beauty of the fields, or to banquet on the delicious stores of autumn; not to muse away sunny hours with Daphne, or to sport with Amaryllis in the shade; but for the more substantial and important purpose of examining their various soils, ascertaining their defects, and the mode of cul-

The diversified aspect of our country necessarily furnishes a variety of soils. We have, however, being cropped for a succession of years, unassisted by manure, without a sensible diminution of produet. The deep intervales and extensive alluvial tracts, which abound in some parts of our country, where almost the whole labor of husbandry consists in sowing and reaping, and no farther skill of the farmer is required than to know seedtime and harvest, are not to be found in Middlesex. The broken and rugged surface of our farms, made up he Christian era, extolled the pleasures of ling through New England we too frequently meet of hills and valleys of the roughest materials, ree, and the happiness of the man, who, far with a large unfinished and unfurnished house, as quires great labor as well as skill to subdue its stubme noise of cities and the perplexities of disproportioned in size to the wants, as it is illy born qualities, to preserve its natural strength, or cial life, cultivated his fields with his own adapted to the comforts of the farmer. How of- to restore its wasted energies. This, while it increases the labor of the husbandman, at the same time, gives him health of body and vigor for action, while he is happily exempted from the many evils which attend the cultivator of a more fertile ents, to the advancement of the interests some half underground corner, or contiguous out- region. This very rough and comparatively barren quality of our soil, though it may sometimes suited to his wants and his comforts, while his half | yield but a stinted harvest, and oblige the farmer finished mansion becomes a deserted castle, seldom to rise early, go late to rest, and eat the bread of of Farmer? Who does not wish to with- visited, except to bar the prescriptive rights of carefulness, has nevertheless produced an indepenom the anxious cares and uncertain plea- birds and reptiles? Consider for a moment, the dent, virtuous and happy community of farmers.

man liberties.

The three prevailing kinds of soil in this county are a light, loose soil, where sand is the principal ingredient,-bogs or swamp land, abounding not be questioned, when I recommend the sound earth not adhering close to the small fibrous rein peat, and decayed vegetable and animal substan- practical lessons of its enlightened editor, to the they can derive no nourishment from it. He ees,-and a thin, gravelly loam. These shall, each in its turn, receive a brief notice.

The principal ingredients in a good soil are sand, clay and lime or calcareous earth. Either of these, when existing separately, is found to be incapable of supporting vegetation; it is only by a due and proper combination of them, that a productive soil is formed.

The loose and open texture of a sandy soil greatly facilitates evaporation. It therefore requires a retentive, tenacious substance, to bind the parts together, and thereby to retard the evaporation of moisture, and the volatile parts of such animal and vegetable substances as may be mixed with it. Clay has been found to be the best adapted to this purpose. It has been ascertained that eleven parts of sand and one of clay will form a soil capable of supporting vegetation, but the more nearly equal the parts of each, the better will be the soil. By a judicious blending of these opposite qualities of the earth, the Messrs Wellington, two very skilful and enterprising farmers of the town of Medford, have converted their sandy barrens, and stiff, unyielding clays into rich, friable soils, of astonishing fertility. After making liberal applications of mannre, with but little effect, they have resorted to their sand banks and their clay pits, and, by an alternate application of each to the other, they have found them to be mines of wealth. I mention this fact, not only as illustrative of my position, but as a striking instance of the beneficial effects of the application of skill, acquired fresh stable dung, either will break down its coarse, from study, combined with practical experiments, which has resulted in a great increase of crops, attended by an actual saving in expense. For although these gentlemen may not be desirous of being styled 'Book Farmers,' yet they are no doubt reading and thinking, as well as practical cultivators. Books, I am aware, are a most distrustful source of information among many of my agricultural brethren. This ought not so to be. While the professors and friends of all the other arts and sciences, call to their aid the light and accumulated written wisdom of the past and present ages, why should the art of cultivating the earth, by far the most important of all the arts, be allowed no other guide than blind tradition?

To what are we attributing the recent rapid advances in agricultural knowledge? What has enabled the farmer to discover new sources of wealth and pleasure? What has staid the wasting mania for emigration, and taught our young men, that from a New England soil, and a New England fireside, more substantial comforts may be derived, than can be found 'beyond the mountains?' What, I say, has done all this, but books, and the scientific communications of literary men, who have devoted their wealth and their talents to lighten the burdens and increase the stores of the farmer?

Allow me, while on this subject, to advert to one source of information, which has been, in no small degree, instrumental in producing these famuch to arrest the withering power of ancient ditch.

among the boldest defenders of Grecian and Ro- custom-has not only taught us the theory, but has enabled us to realize the pleasure of fruitful of a spongy, loose texture, so open and por gardens, of smiling fields and luxuriant harvests, that the small roots of the upland grasses car I am confident the sincerity of my motives will fill the holes or cavities between the parts, and constant perusal, not only of farmers, but to we see that these grounds while in a state of every friend of rural economy.

The second variety of soil, which we shall notice, is the low, wet swamps and peat meadows, These are daily becoming better known, and their value more justly appreciated. The mud of swamps, which contains no peat, is composed mostly of decayed vegetable and animal substances. which having not been immersed in stagnant waters, but having been exposed to the action of the atmosphere, or the oxygen which it contains, have passed through a putrid fermentation, and thereby reduced to a rich, black mould, susceptible, preserve its existence through the summer. after draining, of being converted into very productive soil. Peat grounds are composed principally of vegetable and animal substances, which, having been immersed in stagnant waters, and thereby excluded from the action of the atmosphere, have not undergone a putrid fermentation, and therefore sull contain the acids, oils and gums, and in some instances, the sulphate of iron or copperas, and other antiseptic qualities, common to vegetables. These properties must be removed or neutralized by a combination with other, small, delicate roots refuse to grow, while the substances, before peat can become food for plants, either when subjected to field culture, or when it is to be used as a manure. Exposure to the air. when combined with a sufficient degree of moisture to prevent its becoming dry, or if when taken from the pit, it is spread upon the ground, and exposed to severe frost, or by mixing it with lime or vegetable fibre, destroy its antiseptic properties, and render it a valuable manure. Observing the effects of peat upon upland, where it had been spread for the purpose of drying it for fuel, I was induced to try it as a top dressing for grass, and found it to answer a valuable end, particularly if taken out in winter and spread upon the ground so thin as to admit of its freezing. When to be used for making compost, Lord Meadowbank recommends one load of fresh stable dung, to three of peat; a layer of dung from six to ten inches in thickness, to be placed between layers of peat, raising the pile by alternate layers four or six feet high, and allowing the whole to remain until it shall have fermented. I tried this plan for two seasons, but frequently found that the dung was injured, by too great heat, while the peat seemed but little benefited by the fermentation. I have periments which have fallen under our ow since adopted the plan of mixing the whole mass finely together, and have found the dung less injured by the fermentation, and the peat more equally operated upon, and more finely pulver-

The first step to be taken, in the process of reclaiming these swamps and peat meadow grounds, is to drain them thoroughly; unless this can be accomplished, all the labor and expense bestowed will, after a short time, prove to be useless. The method pursued by the most experienced cultivators, is to cut a ditch through the centre, another at the margin or outer edge, (the most essential vorable results. I mean the various periodical part of the operation,) to take off the water which publications of the day. At the head of these is constantly setting in from the surrounding upstands the New England Farmer. This has done lands, with cross drains from this to the centre

The surface of these low grounds is gener ture, produce little else than brakes, hellel pothos or skunk cabbage, and some others w coarse roots are capable of filling the pores vacant spaces, and finding nourishment among disconnected parts,

I planted a small patch of corn, the last set upon a piece of loose, spongy, peat soil, w had been newly ploughed. It grew well as as the blade was nourished by the kernel, when this was exhausted, it assumed a sickly pearance, and hardly found nutriment enoug was not owing to a want of nourishing mattthe soil, as was evident from the exuberant gre of pumpkins and potatoes in the immediate v ity of the corn, but because the small fibrous of the latter could not find it, while the co roots of pumpkins and potatoes filled the 1 and cavities between the parts of the soil, and ing brought in contact, derived sufficient nou ment from them. The same effect may be served upon a heap of coarse manure; plat coarser roots grow with wonderful luxurians

In order then to make this speices of soil ductive, something must be done after drai to divide the parts more finely and bring thereby in closer union, or the pores must be ed with a substance of more minute parts question then arises-what mode of cultulikely to produce the desired effect, and the to render it productive?

Four different methods have been pursue different cultivators; these are, paring and ing-covering with sand or gravel-plout and cultivating with fallow crops, and what is ed bogging, which consists in turning over turf or sward with the hoe or plough, and spreading on a light top dressing of loam or post. Each of these methods has its respeadvocates.

On the subject of parting and burning, wi have expressed different and opposite opinion Some of them strongly recommend the pracand others as decidedly condemn it. While: contradictory opinions and results serve rath distract than to calighten the practical farmer an find but little, from an observation of the spection, to enable us to come to a satisfa-

conclusion as to its beneficial or injurious eff A neighbor of mine,* ten years ago, pare burned about three acres of peat meadow and sewed it down with Rye and Herd's seed. While the salts, contained in the a continued to operate, which was for the two years, his crops were very good, -the third ; the produce was greatly diminished, and, that time, it has remained but little better the dead, unproductive waste, yielding much less before burning and of no better quality. unfavorable result in this case, had the effet prevent a repetition of the experiment by an the neighboring farmers.

To be concluded next week,

^{*} The late Dr Whitcomb.

MEADOW LANDS.

the Editor of the New Unclind Farmer-

ve to place the results of my practical observais, at your disposal.

Your correspondent J. B. of Winthrop, (Maine) s (information respecting flooding meadows, ere Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint, and the common t Grass and other kinds of uncultivated grasses line to grow.' The two former kinds of grass among the most valuable products of our naal meadows, and their growth is best promoted winter flooding. Several years since, I had on farm a tract of waste, wet, and unproductive unp, over part of which was a thick covering perennial moss with scarcely a blade of grass, on another part, a growth of bulrushes, flags coarse water grass of unsightly appearance no value. This swamp was reclaimed and sses, by the simple operation of flooding. ere were springs of cold water in the land, and hes were made to draw them off, in the sumscason, though a natural outlet to the swamp. embankment across this outlet was constructwith a flume and gate, by which the rains might retained and the meadow flowed, or the water off, at pleasure. The practice has been to shut n the gate in the flume about the 10th or 15th November, and to raise it first in the spring, r the termination of severe frosts; and occahe summer, to set the water again, for a few manufacturers. rs, over the meadow. No grass seed has ever iply done :- and no application has been made ie land, other than the water. This, in the ter, stands at the height of from one to three over the surface of the ground. The moss, rushes and flags have now entirely disappearand the product of grass may safely be esti-

have no personal experience of any husbandwhich has been more satisfactory. The land a being loose, spongy, and miry, is made firm theing compressed by the weight of the superumbent water through the winter, and is filled the roots of the grass, which are thus preservrom destruction of the frosts, and I have little ot, that in a few years this once impassable ass, may be travelled over by cattle and toams. leasure.

FRUIT TREES.

1 answer to 'One of your Readers,' from South ding, I have to reply, that I have suffered a injury, although in a slighter degree, from the h of calves in barking my young Apple Trees; I have also learned an effectual preventive s repetition. Early the last spring, I caused trunks of the trees in a young orehard to be shed over with a composition of lime, clay, fresh manure from the cattle linter, mixed ther and made of the consistency of a thin e, and afterwards and during the whole sumseason, I pastured several calves in the endure, without the slightest injury to a single While the calves would freely gnaw the of the fence, and the clean branches of trees

thrown in to them, they would refrain from the standing tranks, upon the first touch of their Sig. - Having noticed in your paper of the 21st tongues to the composition. I consider this mode , several inquiries by your correspondents, of preservation effectual, and believe you have alich I have it in my power to answer. I beg ready pointed out to your correspondent the only remedy for the mischief he has already sustained,

With great interest in the cause of Agriculture, and high regard for your valuable contributions to its advancement,

I am, sir, truly with respect and esteem, Your obedient servant,

Boston, Jan. 25, 1831. LEVI LINCOLN, CULTURE OF MADDER, BARILLA, AND WOAD.

To the Editor of the New England Parmer-

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held on the 8th instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to sinquire into and report what progress has been made in this country in the cultivation of dyer's Madder, and iow made a beautiful and rich meadow, giving whether it will be proper for the Horticultural Sondant crops of fowl meadow and blue joint (ciety to adopt any measures to extend its cultivation,' They were also instructed to include in their inquiries, 'the culture of Barilla and its preparation for the purposes of commerce.'

Impressed with the importance of the objects committed to their attention, they are desirous of collecting as much information as possible, before they adopt any conclusion upon the questions referred to them. This, they are aware, must depend, in a great measure, upon the liberal communication of facts and observations, on the part of those who are practically conversant with these ally when there are showers in the early part articles, either as agriculturists, merchants, or

With this view, they respectfully request that a sown, nor has any expense been incurred, you may be pleased to communicate to them such ept in the ditches, dams, and flume, which are information as you may possess, in relation to the cultivation of either of these plants-to the extent to which they are raised or imported into this country-to the preparation which they undergo, to fit them for commerce-to the fluctuations which have been observed in their abundance, and price in our markets-to their adaptation to the ed at the average rate of from two to three tons soil and climate of this country—to the diversities observed in the qualities of merchantable Madder, and Barilla, and to the causes which are supposed to produce these diversities-in a word, to every point which can throw light upon this

> Being desirous of giving to their investigation the widest range, the committee prefer submitting it to your attention, under this general aspect, than under the more restricted one of formal questions, They hope that the extent to which these plants minister to several useful arts, will be a sufficient inducement to secure the attention of all such as take an interest in the success of our agriculture and manufactures.

Respectfully,

wm. H. KEATING, Committee. MOSES BROWN.

Communications on this subject, may be directed to any one of the members of the committee, or to David Landreth, Jr, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

P. S. Although the resolutions of the Society are restricted to the above mentioned plants, yet we shall be obliged if you annex any information you may possess, on the subject of Woad.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1831.

Firr	H CENSUS	OF MASSA	CHUSETTS	
Counties.	. Males.	Femules.	Colored.	Total.
Plymouth.	20905	21678	-110	42993
Suffolk	28586	31693	1883	62162
Nantucket	3339	3584	279	7202
Hampshire	14990	14995	225	30210
Bristol	23366	25178	930	49171
Middlesex	35107	39348	5t3	77968
Norfolk	20436	21296	169	41901
Barnstable	13997	14363	165	28525
Worcester	41545	42149	311	84365
Hampden	15288	16003	349	31640
Franklin	11447	14765	132	29314
Dukes	1702	1763	48	3518
Berkshire	18310	18510	1005	37825
Essex	39454	42929	527	82887
Totals	291119	308559	7006	610010

Advantage of swallowing a Snake .- A laborer at Parma, lately swallowed a young adder, during his sleep. An operation on his throat became necessary, and by some singular whim of nature, he found that he had afterwards an exquisite tenor voice. He is now a chanter at the Bologna Cathedral. This is the only good we ever knew to result from swallow-

There is now living in Chertsey, Eng. a farmer by the name of Wapshot, whose ancestors have lived on the self-same spot ever since the time of Alfred. by whom the farm was first granted. What is more remarkable, their situation in life has never been much elevated or depressed by any change of for-

Hog's Haslet .- A whole family were recently poisoned in Portland, by eating of the haslet of a hog which had been kept in a slaughter house. They would probably have died, but for seasonable medical advice. The remainder of the haslet was found to be covered with small ulcers, which convinced the physician that the animal had eaten poisonous substances for some time.

The queen of the Sandwich Islands indulges her royal propensity for eating to such a degree, that after each meal, she is obliged to be rolled about on the floor, and kneaded, like dough, by a strong, lusty attendant.

The flag of American Silk, presented to the House of Representatives by Mr Duponecau, is now suspended in the Hall of Congress, over the portrait

The King of the Netherlands, has presented to Mr Livingston of U. S. Senate, a gold medal, with this inscription :-

'To Edward Livingston, for the presentation by him of a Copy of the Criminal Code and Code of Proceedings composed by him for the State of Louis-

RAILROADS .- The late fall of snow, (12 inches) at Baltimore has made it manifest by experiment, that such depth of snow presents no obstruction whatever to the operations on the Rail Road.

Noble Premiums!-The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have offered a premium of \$4000 for the best Locomotive Engine, and \$3000 for the next best .-They are to be delivered for trial on or before the 1st day of June next.

By a letter received at Washington from London, said to be from a first rate source, it appears that a Locomo-tive, the Planet, belonging to Mr Steveoson, had been to Manchester, and back, (64 mites) in 58 minutes.

A young Penobscot Indian, named Pol Sosef, has discovered a strong passion for painting, and is said to give flattering indications of a real talent for the art. By the liberality of several gentlemen in Bangor, he is furnished with all necessary means of improvement. A real Indian Artist will indeed be a wonder.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE STRAWBERRY

Is one of the most delicious and healthy fruits that is served upon our tables, and it is accessible to every person who cultivates a rood of ground at a trifling expense. It is particularly beneficial to the valetudinarian, and its virtues have been highly commended to persons troubled with calculus or tartar. I need not however, enumerate its medicinal virtues, as the rank it holds in the dessert is a sufficient inducement for its general culture, As this fine fruit is likely to be driven from our meadows by an improved system of husbandry, it is right we should adopt it in our gardens, where it will amply repay the expense of our care.

The most extensive growers of the Strawberry, are probably Keens and Wilmot, to whom we are indebted for two of our best varieties, to wit Keens' Seedlings and Wilmot's Superb, both of which varieties sprang from parents originally American. Those gentlemen are located in the vicinity of London. Each of their gardens comprises about 60 acres, and is almost exclusively devoted to the growth of fruit. The Strawberry plantations are particularly extensive, and many hot houses and pits are appropriated to the forcing of this fruit, The principal kinds cultivated are the two above noticed. They are planted in rows, two feet apart. and at the distance of 12 to 18 inches in the row, The ground is mulched with clean straw in the fruiting season, to retain moisture and keep the fruit clean. While in blossom they are regularly watered by wheel barrels, that is a barrel placed on a barrow, with a perforated metal cylinder, projecting about two feet on one side, from which the water is discharged upon the beds as the barrow is wheeled through the alleys. An abundance of moisture at the time of flowering and fruiting seems to be essential for a good crop.

The best guide for culture is the natural habit of the plant. It is fond of shade; and produces best in a moist, cool soil, abounding in black muck, or peaty earth. In its wild state it grows best on new lands. I think that chip dung would constitute a proper dressing for a strawberry bed. Hayne recommends a compost of one third moist virgin mould, including the soil, from a pasture, one third swamp earth, and one third the dung of neat cattle for a strawberry bed. Six inches of the soil to be removed, and the compost substituted in its place.

I have recently read an article against cutting the runners of the Strawberry, till after the fruiting season, but I cannot put my hand on it, or call to mind the reason assigned for this forbearance. I think however it was this,-that the plant immediately makes a natural effort to replace the lost stollens; and that in this effort much food is divested from the swelling fruit. The reason is plausiible, and the experiment merits a trial.

PIE PLANT

Albany, Jan. 17, 1831.

There are several varieties of Rhubarb cultivated in Great Britain, for culinary purposes. The leaf stalks are extensively used for pies, tarts, &c. Its culture for market was commenced there about 1815, and now it is said that more than 100 acres of land are appropriated to its culture in the neighborhood of the metropolis. Wilmot, the strawberry gardener, sends it by loads to Covent Garden market. It is coming into general notice and culture among us.

This plant is raised with very little trouble, about 50 acres of Salt Marsh full of salt po being a perennial, and is one of the earliest vege- the Marsh yielding about 33 tons of hay mi tables afforded by the garden. Half a dozen with thatch, creek stuff or coarse sedge. plants, growing at the distance of two feet each small expense it was drained with ditches 3 way, will supply a family. It is propagated by deep, 5 inches wide and 2 rods asunder; this seed or offsets. I have it early in April, by a stroyed the salt pends, killed out the course gr little extra labor. I place barrels, having one or and brought in Goose and Fox grass, and increase no head, over a few stools, or plants, in March, the produce to nearly 100 tons. The Goose g and cover and surround them with recent stable manure. The heat thus generated causes the plants to grow; and the light not baving access, the stocks become beautifully blanched, and soon reach the top of the cask. The acid of the rhubarb is very similar in flavor to that of the goose-

Albany, Jan. 17, 1831.

SEA KALE

Is getting into repute as an esculent, It may be readily propagated like horseradish. A piece of the root an inch long, placed in a drill, root end downwards, will grow and become a plant. To obtain it of its finest flavor, it should be grown in pure sand, and if the sand is impreg- or mine had ever been. nated with salt in situations remote from the seaboard, the plant will thrive the better. Sea Kale should be blanched, by covering it with pots, or raising a mound of earth round the plant, as soon as it begins to grow in the spring. It may be forced, like rhubarb, by covering with pots or boxes. and these with recent horse manure; but eare must be taken not to give too much heat, which ewt making \$114.59. will cause the stems to rot. J. B.

TRANSPIRATION OF PLANTS.

Dr Hales found that a sunflower, in 12 hours. transpired by its leaves, one pound fourteen ounces of water, all of which must have been imbibed from the soil by the roots. Water is the vehicle which conveys nourishment to plants. The food which it holds in solution is imparted to a plant in a manner analogous to the nourishment imparted to the animal system by the food which passes into the stomach. Hence the growth of the plant depends much on the presence of moisture, as well as of vegetable matter, in the soil. and upon the sufficiency of roots to take it up and convey it to the trunk. Thus a tree divested of a great portion of its roots in transplanting, makes new wood only in proportion as these are replaced by a new growth; and thus also a plant grows faster in a moist than in a dry soil (the fertility of both being alike) and faster in a mellow soil, where the roots can fully extend and multiply, than in a hard one.

These facts suggest to the farmer the impropriety of ploughing deep between his rows of corn and other crops, whereby the roots are broken and wounded, and exposed to the drying influence of the sun and winds. 2. The importance of keeping his crops clear of weeds and all useless plants, which rob the soil of food and moisture. And 3. the propriety of transplanting his trees while young, when the system of roots can be preserved nearly entire, and of surrounding the roots with a bed of mellow, rich carth.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

respondent from Duxbury, in the last New England ner, I should have liked to have said method of Farmer, I would say, that some years since, I pur-farming, chased a farm in the vicinity of Boston, having

is usually cut in June, and the Fox grass in . and August in good weather, raked and cocked 3d day after mowing, when it looks quite gr and is kept in cock 4 or 5 days, if the weather tides will permit; then it is stacked or put un cover; fit is best to put it under cover if possib I use it in preference to English Hay for mi cows, working oxen and horses, and sell my glish Hay. My young cattle and sheep are k on the poorest of it. 100 full blood Saxony ; Merino sheep were kept on that alone the winter without English hay or grain; they from the stack when they pleased, and were under cover during the whole winter and were better case in the spring, than sheep usually

In 1827, I used a pair of oxen in doing a spring's work, and in getting in hav and harve ing; at housing time, I put them to fatting on 1 best salt hav and unwashed potatoes, giving th not a drop of water or liquid of any kind. Tl were slaughtered about the last of Decemb weighed 2236 lbs, and were sold at \$5.121 1

I prefer my best salt hay to my best Englis It brings more in the market when sold for tru or stage horses, or for cows or horses kept private use. It has been bought by stage on ers and sent to Billerica, they giving the high price that had been given for the best of Engli hay. It is thought to strengthen and enrich t manure more than English or fresh meadow ha

When salt marsh or fresh meadow is attach to a farm, it curiches the farm; these want no n nure and they help to manure the upland. If the are the same number of acres of marsh that the are of upland, more than double, the quantity stock can be kept, which will more than doub the manure, all of which will be for the benefit the upland. Fine salt grass well cured, mak cows in the winter and spring yield milk cor ously, and of the best flavor; but if it has bee wet, is musty, or of a coarse kind, it imparts very disagreeable taste to the milk.

The first salt havever used in this part of the country was given to an old buil, that the owne did not care whether he lived or died. Whe grass came he was very fat, while the other cattle were in very indifferent condition. Between 5 and 100 years since, many hundreds of acres of salt marsh in this place have been diked and con verted to English mowing, but within the last 20 or 30 years, the dikes have been cut away, and the salt water let in again in consequence of sal marsh being so much the more valuable.

It requires as good weather and as much attention to make salt hay well, as it does to make English hay well. The poorest salt grass, properly made, is preferable to the best river fresh meadow hav, whether horsemint or jointed grass (to say nothing of polypod or mount royal.) I have been a resident in the Old Colony for more than Mr Editor-In answer to your Salt Hay cor- 24 years. I am well acquainted with their man-VICINUS. Yours, &c.

Jan. 22, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF FLAX.

MR FESSENDEN-Mr Nathan Prindle, on the west bank of the Connecticut in this town, sowed a field with flax seed about the 8th of May last. The crop was unusually large and heavy and the seed very abundant; he pulled this on the 25th of July; much of the seed fell in this process. Immediately be sowed turnip seed on this field, and covered it with a brush harrow. In a few days there sprang up an abundance of both turnip and flax. This last grew slowly, but to the common size, and about the 1st of November put forth flowers, which were as large and as full as those of the first crop. This flax continued in full bloom till long after the frost had destroyed every other annual plant. Mr P, pulled this on the 19th of November ; I saw it then ; the flowers were scarcely shrivelled and the leaves not affected by the frost. The corollas were of usual size, the capsules were somewhat dilated, and the seeds formed, though green and milky. The stalks were thinly scattered, but they were as heavy as those of the former growth. It was thought this was more than one third as large as the other crop and probably if as much seed had been sown, it would have been equal to that,

The crop of turnips was as large as usual, some of them were very large: one, which I had in my room, measured about 20 inches in circumfer-

This instance affords to our farmers a suggestion whether two crops of flax could not be raised on the same field in one year. Here it is to be noticed, that the seed for the second crop, was of this year's growth ; could this have any effect in accelerating the growth of the second crop? Will he development of the vegetable life in the seeds be any more rapid, if there be no suspension of vital action between the process of formation and ripenng in the parent plant, and the sprouting of the new plant? We know that some seeds must be sown as soon as they fall from the tree, else they will not sprout. Others may be preserved for cenuries without impairing their vital power. But is here no difference in the rapidity of the growth of lants raised from the seeds?

The second crop of flax had the advantage of he immediate sowing, and though it had but a ew weeks of sunny summer and grew mostly n sterile, frosty autumn, it had all the fulness and igor of the more favored crop, and resisted the rost even to the last of November, which I had tot supposed belonged to the vitality of any flax.

Whether the continuance of the active life in the eed had any effect in this, I cannot say: but it is question worth the thought of the vegetable phyiologist. I leave it for your consideration, or for ome of your correspondents to answer.

I send you herewith specimens of both crops. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

EDWARD JARVIS.

Northfield, Ms. Dec. 27, 1830.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

The following extract from the 16th volume of ne 'Historical Register' for the year 1731, will how that at so early a period, the culture of silk s a staple of the then colonies, had attracted the ttention of the Provincial and Metropolitan Govrnments. Under the encouragement and protecon which they afforded, it is known that large tion, the Province of Gilon and Nankin, and Mr Phinner's precepts.

southern provinces.

The present extract is from a paper, published in the 'Historical Register,' on the trade and navigation of Great Britain, by Robert Johnson, Esq. Governor of South Carolina, in the year 1730. The encouragement of the silk culture is recommended to the General Assembly and this paper exhibits its advantages. It is worthy of remark, that Governor Johnson's views and the opinions expressed by a late committee of Congress, of the peculiar adaptation of this country to the growth of silk, are of perfect accord. He care were taken to cultivate and improve the raising of silk, in our plantations, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, they would produce the best of silk. and as fit for organzine as any in the world, for these countries produce vast numbers of white and other mulberry trees, which grow wild and spring up everywhere in great abundance, which looks as if nature had called us thither to propagate that manufacture; and if put ou foot, would in time be of as great advantage to this nation, as any employment in the plantations; for, as I have already observed, the manufacture of silk is a most profitable undertaking, where the land and air are proper for raising it.

The vast riches of China, by this manufacture, is sufficient to demonstrate the great advantage thereof; and the extraordinary treasure the Duke of Savoy draws into his country by silk, which is made in that little Principality of Piedmont, as I have already observed, is also another instance; we may judge, if he draws above two hundred thousand pounds a year from England, what his profits are, which he draws from Holland and other places, where the manufacture is carried on to a very great degree.

We are informed the very land for planting of mulberry trees, in many parts of Italy is worth from three to five pounds an acre; and gentlemen there, as well as in Sicily, sell their mulberry leaves to the poor for half the silk they make, and the money is equally divided between them, upon sale of the silk, and that the leaves of a tree there, have yielded three or four pounds. Now, if the manufacture of silk, and the planting of mulberry trees, have raised the land to be so valuable, and some gentlemen receive such considerable revenues from their crops of leaves, very great things may be expected by our encouraging and promoting the manufacture of silk in our colonies, where as much land may be had for five pence, as in Italy for five pounds. And if great numbers of mulberry trees were planted among the Indian nations bordering on our settlements, and some skilful, good tempered persons employed to instruct them in the proper season for gathering leaves, and feeding the worms, and rewarding them bountifully for their pains, those people might be brought to be very profitable subjects to this na-

It may be noted that very few places are agreeable to the silk worm, and no part of the world better than in our colonies; no silk clearer, more glossy, of a better body, nor fitter to answer the imported from thence.

It is generally observed, that all those countries

quantities of raw silk were exported from the Chekiam, in China, all border upon the sea, and are pretty near the same latitude. Those places in Turkey that produce silk, border upon the sea, and Italy and Sicily, are in a manner environed by the sea; and the provinces of Granada, Murcia and Valencia, in Spain, the places that produce the best silk, as well as Languedoc and Provence in France, all lie upon the sea; Canton in China and Bengal in India, lie ten degrees more to the southward, the air of which countries being hotter is supposed to be the reason why the silk is of a baser sort.

As the great advantages that arise to Portugal and Spain, as well as to us in our sugar and tobacco plantations, is by the cheap labor of negroes or slaves, the same cheapness of labor might be of most prodigious advantage to us, if employed in our colonies, in the producing and making of silk; and when that is over, may turn their hands to raising and dressing of hemp and flax,* the charge being little more than their clothing from Eng-

We are told by gentlemen of good intelligence that the whole charge of making a pound of silk in China, does not stand in above five shillings; and almost any person, man, woman, or child, may work at it.

* The culture of cotton was not introduced into this country, until 1785.

new england farmer.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1831.

MR PHINNEY'S ADDRESS.

We have this day commenced the publication of the excellent Address of Elias Phinney, Esq. delivered before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Mannfacturers; and are unwilling to let the occasion pass without expressing our bigh opinion of its value. His notices of the importance and progress of agriculture, of the erroneous theories and ridiculous as well as injurious practices of our native as well as of foreign cultivators —the absurd style of many of our farm buildings -on the utility of warm and comfortable lodgings' for cows and oxen-on the different sorts of soil, and the advantages which result from blending them-on the benefits which accrue to agriculture from the 'written wisdom of the past and present ages'-on the cultivation of swamps and peat land, are judicious and every sentence tells of something useful, and deserving a place in the record of memory as well as on the shelf of the Farmer's library.

On the last mentioned topic, in particular, his observations are of great practical utility, and the more so as they are derived not only from probable and rational theory, but have been tested by practice, under the superintendence of the author. His remarks on the possibility of making 'too great use of the plough,' on exposing the swards, by harrowing and cross ploughing and leaving it to be wasted by the sun and wind, and the stateuse of the fine thrown silk we have imported from ments of the process which he adopted to increase Italy, than the small quantity of silk that has been his crops, and diminish the labor and expense of culture are all practical lessons of incalculable value to cultivators in general, and especially to that produce the best silk, border upon the sea, those New England Farmers, whose soil and and lie pretty near the same latitude; our planta- circumstances may enable them to put in practice Farmer for December last.

smutty grain.

sown early, upon dry or well conditioned land, from frost,-they grow luxuriantly, and they yield Having arrived among these, the messengers, for This is an important staple of our country; and an abundance of tender nutritions food. at the present price, 75 cents, one of the most profitable of our tillage crops. Its product upon spring. The plum, however, escaped unburt; and rocking themselves from right to left and the congood dry loams may be considered double that of as the cold weather of May destroyed or kept back (trary, as they are sometimes seen to do at and wheat, and less exhausting to the soil. It is recom- the curculio, we had a very abundant yield of this about the time of swarming. This motion was mended to roll this grain when two or three inches fruit.-The peach and pear gave but a very light invariably followed by a general scampering of high. I have found the practice beneficial. It crop. Grapes were generally cut off, except in the surrounding bees to the hive. Some of theso buries the collar of the plant, and causes thereby the city. In some neighborhoods the apple was messengers entered the old hive, where their operan increase of seed stems,

be done evenings on the kitchen fire; and I ven- valuable fruits. ture to say, that two bushels, thus prepared, will state. Common sense teaches that grain thus fed one. is half wasted. The cob, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, contains considerable nutriment. If ground with the corn therefore and scalded for ing Dr Smith's article on bees from a late New Engneat eattle, it both increases and improves the land Farmer bas added the following remarks: food. Hogs do not eat it.

often desirable to do this with the third cutting, I would particularly recommend, that after the grass has laid a few hours in the swarth, to make it into cocks, not exceeding a yard in diameter, and the bee house, intended for the next swarm. From as high as convenient, placing it on in layers with the hive next south, a swarm had issued, and after the fork, and pointing at the top. Two days will flying about for a while, returned. The reason core it sufficient for mowing, and every leaf will be assigned by the owner was, that the queen was saved; whereas by spreading, the leaves will crum- unable to fly. A day or two after, the swarm ble and be lost ere the stalk is dry. This is the came out again and soon began to return as before, practice I also adopt with my clover, merely opening. It occurred to us, that possibly her majesty, in atit two or three hours to the sun before it is drawn tempting to fly, might have fallen to the ground. from the field. By the bye,-let me repeat my Stepping in front of the hive, we saw, six or eight advice to my brother farmers, who have light rich feet from its mouth, some twenty bees, flying soils, to try an acre of lucerne. If they have about near a tuft of grass; and on drawing nearer small farms, one acre of this grass is worth twelve we saw perched upon a blade of grass, a bee,

Extracts from the Albany County Agricultural Report | agrees of pasture. If they have large farms, it will about as long as a drone, but much more slender.for 1830. By J. B. Originally published in the New York prove extremely serviceable to the dairy, when the the back of a brighter black, and the legs reddish. pastures are short, and is always convenient for -evidently neither a drone nor a working bee. Wheat.—The quality of this crop has improved working cattle. I compute an acre to be worth A stick being presented to this singular insect, she within a few years from the attention paid in select. to me fifty dollars annually. It will keep six cat- crept upon it, and was carried upon it to the ing soil and preventing smut. The method of the and keep them well, from the 15th or 20th of mouth of the empty hive before mentioned. A steeping the seed in brine, and intermixing lime May. I sowed an acre on the 7th of May. I cut few bees had alighted at its mouth. These imwith it before sowing, is become more general, it twice for soiling, and then feed off a fine after- mediately followed her into the hive. Some of and is found to be a certain prevention against math. As pasture grasses, the orchard and tall them soon returned, and ran, evidently as fast as meadow out grasses hold a pre-eminent rank, they were able, to the old hive, the stool and front Barley has been a good crop, particularly where They grow at all seasons where the ground is free of which were covered with the returning swarm.

wholly destroyed in the blossoms, in others there ations were out of sight; but their entrance was Indian Corn, Corn as well as barley is a good has been a tolerable crop. — Many pear trees suffered erop on grounds adapted to its growth; but on from what is termed, I think erroneously, a blight. soils that are exhausted by cropping, that are stiff. The disease has assumed a new form this year. and cold, or habitually wet, it is seldom that the Its attacks were heretofore confined to the branchproduct of either compensates for the labor be- es. It has now seized the trunks. Thave taken stowed upon their culture. I find from twelve up several, of four and five inches in diameter; years' practice that the cheapest and best mode of the limbs and foliage of some were apparently barvesting corn is to cut it up at the root as soon sound and healthy, but the bark of whose trunks as it is fit to gather, and immediately to tie it in was perfectly dead, from 6 to 24 inches, at differstooks. It may be husked and cribbed in two or cut heights from the ground. Among all the spec- we know by our own eyes, about a queen among three weeks after cutting, or suffered to remain ulations upon the cause of this disease, I have met bees. longer. Two men will cut with a proper instru- with nothing satisfactory. Kirby and Spence, in ment and stook two acres in a day. I think that their Introduction to Entomology,' vol. i, p. 212, fodder, and leaves the ground free in time for a times has devastated the fir forests of Germany, wheat crop, and does not impair the quality of the (Bartrichius Typographus, F) which feeds upon the grain. I usually out my corn the first week in soft inner bark only, but which attacks this impor-September, but have sometimes done it in August. tant part in such vast numbers, \$0,000 sometimes There is an economy in preparing this food for being found in a single tree, that it is infinitely more swine, which I will take the liberty of recommend-noxious than any of those which bore into the ng. This economy consists in grinding and boiling wood. I introduce this passage to induce new it the same as for family use. - Admit that one tenth vigilance in our orchardists and gardeners to disgoes for toll, the boiling costs nothing, for it can cover the cause of this disease in one of our most

Outs and Buckwheat.—I have already extended make more pork than three bushels fed in the or- my remarks too far to say much of these. Indeed dinary way. Who has not observed that an I could say little to interest a good farmer: for he animal whether hog, ox, or horse, fed high with seldom raises either oats or buckwheat. And anydry corn or other grain, voids a portion of it in a thing I might offer to show their unprofitableness half digested, and often in a sound undecomposed to the cultivator, would, I fear, be lost on a bad

BEES

The Editor of the Windsor, Vt. Chronicle, after copy-

Dr Smith doubts the existence of the gucen bee. To gentlemen cutting lucerne for hay, and it is Now we have never heard a bee promulgating laws or appointing subordinate officers, &c, but we have seen what may perhaps be worth telling of,

There was an empty hive at the north end of

such they appeared to be, would occasionally stop, Fruit was seriously inputed by the late frosts of and shake themselves violently, swinging or rather soon followed by the pouring out of multitudes, who made their way with all possible speed to the new hive. In a few moments the edd looking bee, picked up on the grass, was surrounded with a respeciable swarm, all was quiet, the usual labors of bees comenced, and in the end, a good summer's work of honey-making was done,-This, and having seen a number of bees of the same appearance, but never more than one in a hive, is all

MANGEL WURTZEL.

At the Doncaster Agricultural Society, Lord Alit economises labor, increases and improves the 13, speak of a small beetle, which at different thorpe described an interesting experiment which he made to as certain the comparative merits of Swedish turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, in the fattening of cattle; the result of which went to prove tho superiority of the latter. His lordship further observed that during the present droughty season, when the turnips had been nearly burnt up, or destroyed by the fly, Mangel Wurtzel had flourished, and was an abundant crop,-(Farmer's Journal.) A correspondent informs that Mangel Wurtzel may be used for feeding dogs, and that they are very fond of this root, while they will not eat the turnip.

> Recipe for Scalds and Burns .- Linseed oil and lime water each equal parts-the bottle to be shaken previous to the application, as the ingredients will separate lint or a piece of linen to be applied to the burn, and kept constantly saturated with the liminent.

> Futtening Fowls with Potatoes .- There is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while they are hot, and the meal added, -when the mess is given to them. -Trans. of Soc. of . Irts.

> The late Storm .- Our New England hills now wear the aspect of the olden time They are beautiful. He that 'maketh the clouds his chariots,' hath sent 'snow like wool,' It is piled in the streets from six to ten feet in heicht. The Common and the distant country are covered with a glorious sheen, and there is none so infidel as not to admire it.

> At New York, the storm commenced at 11 o'clock on Friday, and ended about the same time as in Boston. Eighteen inches fell there, and much damage is supposed to have been done at sea .- Mass. Jour.

^{* *} Several communications are deferred.

VIB

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY, BOSTON.

Stock for Sale. No. 1.—Bull—Collins, got by Bolivar—dam Young FLORA, by Coelebs-gr. dam, the imported cow Flora, one year old last August-color red and white-price

\$150. 2.-Bull-Franklin, got by Bolivar-dam, a little imported English cow-six months old this month-color red and white-\$100.

3.-Bull-Dorser, 7-8 blooded, from imported Stock -seven months old this month-color red and white-

\$50. 4 .-- Bull-Tanner, got by Bolivar-dam Red Rose, by Coelebs-g dam a native cow-two years old next April-color mostly red-\$100.

5.—Heiter—Is abella, got by Coelibs—dam, Countess, by Coclebs-g. Flora-20 months old-in calf by

Cyclops—color mostly red—\$100. 6.—Heifer—FANCY, got by Bolivar—dam, Floriv one year old last December-color red and white-\$100. -Heifer-2 years old last April, white and red motfled, by Wye Comet," with call by Wye Comet, dam

Flora by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood \$100. 10 .- Heifer-2 years old last September, sired by Wye

Comet, yellowish red with a star on the head, with ealt by Wye Comet, dam by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton, 7-8 blood, of Sair form, not large-\$50.

11.-Heiter Calt-7 months old, red and white, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Belle by Denton, 7-8 blood, fine form, small size-\$30.

12 -Bull Calt-7 months old, by Wye Coniet, dain No. 7, by Denton. g. d. by Denton, 7-8 blood, good size, but in rather poor flesh-\$10.

13 .- Bull-2 years old 11st October, white, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, wholly white, large, but in poor flesh-\$50.

15 .- Heiter-18 months old, red, by Wye Comet, dam Fanny by Holderness, g. d. Polly by Denton; 7-8 blood, believed to be with calf by Brougham, a full bred bull -\$50

16 .- Heifer-14 months old, red with one white spot, and white belly, by Wye Comet, dam Belle by Denton; 3-4 blood, rather poor, but with some fine points—§25.

17.—Heifer—2 years old this month, brownish red and white, by Wye Comet, dam a native cow, 1-2 blood

18 .- A large white Cow, (Ceres) which has taken a premium at Brighton. Her dam, the Hon. Mr Gray's imported cow, for which he gave \$200; her sire Coelebs. She is very large, and has been kept on 'only orchard grass, clover grass, and slops of Indian meal,' will give 20 quarts of milk a day, and is with calf by a son of Bol-

ivar—\$100. ALSO-GRAND MASTER, an imported Maltese Jack, full 13 1-2 hands high, 12 years old, a vigorous and sure mule getter-price \$700. (\$1000 was refused for him in

GRAND SULTAN, a young Jack, 2 years old last August, full 12 1-2 hands high, by Grand Master out of a fine Jennet imported from Majorea by Commodore Jones -he is vigorous, brought up with a Filly, and went to her the last season-\$500.

BONAPARTE, a Jack, 3 years old, 11 1-2 hands high, vigorous, and went to one mare the past season, the only one offered him-\$150.

PLUTO, a Jack, 7 years old, 12 1-2 hands high, bred by Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md .- \$250.

DESDEMONA, a large and fine Jennet, 6 years old, 13 hands high, in toal by Grand Master, to loal in April-\$200.

A large and fine young Jennet, 2 years old last August, out of Desdemona, by Grand Master, and believed to be with foal by him-\$200.

9 full blood Saxon Rams, and 11 full blood Saxon Ram Lambs, from the best stock imported into this countryone of the Rams cost \$170 in 1825, and several of the others cost \$50; will be sold at from \$12 50 to \$15 each.

Also, several half blooded Culves, got by Bolivar, from our best native cows.

-S25.

ALSO-Three Bull Calves, that will be large enough to go to cows in May next-two of them are 1-2 Bolivar, 1-4 Coelebs, and 1-4 of the breed that Col. Power's famous bull, Malcolm, descended from, (and for milk are considered very superior) viz. Galloway. The other bull is Bolivar and Fill Pail - \$10 each, delivered in Bos-

We have also for sale several first rate Dairy Cows, from several gentlemen in this vicinity, from \$10 to \$75 each; among which are a few full blooded Milch Cows and Heifers, from the stock of Gov. LINCOLN, which are reputed the first dairy stock in New England. Particulars of their pedigree, prices, &c. can be obtained on application in J. B. RESSELL, New England Farmer Office, Boston. If application is made by mail, letter

must come post paid to insure attention. ,
Pigs of the Byfield and Bedford breeds, and of Capt Mackay's fine prize pigs, will be ready for sale the en string spring.

SWye Comet, a thorough bred improved Durhim Short Hor Bull, begotten in England by Bluze, dam White Rose, fired b Charles Champion, Esq. imported by John S. Skinner, Esq. Ball.

Charless transpoor,
more,
timported by Gorman Parsons, Est, of Brighton,
(beaton, a thorough fired improved Durham Short Gorn Bull
by of by Mr Watherell, and tumorted by Stephen Williams, Esq.
Jan. 21.

Black Current Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Curran Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an accounof its astringent and detergent properties in various com-plaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts, per bottle-also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 ets per bottle. Dec. 31

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. Market. Inquire of Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 61 Jan. 21.

Silk Coroons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 Ths of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, balf Codebs and half Galloway, No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Corlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Collebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6tJan. 28.

Prices in New York, January 22,

FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	6	50 a		
	Western,	-6	62 a	6 75	
	Philadelphia,	6	50 a		
	Baltimore, City,	6	37 a		
	Do. Howard street,	6	62 a		
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.		a		
	Western,	1	40 a	1 45	
	Virginia,	1	35 a	1 40	
	Rye, Northern,		75 a	80	
	Oats, Northern,		a	40	
	Corn, Southern,		a	60	
	Do. Yellow, Northern,		65 a	70	
	Barley, new,		a	78	
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.		35 a	40	
	Merino do. do.		40 a	60	
	Spinning, pulled		25 a	41	
	Lambs' do. 1st quality		48 a	52	
	Do. 2d do.		35 a	40	

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

8				FROM	To
	APPLES, new,	-	.barrel.	1.50	1.75
t.	ASHES, pot, first sort,	_	ton.	116 00	
) -	Pearl, first sort.		4.6	130 00	
'	BEANS, white,		bashet.	90	1.00
	BEEF, mess,		barrel.	8 75	9 00
n	Cargo, No. 1,	-	- 66	7 25	7 75
·y	Cargo, No. 2,	-	44	6.50	6 75
í	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		.pound.	11	15
	CliEESL, new milk,	-	11	6	8
.	Skimmed milk.		14	3	
١,	FLAXSEED,	-		1 12.	1 56
ų.	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	6.50	6 75
-	Genesee,	-	44	6.50	6.75
	Alexandria,		44	6.38	6 63
,	Baltimore, wharf,		44	6 12	6 25
h	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.	72	7.5
	Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	44	64	67
it	Ryes		44	75	73
ıt	Barley,	-	11	62	69
ı-	Oats,	.	- 11	40	42
d	HAY,		cwt.	60	70
y	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwl.	9 00	10 00
, 1.	HOPS, 1st quality,	-	44	14 00	15 00
	LIME.	-	cask.	70	75
е	PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.	2 75	3 00
_	PORK, clear,	_ 1	barrel.	17 00	20 00
	Navy mess,	-	11	13 00	14 00
u İ		-	44	12 50	13 50
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	_ !	bushet.	1 75	2 00
1	Red Top (northern)		ii ii	62	75
11	Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
- 1	Red Clover, (northern)	-	poana.	10	11
- [WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		15	60	62
- 1	Merino, mixed with Saxony,		1 11	65	75
ĺ	Merino, three fourths washing	1.	11	52	58
a l	Merino, half blood,	-	1 11	48	50
s	Mermo, quarter,	-	"	38	42
~	Native, washed,	_	- 66	38	42
. 1			11	50	53
- 1	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		- 44	42	
- {	Pulled, " spinning, first s	ort.		45	44
- [. (8,	,	1	45	50
٠, ۱				1	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-		6	7
whole hogs,		- 11	53	7
VEAL,		11	6	
MUTTON, .		1 66	.1	8
POULTRÝ,		111	8	1
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	1 11	12	- 15
Lump, best.	-	44	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	20	2:
IEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	~	80
Indian, retail,		44	- 1	3:
POTATOES,		66	25	30
CIDER, (according to quality]		arrel.	1 00	2 00

Brighton Market-Monday, Jan. 24. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 542 Cattle, (about 20 of which

were stores,) 1632 Sheep, and 595 Swine; -240 Sheep and 415 Swine have been before reported.

Prices.-Beef Cattle-From 3,75 to 4,50; several yoke were taken at 4,75, and one Ox for \$5, one extra yoke for Boylston Market, at \$6.

Barrelling Cattle-Mess, 3,50, a 3,621. No. 1, \$3 a 3 25

Sheep-Nearly all at market were stall-fed. We noticed sales at 2,50, 2,75, 2,88, and \$3. Also 3,50, 4 and 4,50. Several hundred remained unsold.

Swine-No sales effected-rather too many at market for the season.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 17 .- At market 850 Beef Cattle, and 1200 Sheep. The number of Cattle, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, considerably exceeded that of the last market day, and the quality was superior, but the price not fully sustain-We quote a few extra at \$7,50; a number of lots good from 6,50 to \$7; several do. fair 5,75 a \$6; ordinary 4,50 a \$5 per ewt. We also noticed a very few extraordinary Cattle, for which the holders were asking \$10 per'cwt, but no sales were effected at that price.

Sheep .- The demand was good, and prices nearly the same as last reported; say for extra \$5, good 3,50 a \$4, fair 2,50 a \$3, ordinary 1,50 a \$2 each.

Pork, in hogs, 5½ to 6½ cents. The Beeves and Sheep were nearly all sold.—Jour. of Com.

MISCELLANY.

HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS,

AT THE CONSECRATION OF PULASEI'S BANNER.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The Standard of Count Pulaski, the noble Pole who fell in the attack upon Savannah, during the American revolution, was of crimson silk, embroidered by the Moravi- June was very unloyal in October. an Nuns of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.

When the dying flame of day Through the chancel shot its ray, Far the glimmering tapers shed Faint light upon the cowled head, And the censer burning swung, Where before the altar hung, That proud banner which, with prayer, Had been consecrated there.

And the nun's sweet hymn was heard the while Sung low in the dim mysterious aisle.

Take thy banner!-may it wave Proudly o'er the good and brave, When the battle's distant wail Breaks the Sabbath of our vale, When the clarion's music thrills To the hearts of these lone hills, When the spear in conflict shakes, And the strong lance shivering breaks.

Take thy banner !- and beneath The war cloud's encircling wreath, Guard it till our homes are free-Guard it-God will prosper thee! In the dark and trying hour, In the breaking forth of power, In the rush of steeds and men. His right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy banner !- but when night Closes round the ghastly fight, If the vanquished warrior bow, Spare him !-by our holy vow, By our prayers and many tears, By the mercy that endears, Spare him-he our love hath shared-Spare him-as thou would'st be spared.

Take thy banner !- and if e'er Thou should'st press the soldier's bier, And the muffled drum should beat To the tread of mournful feet. Then this crimson flag shall be Martial cloak and shroud for thee !

And the warrior took that banner proud, And it was his martial cloak and shroud!

JUDICIAL OPINION.—The other day a man not very learned in the law, was committed to jail, as he said, 'on suspicion of debt.' He didn't like the 'construction' very well, and gave his opinion on imprisonment for debt in the following clear and logical style: 'There's neighbor Hardscrabble, and I; we were boys together. We used to go to the mug o' cider. By some twistification of luck, he's got rich and I poor. He keeps a store where he buys and sells for profit.—(I always got along, to be sure, by hard service—as Tom Tough said; till a while ago.) Says I, one day, neighbor Hardscrabble, I want a few dollars' worth of your comfortables, and, if luck turns right, I'll pay you one of these days. So he let me have 'em. The long an' short gitting trusted, he ought to be put in jail for trusting me !'-Independent Politician.

The U. S. Gazette translates from the Courier Des Etats-Unis, an anecdote, which proves how appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the dangerous it is for a man to stand still a few weeks, people of South Carolina, was desired by the govwhile the Spirit of the Age is rushing on like a ernor and council to speak his mind freely, and not steam chariot. A poor fellow in the simplicity of be alraid, for he was among friends:—I will speak ignorance, tried to hurra in a manner that would freely; I will not be afraid, said he; for why should please the Magistrates; and not having read the I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid newspapers he did not know that what was loyal in among my enemes?

June, 1830.

Judge.-Gen d'armes bring the prisoner into court. −What is your name, sir?

Prisoner.—Peter Thomas, may it please your honor.

Judge - Peter Thomas, you stand accused of having uttered seditions cries against our illustrious hearing you vociferate 'down with Charles the X.!" that noble heir of the most ancient monarchy—the father of his people, whose paternal reign restores France to her ancient splendor. We must guard him against the insults of such a wretch.

Prisoner.—I was, saving your worship's presence, a little in my cups, when that escaped me, as my friend here, the officer, can testify, especially as he Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected had been drinking with me, and then, instead of with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North helping me home, he ran and entered the complaint Market Street, against me.

to pay a fine of 16 francs, to undergo three months imprisonment, and pay costs of court.

October, 1830.

Judge .- Municipal Guards, bring the prisoner into court .- What is your name?

Prisoner.-Peter Thomas, may it please your

Judge.-Peter Thomas, you stand accused of having uttered seditious cries against our illustrious king. The citizens have trembled with horror at of the London Veterinary Medical Society. hearing you vociferate 'hurra for Charles X.!' that imbecile and cruel tyrant—the last of an odious family, which fell in aiming a blow at France: His name is forever proscribed.

Prisoner.-May it please your honor, I had just come out of prison, where I had been confined three months, without the possibility of reading a newspaper: and I was so happy to breathe again in open air, that, without dreaming of offence, I cried 'hurra for Charles X!'

Judge.-The court condemns you, Peter Thomas, to pay a fine of 16 francs, to undergo three months imprisonment, and pay the costs of court.

obstructed the avenues, and insulted those who were of Racing, &c. known to be friendly to the measure. One member on entering the House, exhibited his torn coat to the Speaker, complaining of his want of protection. Another lamented the loss of his hat; another had been hustled in the crowd, and if not really hurt, seriously frightened. Sir Frederick Flood who was a supporter of the bill, and equally entitled to the displeasure of the populace, boasted his superior end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the address in the following terms:—Mr Speaker, time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents, they surrounded me too, and inquired my name;

To paper will be sent to a distance without payment now, Mr Speaker, I hate prevarication, but my name being Flood, I felt myself at liberty to answer "Wasame "school ma'am," when we wa'nt bigger than a ters," and so they let me pass without molestation.' The story excited great laughter.-London New Monthly.

> When the Esquimaux Indians saw Capt. Franklin and his officers with their blue coats, and gold epaulets, they eagerly inquired what animal it was which produced so fine a skin?

They seemed to regard everything which was of it is—I couldn't pay him when he wanted it: and landed in their territory, as their own, and at their now I'm here. Now if I ought to be put in jail for disposal. This custom Capt. F. supposed to be the consequence of the frequent wrecks cast on shore from the Pacific.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once

A shopkeeper the other day in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the sleeves, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the skirt.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion king. The citizens have trembled with horror at of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

New Work on Farriery.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new Judge.—The court condemns you, Peter Thomas, pay a fine of 16 francs, to undergo three months symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shocing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral character, and who is perfectly acquainted with every branch of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a permanent situation in that capacity. He is a single man. Inquire of J. B. Russell, New England Farmer office.

Mason's Pocket Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and useful animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. To which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Pome-10y, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. And an appendix, containing observations and recipes for the cure of most of the In 1815, during the riots produced by the Corn common discempers measure to Holses, Ozen, Cows, bill, several members, on their way to the House of different authors. And an Addenda, containing the annals common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Commons, were surrounded by the populace, who of the Turf, American Stud Book, mode of training, rules

> Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams, 18 and 20 Cornhill.

> Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricultural, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Books. Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their advantage to call. Dec. 31.

> Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the

being made in advance.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

No. 29.

A BETOULEUEE.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BLEOKE THE MIDDLESET SOCIETY OF USBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS AT THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 7, 1830, BY ELIAS PHINNEY.

Concluded from page 218.

Major Wheeler of Framingham, a good practid farmer, has been more successful in his atmpts at paring and burning. He has for three cars obtained great crops of hay from peat meadws, managed in this way, with no other manure ian the ashes produced by the burning; the crop very useful, practical hints, upon this subject. the third year being fully equal to that of either nd was probably not so deep as that done by Mr Theeler, who used an instrument drawn by oxen. he deeper the paring, the greater, of course, will ore durable the effect.

The objections to this practice, however, are, I prehend, well founded. That there must be a ry considerable loss of enriching animal and vetable substances by the fire, cannot be doubted. but when this has subsided, it will be found it the soil has been robbed of some of its esatial ingredients, having nothing left but a lifes crust, covering a dead mass of inert matter neath: and that fertility cannot be kept up, with-: frequent and expensive applications of ma-

vel, is better known, and its merits more genei of any of the valuable animal or vegetable ket, except at a reduced price.

bughly drained, I would never carry on gravel reclaiming these kinds of soil. nd, absolutely barren substances.' Thousands

objections to this practice.

is ploughing and cultivating with fallow crops, for post, was then spread over the whole, the grass one or more years, after draining, according to the seed then sowed, then bushed and rolled a second nature of the soil. This is decidedly preferable time. I have, for the three years past, taken from to either of the two last mentioned methods of this ground, two large crops of excellent hav, each managing wet meadow grounds.

the former years. The different results of and a quarter, is completely drained. It was barren spots, nor stated grass, as were frequently less two experiments may have been occasioned ploughed in the spring and planted, and promises to be met with in past grounds which had been a deeper paring in the latter than in the former to yield a good crop of potatoes. I design to plant ploughed and planted. By this method the soil is ise. My neighbor pared with a hand machine, it one year more, when I think all the sods and not robbed of any of its nourishing properties; hillocks will be completely broken, and then lay it all its valuable qualities are retained, and the loam down to grass, confident of success, from the re- spread upon the surface, filling the pores that might sult of a similar experiment, made upon a piece, of remain open, the fine roots of the cultivated grasses e the quantity of ashes from the burning, and the about one fourth of an acre, which from being im- find means of penetrating the compact sod, and passable and worthless, and filled with skunk cab- derive abundant food from the decomposing vegebage and other noxious weeds, is now the best table matter that was turned under. I have set piece of grass land on the place, and though drainthis acre over with apple trees, placing the roots ed and laid down after one summer's fallow, with upon the surface and covering them with loam, and manure, and sowing only a few turnips, with hec-they are quite as thrifty, and promise as well as 'hile the stimulating power of the salts contain- ings sufficient to break the soils to pieces, and af- my best trees, planted in upland. Upon the whole, in the ashes continues to operate, the produce terwards sowing with grass seed, and carefully I am fully satisfied, that this is the best mode of we give an abundant reward for the labor bestow- rolled, has this year produced two abundant crops reclaiming our wet meadow grounds, and with the of hay!

state the quantity of manure that was used, and economical. we are therefore unable to say how far his plan not been so successful. It may have been owing stantial objections to this practice. In the first the growth of the grasses, the texture of the soil or a new mode of culture absolutely necessary. te, it is very expensive, and in the second place, being too loose, and the cavities consequently too I am aware of your surprise, when I caution

and the necessity of frequent and expensive top being from three to five feet deep,) turned over dressings, are too well known and too generally ac- with a hog hoe; having first been completely knowledged, to require a statement of any farther drained. It was then rolled as hard as it could be, with a heavily loaded roller. A top dressing of The third method, and now the most common, six loads of loam and an equal quantity of comyear, the present year's crop being larger than The Rev. Mr Colman, of Salem and Lynn, a that of any former year. All the natural grass gentleman distinguished for his literary attainments, and coarse herbage, eem thoroughly exterminated, as well as for his agricultural skill, has given some and a firm and compact surface formed, which will admit of cattle and wheels to pass over it, without 'My meadow,' he says, 'consisting of one acre apparent injury. No looseness of surface, no such instrument invented and used by Major Wheeler this experiment, Mr Colman has omitted to for paring, I believe it will be found to be the most

The soil with which we have most to do, and to may with safety be adopted as an example by other which I shall next invite your attention, is a thin, farmers. My own experiments, in this way, have gravelly loam. The severe eropping, to which this has been subjected, for a long series of years, and The effect of covering meadows with sand or to a deficiency of manure, but I have attributed it the neglect of means to enrich it, either by suprather to the loose and puffy condition in which the plying manure, or preserving those nutritive prov tested. As this is not attended by a destructional was left after fullowing and laying down to perties which it may have occasionally acquired grass. My crop of hay was very small, and I be- by a temporary rest from its labors, have so far ditter, it may, for this reason alone, be preferable lieve the same cause, which had operated to pre-vested it of the essential qualities of a good soil, paring and burning. But there are two very vent the growth of my corn, had also prevented as to render, in many places, a total abandonment

oes not entirely exterminate the wild grasses, large to be filled by their small roots. The sward farmers against too great a use of the Plough. ch will be continually springing up, and root- or turf of peat meadows and swamps, is much more That ploughing excites to the immediate fertility out the cultivated grasses, unless there be fre- compact, and the parts much more finely divided, of the soil, will not be questioned; but this excitent and expensive top dressings, and as frequent than the peaty and loose substance which lies un-ment, like stimulating substances, tends to eventual ing of grass seed. Besides, I have always der the sward, and the more it is ploughed the exhaustion, unless adequate supplies of enriching id the produce of these gravelled meadows to more it is likely to become mixed with the coarse matter be made. On duly considering the expoof a coarse, ordinary quality, mixed with much and spongy subsoil. Any more ploughing or stir-sure to waste of the animal and vegetable substanhe rank herbage peculiar to wet grounds, far ring, therefore, than is necessary to destroy the ces, contained in the soil, by frequently stirring nutritious than upland hay, and unsaleable in natural herbage, is, in my opinion, not only unne- and turning it up, you will readily perceive that cessary, but highly injurious. Such a course, then, the plough, in the hands of an unskilful farmer, he late venerable and intelligent Col. Picker- as would be most likely to effect these two objects, may become an instrument of certain and speedy in an address to the Essex Agricultural Soci-viz. to exterminate the wild grasses and noxious destruction. Our hills and our plains were, at no of which he was President from its first es- weeds, and, at the same time, to preserve the na- distant period, covered with a deep, rich, vegetable shment, to near the close of his long and use- tural compactness of the sward, I apprehend, will mould, capable of producing abundant crops, withife, remarked, 'If meadows admit of being be found to to be the most advantageous method of out the aid of manure. What, but the incautious use of the plough, has reduced one to a hungry, These objects, I am confident, are more sure of gravelly knoll, and the other to nearly a barren collars have been expended in this neighbor- being attained by what is called bogging, which waste, approaching fast to absolute sterility. Will in burying the rich soils of our low meadows, consists in turning over the sward, or turf, with a not the same causes, which have changed the these 'absolutely barren substances.' The hoe or instrument made for the purpose, than by limitful fields of some parts of Northern Africa t expense, together with the ordinary quality any other process. In the fall of 1826, I had the and Asia Minor into barren, uninhabitable sands, e produce from meadows covered with gravel, sward of about one acre of peat meadow, (the peat produce the same effects in our own country? Let the same course of husbandry be pursued, for two three years' labor his soil has evidently become part of the soil, which had been turned up, and the fields in vernal beauty, for hungry sterility anxious to apply a remedy? will have rooted up the last blade, and destruction, over the naked land, 'expanded her raven wing.'

farmer, be used to preserve rather than to destroy their volatile properties, there can be no doubt, that by repeating this process for a few years, our poorest lands may become essentially improved. and be made to produce crops, that would richly compensate for the labor bestowed.

The course usually pursued, cannot but be attended with a constant deterioration of the soil. A field of matted and bound out green sward, is broken up, not turned over, in the spring, some days before planting, harrowed, then cross ploughed and harrowed again. By this stirring and throwing about the sods, by the plough and harrow, the roots and tops of the grass, and all the light, vegetable mould, are necessarily brought to the surface, and exposed to waste from the operation of sun and winds, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top to imbibe the enriching properties of the atmosphere, is, by the same cross ploughing and harrowing, thrown back into its cold and lifeless bed. The next season, it is ploughed. harrowed and cross ploughed again, and, if the first year's crop were potatoes, and the owner happen to be 'book farmer' enough to know the importance of a rotation of crops, he plants the second year with corn, and in order that evaporation and the winds may have their perfect work, in depriving the ground of the small portion of vegetable mould that remains, it is hauled into heaps about the corn, which, in this way, is left to find its nourishment in the naked valleys between the rows. The third year, the field is ploughed, harrowed, cross ploughed and harrowed again, and sowed down with grain and grass seed, and then, instead of the roller, to break down the lumps, loads of compost manure, made by mixing two will be readily seen, are a saving of more the press in the small stones, and set the earth close to the seed, the bush harrow is applied, which finishes the work, by leaving exposed much of the seed, and bringing to the surface many small stones, and the weeds and stubble of the former year's growth. If the field happen to be on a side hill, in addition to the above causes of wasting the hetter parts of the soil, will be its liability to be washed away by the rains, thereby to enrich his neighbor's grounds, or increase the alluvial possessions of some more fortunate proprietor.

After such a course of husbandry, without having applied more than an ordinary quantity of manure, will any farmer pretend that the stock of vegetable nutriment in his field has been increased? Does not the impoverished condition of his fields rather convince him that at the end of his turbing the sod.

hundred years to come, that has been, for the cen-poorer and less productive, than it was at the be-remained upon the surface, was thereby mix tury past, and it will require but a moderate share ginning of his course? If, on examination, such ed with the compost manure.—Corn was the of wisdom, to foresee the event. Spring might, should be his convictions, will not the provident planted in drills upon the furrow, the rows being indeed, return, and the showers of heaven descend, farmer be in some measure alarmed at what he at the usual distance and parallel with the fur but no longer to moisten the tender grass, or deck must see will be the certain eventual result, and be rows. At hoeing time, the surface was stirred by

sion, a course similar to the one above described, disturb the sod. What Mr Lorain calls the 'say Let the plough, then, the most important of all had been pursued, to my knowledge, for more than age practice of hilling up the corn, was cautiously agricultural instruments, in the hands of a judicious forty years. At each successive ploughing, it had avoided. As the season advanced, I carefull been manured, as well as grounds were generally watched the progress of my cornfield. In the the food, which nature has so bountifully provided manured by the neighboring farmers. The soil early part of the season, it did not exhibit a very for the nourishment of plants. Grounds, which was evidently becoming poorer, and the crops disprenising appearance; but as soon as the root are not entirely destitute of vegetable matter, may, minishing. In 1822, when I commenced operation between the enriching matter beneath by proper management, be made highly productive, tions upon it, the soil was thin, and the crops of and began to expand in the decomposing sward without the aid of manure. If the small portion the first three years, it having been cultivated in which had now become mellow, and more minute of animal and vegetable substances, which may be the usual way, hardly paid the expense of labor by divided by the fermentation of the confined ve found upon our thin, gravelly or sandy soils, be and manure, which had been bestowed. Good getable substances beneath, than it possibly coul turned under by the plough, and allowed to remain economy, then, would seem to require, that the have been by plough or hoe, the growth becamthere, secure from the wasting influence of winds field should either be abandoned, or that some vigorous, and the crop, in the opinion of those wh and other causes, which excite the evaporation of mode of culture should be introduced, which examined the field not less than seventy bushel should have the effect, either of increasing the of corn to the acre. As soon as the corn wa erop or lessening the expense.

> to grass, and the crop of hay so light as to be the surface then smoothed with a bush harrow worth not more than the expense of making, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of vegetable matter upon the surface, I took a single foot square of green sward, and after separating the roots and tops of the grasses from the loam and vegetable mould, it was found on weighing to contain nine onnces of clear, vegetable substance, giving, at that rate, over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This convinced me of the importance of taking some course, by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account, That a great part of this mass of vegetable matter is exposed to useless waste, by the usual mode of ploughing, cross ploughing and harrowing, must be obvious to any one. In order, therefore, to secure this, as well as the light vegetable mould at and near the surface, which is liable to waste from the same causes, I had two acres of the green sward of this field turned over with the plough, as smoothly as possible. After removing the outside fur ow slices into the centre of the ploughland, and thereby effecting the double purpose of covering the vacant space in the middle, and preventing ridges at the sides and ends, the field was rolled hard, with a loaded roller, by which the uneven parts of the furrow were pressed down and the whole made smooth. It was then barrowed lengthwise the furrows, with a horse harrow, but so lightly as not to disturb the sod. Twenty eart parts of loam or peat mud, with one of stable dung, were then spread upon each acre. It was

Most of the remarks in the writer's account of his method of ploughing green sward, were published in 1829, in the New England Faroier, in answer to some inquiries on the subject, made through the medium of that paper, over the signature of 'Docchester.'-After making the experiment, and writing the account, a gentleman, to whom he showed the field and described the mode of culture, stated that the same method had been pursued by the late Mr Lorain, of Pennsylvania; and in a few days after, kindly sent him Lorain's excellent trea-tise upon husbandry. He had not before examined this work. Mr Lorain recommends turning over the green sward and planting on the furrow, but the following sea-son he ploughed as usual, and, in no instance does be state, that he tried the method of raising two crops of grain and stocking the ground down to grass, without dis-

running a light plough between the rows, but no Upon a field of eight acres, now in my posses- so deep, at this or the subsequent hocing, as t harvested, the stubble was loosened up by runnin In May, 1829,* the field having laid three years a light horse plough lengthwise, through the row and one bushel of rye, with a sufficient quantit of herd's grass and red top seed, to the acre, wa then sowed, the ground again barrowed and rol ed. The crop of 'rye was harvested in July fo lowing, and the two acres yielded sixtynine and half bushels of excellent grain, and over five tor of straw. The grass seed, sowed with the rye took well, and the present season I moved, whe those who secured the crop, judged to be two ar a half tons of the very best of hay from eac acre.*

Thus, with one ploughing, with the aid of twen ty cart loads of compost manure to the acre, have obtained two crops of grain and stocked the land down to grass.

The soil upon which this experiment was man was a thin loam upon a gravelly subsoil, and aft stating the fact, that it had before, in the usu mode of culture, yielded but about forty bushe of corn to the acre, and less than half that qua tity of rye or barley, and, with the exception the first year after laying down to grass, a crop hay that but little more than paid the labor of m king, the beneficial effects of this mode of ploug ing green sward, would seem to be established b youd a doubt. Other parts of the same field ha been ploughed and managed in the same wa and promise results equally gratifying. The vt nable ends attained by this mode of culture. half the labor, a doubling of the produce, a retai ing of much of the enriching master found up then harrowed again, as before, and the poorer the surface, which by the usual mode of ploug ing and cross ploughing is dissipated and given the winds; and add to these advantages, wh

^{*} The writer's first experiment in this method of ma aging sward land was made upon a piece of worn o pasture land in 1826. In the month of August the swa was turned over as that as the condition of the land wot allow. It was then rolled and harrowed, the same we with the furrows, and Buck Wheat, with herd's grass a red top seed sowed upon the furrow, without the use any manure. The crop of buck wheat was pretty go In the spring following, the grass looked so promising was reserved for mowing, and yielded a very good cr of excellent clean hay, and as pasture land has afford more than double the feed for cattle that it did before ploughing. The field was harrowed and rolled after so f

ad will sufficiently bury the clover seed. In the through the manure. ext August or September, plough again, and sow ressing of compost manuret can be afforded at control, ich ploughing, the increased produce would, no ore of expense, it may be worth trying. The turned up.

pth of the ploughing must depend on circumnces, such as the natural depth of the soil, and quantity of manure to be applied. It would be surd to attempt to prescribe rules on this subt. We might as well give rules for the strength

An important subject of consideration in this tem, is the manner in which manure should be died. If fresh stable dung or long muck, as it sually called, is to be used, it should be spread on the surface and turned under the sward. fears need be entertained that by thus turning nder, the crop will lose the benefit of it. The ching volatile matters that are thrown off by

Southern clover seed will be found to be decidpreferable to northern, for this purpose, inashas it matures earlier, and will give a greater quanof vegetable matter to be turned in at the next gling. It also makes better fodder for cattle or es, the stalks being finer than those of northern clo-

ren cart loads of compost manure will furnish a pretty top dressing for an acre, and every farmer, who keep top dressing for an acre, and every father, who access
a small number of cattle and hogs, may at this rate,
ide himself with a sufficiency for a number of acres
stable manure that is inclined to heat, particularly from the horse stable, should be mixed with at least le the quantity of loam or meadow mud, as fast as it rown out, to imbibe its nutritious properties and ent their escape by fermentation-Or it should be vn directly into the hogsty, where it may be kept compact a condition, as to prevent fermentation. y hog kept by a farmer, should be required to preten loads of compost manure in the course of a year, h he will CHEERFULLY do, if the owner will prohim with materials, such as loam, peat or swamp leaves from the forests, &c. The vault of the larmand dove house, may, with proper management, ade to supply valuable additions to his compost heap.

very farmer should consider of most importance, the fermentation, necessarily ascend and will be certain and permanent improvement of the soil, lodged in the superincumbent soil, and such parts, bring into the market place, my studies, my con-The light soils of the level and smooth plains as are soluble in water, will never descend below thich may be found in this vicinity, and in some the reach of the penetrating roots of grain or ther parts of the county, are peculiarly well adapt- | grass .- It is contrary to the principles of sound d, and would unquestionably be greatly benefited philosophy, and the known laws of gravitation, y this mode of culture. An experiment upon that a lighter body should settle beneath and disne or two acres of this soil, could be made with place one that is heavier. Our manure heaps at little risk to the owner. In the month of Au-Uhave, in some instances, been annually deposited ust or early in September, if the ground is to be in the same spot for half a century, and yet in no owed with winter rve, let the sward be turned instance has the gravelly soil beneath, been found ver with the plough as tlat as possible, and after to be curiched to the depth of six inches. An inemoving the outside furrow slices into the vacant genious farmer* of Surry, in the State of Maine, 1 pace in the middle of the ploughland, let it be have been informed, satisfied himself on this subolled hard and then harrowed lengthwise the fire-ject, by an experiment made by placing a few ows, but so light as not to disturb the sward, and meches of earth in a vessel, having a hole in the nen sowed with rye, and herd's grass or red top bottom, and then covering the earth with manure sed, and after this, harrow and roll again. In the and pouring on water until it had exhausted the ollowing spring, as early as the season will allow, manure of its enriching matter, and it was found ow on a liberal supply of clover seed,* and roll to pass off at the opening in the bottom of the ie land again. This will promote the growth of vessel, perfectly filtrated, and cleared of any colnerve, by setting the earth close about the roots, oring or substance, which it imbibed in passing

The fertilizing properties of the manure may be s before, taking care to let the ploughing be a lit- wasted by the improvident hand of man, but it is e deeper than at first, so as to bring to the sur- \kindy provided, by an unalterable law of nature, ce a portion of the poorer subsoil. If a top that they never can be lost by causes beyond his

lustead of putting on fresh manure from the oubt, be fully sufficient to remunerate the ex- stable, and ploughing it under the sward, I have ense; but without any manure, a few years' cul- thought it more economical to mix it with about ration of these barren plains, on this plan, must twice the quantity of swamp or peat mud, and as evitably result in a great improvement of the soil, soon as the coarse fibre is sufficiently broken down d a consequent increase of crops. As the ex- and rotted, to spread it on the inverted sward, and riment cannot be a very hazardous one, on the mix it well with the poorer earth that has been

It may be said that many of our fields are too rough and too full of stones, to admit of their being turned over smooth enough to allow the seythe to follow the plough. A remedy for this difficulty is within the reach of every man of ordinary health. our teams, or the size of our ploughs, which But this, it may be replied, would be attended with st depend on the purposes they are intended to expense; and so the farmer will continue from year to year, to work among stones, which have borne the marks of the plough and harrow for half a century, when they might be removed with much less labor than would be saved by adopting the system that I have suggested.

> The mistaken notion is too prevalent among farmers, that no experimental operations can be made, no change of system introduced, without burdensome expense. It is true, that the wealth stance. Mech. Mag. of the opulent has done much, but mental research and a spirit of inquiry, accompanied by the personal inspection and persevering efforts of the practical farmer have done much more, to increase the produce and improve the condition of our farms.

This is most forcibly illustrated by Pliny the el-

'Furius Cresinus, an emancipated Roman slave, having obtained from his very small estate, much larger crops than his more wealthy neighbors from piece at the end being narrow so as not to retain the their vast domains, they became so envious, that they charged him with employing enchantment, to attract into his grounds, the produce of their fields. Having been summoned by Spurius Albinus, and being fearful of condemnation, he introduced into the forum, as the tribes prepared to vote, his robust and well clad family, and his agricultural implements, his heavy mattocks, his ingeniously constructed ploughs, and his well fed oxen, and privy, the waste water from his sink, and even his hen then exclaimed—Behold! Roman Citizens, my duced by the construction of the rail road.

magic; but I am still anable to show you, or stant vigilance my fatiguing labors .- Scarcely had he concluded, when he was absolved by public acclamation.

It is in enterprise, study, unremiting study, vigilance and industry, more than in money, that the mystery of great crops and successful husbandry

Is it not too common a practice, among our farmers, to consider that when harvesting is over, tho labors of the year have ended? After the six months of seedtime and harvest have passed away, instead of employing himself and his team, in removing the stones from his fields intended for the plough, and clearing the unsightly bogs and bushes from his low meadow grounds, and converting them into verdant lawns and fruitful fields, his carts and other implements of husbandry are laid aside, his oxen tied up to meadow hav, and the owner, whose dread of the expense, sits like an Incubus, upon every effort toward improvement, confining his winter's operations to the wood pile and hav mow.

The wholesome admonition of wisdom, may well be addressed to such farmers, 'He that will not plough, by reason of the cold, shall beg in harvest, and have nothing.'

Copperas .- It having been discovered some time since, that there was a bed of the iron pyrites of uncommon richness, in Hubbardston, in this county, a manufactory of copperas has been established at that place during the present season. We have just examined a barrel of copperas and judging from its appearance, we should think it superior to any we ever before saw. We understand it can be afforded at a very low rate. This is one of the articles, the manufacture of which is protected by the 'odious tarifl,' and the consequence has been to reduce the price from 7 or 8 cents, at which it formerly sold, to 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Worcester Spy.

CHEAP POLISHING SUBSTANCE.—The following is a cheap and excellent polishing substance; -A piece of old hat is immersed for a few minutes in sulphuric acid. The iron with which the hat was originally dyed passes into the state of red oxide-and the old hat then becomes excellent for giving the last polish to even the hardest sub-

Mr Wm. Chace of Somerset, has a cow which has given daily, on an average, during the past season, 20 quarts of milk. Nearly 14 lbs, of butter were made weekly from the cream, for ten weeks.

In Sweden they break out roads in a very simple and excellent manner, with a machine made of three pieces of plank, 15 feet long, forming a triangle, the snow. Thus:- > . . . (The dots represent horses.)

Rail Roads are to be the subject of discussion in the legislature of Upper Canada. An English engineer, Mr Fleming, proposes a grand railway from the city of Montreal to the extreme western settlements on Lake Huron.

Recent sales of landed property in Williamsport, Md. have indicated a great increase of value pro-

There are 234 newspapers in New York State.

^{*} Mr Jarvis.

COMMUNICA CLONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARM! R.

OBSERVATIONS ON POST AND RAIL PENCES, STONE WALLS AND LIVING FENCES.

In 1814, I bought white codar rails (Thuja occidentalis vel Arbor vita) at \$8 a 100 and 50 cents a 100 for sharpening. Cost of a rail \$5 cents. and posts of the same kind at \$8 for 60, and 5 cents for mortising 5 holes in each post; cost of a post, 184 cents. 3 lengths of rails, set nearly 2 rods; 15 rails cost \$1,271; 3 posts (omitting the 4th post) cost 55 cents; expense of the materials, exclusive of the setting, \$1,821 for 2 rods.

The posts and rails were of good cedar, of sufficient age and of large size. Nearly all the bottoms of the posts are rotted off, the rails considerably worn, many top rails broken by the heavy bottoms of lazy gunners who get over the middle of a length of fence, instead of getting over near

In 1830, I purchased large sawed white pine rails (Pinus strobus) 2 inches thick, and 8 inches wide, already sharpened, at \$7 a 100, and good chesnut posts (Castanea vesca,) with 4 holes each, and sharpened at \$15 a 100. These made higher, stronger, and closer fence than the cedar, and at only \$1,29 for 3 lengths or 2 rods.

Stone wall can be laid from 33 to 50 cents a rod, provided the trench is dug and filled with small stones, and the large stones are drawn and laid by the trench; but if the builder of the wall has to dig the trench, and fill it with small stones, and then dig and draw the large stones and lay them, it will cost to make a good wall 4½ feet high, from \$2 to \$5 for 2 rods, according to the size, nearness and difficulty of procuring the materials. 42 Virginia thorn plants (Cratagus cordata) are sufficient to set 2 rods of hedge; S spare plants will be suffieient to set in a nursery for repairs. 50 plants at \$5 a 1000, come to 25 cents. The ground can be prepared, and the plants set at less expense a rod than post and rail fence can be set or a trench dug properly for a stone wall.

White Cedar fence a rod (exclusive of setting.) 913 Sawed rails and chesnut post do (exclu-

sive of setting,) Good 41 feet stone wall, a rod, from \$1 to 250 Hedge a rod (exclusive of preparing and setting,) The land for setting a hedge should have been

under culture the previous year, Plants for setting and preparing one rod of

hedge, Preparing land and trench, cutting, sloping, and covering thorns,

1st year, 3 hocings, and 1 clearing away leaves in autumn, 2d and 3d years, 6 hocings and 2 trimmings

of side branches, and 2 clearings, 4th year, 3 hoeings, one trimming of side

branches, cropping the tops down to the height you wish your hedge to remain, and one clearing away of leaves in autumn. Allow for manuring and contingencies.

04

If white beans or flat turnips should be planted, well hood and manured, you will get profit sufficient to pay for the manure and hoeing, and that will manure the plants sufficiently and nearly hoe them.

valuable.

Caleb Kirk, Esq. of Brandywine, Del., who possesses and has communicated more information on hedges, than any man in this or perhaps in any other country, says in a letter, dated Jan. 21,1831. Though I am not any longer a farmer, I feel suits, and more especially in live fearing-which occupied my close attention upwards of twenty years practically-my neighborhood evinces the benefit of it.

'A small district in my neighborhood exhibits the best specimens of hedging in this country or perhaps in any other to be found; they have been visited from a great distance, by many that are on the search of making living fences, and universally admired. Our English farmers are willing to give them credit.

'I had made calculations years past, with practical knowledge of the subject and found they might be completed for 40 cents a rod, and maintained ever after by careful trimming annually, when the shoots are young and tender, say in June, at one cent a rod, though I should go over them twice in the course of the summer, and save labor too.

If the land shall have been under culture and well manured for one or two years, and protected from cattle, horses, sheep and bogs, were I a hedger, with the limited knowledge I possess, I would engage to find the plants, set and train them, till they become a competent fence, for 50 cents a rod, and make a handsome profit by the bargain,

If the above is worthy of a place in a paper, that should be read and preserved by every Farmer in New England, it is at your service.

Yours, respectfully.

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

I perceive in your valuable journal of the 21st inst, that a correspondent bailing from Duxbury, is inquiring what is the 'efficacy and benefit of using salt hay,' I must confess that I was not a little surprised that such an inquiry should be made at this late day, and more especially that it should emanate from Duxbury. I do not admit that \(many farmers on our seacoast spend half the summer with a strong gang of workmen in mowing the salt marshes, and in curing and making hay-exposed to the wet and cold, and both night and day watching the tides in order to boat and secure what appears'to him to be a 'useless commodity.' The author of the article alluded to must admit, however, if he belongs to the town of Duxbury, that not only more than one half the stock kept in that town subsists through the winter season upon that 'useless commodity'-but also that more than one half the cash, annually pocketed by the farmers of that town, is derived from the sale of that self same commodity.

The scythe is very rarely seen in the salt marshes previous to the middle of August, (when much Loudon says 'Paling fences are only to be con- more than 'half the summer' is past and gone) and

sidered in a secondary light; for, of whatever seldom does it linger in the most backward meawood they are made, however substantially they dows, or in the hands of the most sluggish farmers may be executed, or in whatever situation they until after the first of October. Furthermore, are placed, their decay commences the instant this description of grass requires much less attenthey are crected. Where permanent use there- tion and labor to fit it for the barn, than does either fore is required, palings ought never to be adopt. English or fresh grass. If the meadow be high. ed; but for ornament in pleasure grounds, or for the grass is spread, and is untouched in ordinary the protection of young thorns, they are highly weather, from four to seven days, when it is turned: in which latter position it remains for a few days: when it is thrown into cocks, in which state it stands until housed or stacked, at the pleasure of the owner. The salt grass which is mown on low meadows is generally removed in a green state to the upland, in which it undergoes the same process gratified if I can aid them in their landable pur- as the former, and the land on which it is spread is greatly benefited thereby, more especially should it be washed by showers of rain while thus remaining, (a circumstance which causes but trifling if any injury to the hay). In the vicinity of Duxbury, it is the practice of farmers who are blessed with this article, to stow it away in the barn, or stack it, with a due mixture of barley, oat, or rve straw, each 'commodity' being much improved by the admixture. The value of this description of hav is greatly enhanced by chopping it and mixing it with indian meal. Some of the best teams in the neighborhood of Duxbury are fed almost entirely in this way. Salt hay, chopped and mixed with four quarts of indian meal per day, will keep a horse, or the largest sized ox, while at hard labor. in time heart and flesh, through the winter-an ox of a smaller size requires a proportionably less quantity for the same purpose.

Salt meadows are also in a less degree affected by heat and cold, flood and drought, than are either English or fresh. The crop is more uniform and in case of early drought, salt hav is almost ar indispensable article to the farmer in that vicinity In addition to all this, the annual expense of manure and fences necessary for the protection and curing of English and fresh hay is saved in the production of this species of fodder. With these facts staring him in the face, will your Duxbury correspondent ask for further information upor the subject, or will be waste his time and sense of a subject of which he avows himself ignorant The machine for chopping hay above referred to may be procured for the trifling sum of five dollars and a man may cut and prepare a daily allow ance for eight oxen in twenty minutes.

Plymouth, Jan. 24, 1831. AGRICOLA.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE MIDDLESEX REPORT ON FARMS.

Mr. Epitor-Two communications signed 4 small Farmer,' having appeared in your paper, rela ting to a report which was signed by me as chair man of a committee on farms, you will excuse m in noticing them, at least so far as I am personal; implicated. My absence from home and the state of my health, prevented my asking a place in you last paper.

The first article, having been sufficiently expos ed by Capt. Wheeler, I shall be confined princi pally to the last. That charges me with using the signature of Capt. Wheeler, and with publishing falsehoods, which from their nature must have been intentional, hesides being contradictory to the re

As to Capt. Wheeler's communication, it wa handed you by himself (for so he tells me) and pro bably is to be seen on your files; and I am entire! indifferent, whether it shall be believed that I ha

Il approbation.

either of those facts were mentioned to the commitpported in that pasture, I mentioned the fact. 1 of his term of office? ped however that Mr Buckminster would excuse As the Small Farmer' in his last article does not ted. I also know, as did all the neighbors, that have been employed in the dressing. horses had been often let for journeys; and I em grain plentifully. I did not make this known ters, the committee, nor did it occur to me; and this more easily happened as Mr Buckminster's own tements, connected with the view, did not preit a case which occasioned any difference of nion in the committee as to his claim to a pre-

I have said that the . Small Farmer' charges me h publishing intentional falsehood. I will state ledge.

what the charge consists.

Capt. Wheeler had published the fact that Mr kminster's cows, had enjoyed the principal beit of a vote of the town, restraining cattle from ning at large. The Small Farmer after charging with using Capt. Wheeler's name, adds the foling : ' I have made some inquiry of the field driof that District, who informs me that cattle are allowed to go at large in the town of Framingn, and that if he had found Mr B.'s cattle taking benefit of the art, he should have driven them to pound, and that the last cattle he impounded, bered to the chairman of the Committee.

This was intended to make the impression that B.'s four cows had not been at large the past son at all, notwithstanding my publication to the trary, and that my cattle instead of his had ened the principal benefit of the town's vote!

shall now state a few facts, well known in this age, and leave the public to judge, who it is that

lishes intentional falsehoods.

The Field Driver in this District of this year, is Isaac Stevens. No one has made any inquiry im on this subject; and he has never impoundmy cattle. And who then does the reader supwas intended by 'the field driver of that Dis-,' who has been so very fuithful and vigilant? y the field driver of 1828, to be sure! not Mr ah Stone, who was chosen in 1829. Nothing ld be got of him to make a story of; for he es the same statement as Mr Stevens, -... And that the whole of this small game may be erstood, I will relate what took place in 1828. Gardner Kellogg, who lives half a mile from B.'s was the field driver of that year. He imnded my cattle, at my request, having turned n out, as I stated at the time, to induce the I driver to begin his duty with them. After a days he did so, and I believe it is true, that e were impounded by him afterwards. What acat Mr Kellogg has given to the 'Small Farmer' ny one else I am not informed-the facts are

he had seen Mr B.'s four cows taking the benefit and improvement. One hundredth part of what the Having said this, I choose to relate the circum- of the act the past season, he would have driven ances connected with the two first mentioned by them to the pound, can be best told after the Small | the General Government, appropriated to dissemiapt. Wheeler, and not contained in the report. Farmer' shall have solved the following question.

by Mr Buckminster, though he was very particul county, put upon a farm from 1810 to 1818 inr and full in his statements. That his four cows clusive' would produce hay for the 'four or five d often run at large the past summer was well years last past' in as great abundance, as if put on nown to me, and when one of the committee said the farm for the 'last nine years'-how long will me that the cows looked too well to have been in field driver continue in power after the expiration

for not exposing, in the report, what he had deny that he is Mr Buckminster himself, as had the propriety of authorizing and empowering nitted to mention; especially as 1 submitted to been more than intimated by Capt. Wheeler, I shall the Governor forthwith to take measures to ads inspection the part which related to him, and if not salter my mind, at least, till Mr. B. shall deny had required me to insert that his cattle had run it. The raw material was certainly raised on the large, he should certainly have been accommo- farm and dyed in the wool, though a fuller may

Hoping that your useful paper will seldom be I heard Mr B, frequently telling, that he gave haunted by such unpleasant and unprofitable mat-

I subscribe respectfully your obedient servant, JOSTAH ADAMS.

Framingham, Jan. 24th, 1831.

THE QUINCE.

Mr Fessenden-The following interesting items are taken from the Library of Entertaining Know-

In the south of France, particularly on the borders of the Garonne, the Quince is very extensively grown; and the peasants prepare from it a marmalade, which they call cotignac. The term marmalade is derived from the Portuguese name for the guince, marmelo.

Two centuries ago, marmalade seems to have been in general use, principally from a belief that it possessed valuable medicinal properties. The seeds of the quince are still used in medicine, on account of the great quantity of mucilage which they wield to boiling water,

The Chinese, who are said to earry the cultivation of fruit to much greater perfection than the European gardeners, are stated by Marco Polo to have pears, white in the inside, melting, and with frosts. a fragrant smell, of the enormous weight of ten

The fruit catalogue of the London Horticultural Society contains above 600 varieties of the Pear; and it is there observed, that 'the newly introduced Flemish kinds are of much more importance than the greater part of the sorts, which have been hitherto cultivated in Great Britain, and when brought into use will give quite a new feature to

The names of fruits in all countries, oceasionally present some langhable anomalies, such as the 'Bon-Chrêtien Turc,' one of the finest of the French Pears.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

SILK.

The prosperity and happiness of our people greatly depend upon constant employment and moral improvements. No pursuits seem more favorable to afford both these objects, than the culture and preparation of silk. These may be carried on in each family, and at all seasons of the year. No employment can be more favorable to remembered by many; and I have no reason side of every family. Something should be done the expense.

by agency in it or not, since the article meets my to think that he has misstated them. Whether if by the state to advance this new species of inter-State of Massashusetts is about to receive from nating a knowledge of this business would ultimately yield a vast capital to this Commonwealth. A practical silk grower should be sent to attend the annual Agricultural Exhibitions, in each county in the Commonwealth, and gratuitously distribute the seed of the mulberry, and the eggs of the silk worm, with oral practical instructions on the subject, at the expense of the state.

I would beg leave to suggest to our Legislature vance this new, important and useful business. There seems to be a field of internal improvement here that should not be neglected.

A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY.

THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN-1 should like to see the comparative forwardness of the last spring in Illinois and Massachusetts exhibited in your paper. I furnish you below with a statement extracted from the Illinois Monthly Magazine .- The Roxbury Farmer' could give a similar statement for Massachu-

Washington City, Jan. 1831.

Ipril 1. Peach trees in blossom.

2. Asparagus fit for the table. 3. Peas, Beans, and Onions planted,

6. Hearts-ease, and Violets in bloom.

7. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and other roots planted.

" 10. Prairies green, Gooseberry and Current bushes in bloom,

15. Cabbage plants transplanted.

" 18. Lilac in bloom, Strawberry vines ditto. " 25, Raspberries in bloom.

" 27. Lettuce, Radishes, and Pepper-grass fit for use.

" 30. Roses and honeysuckles in full bloom. None of the above articles were injured by

India Rubber .- This valuable product, first made known by La Coudamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid. which soon hardens upon exposure to the air Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state, without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent and a very delieate process, have succeeded in spinning it into threads of various sizes. This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

Economy. - Some persons are ashamed of this virtue, for a virtue it is, and the reverse of it, wastefulness, is a sin. Many are penurious, and they call it being economical; but a person may spend or give money liberally, and be withal very economical.—True economy is to spend only what one can afford and that judiciously. Some moral improvement and domestic virtue, than people will sooner spend what they cannot afford that which can be innocently carried on at the fire or use a little deception, than say, I cannot afford

ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1831.

At the suggestion of many of our subscribers, we contemplate publishing the New England Farmer, after this week on Wednesday evening, so that they can be packed and sent away by the mails of Wednesday night. By this arrangement a large proportion of our subscribers, living out of this State, who do not now receive their papers till the beginning of the ensuing week after they are published, will receive them two, and in many cases three days earlier.

LEGALIZING THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.

We have received a long, elaborate and very able Report of the Committee of the Louse of Representatives on this subject, neatly printed in a pamphlet of 118 pages, 8vo. A cursory perusal convinces us that this doenment contains a large mass of interesting matter-that it is ably written, and displays an extent of research, and ability and judgment in selecting and compiling worthy of the importance of the topic it discusses. We shall advert to this valuable document again as soon as we can find roo n and leisure .- We understand it is from the able pen of Jonn B. Davis, Esq. of this city.

COLD WEATHER.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Johnstown, N. Y. Jan. 21, 1831, to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.]

While writing this, the thermometer stands (exposed on the north side of the building) at twentytwo degrees below zero! Alas for my Altheas-French Tamarisks, Chorchorus Japonica and Magnolias. This is much the greatest degree of cold experienced here for many years past; and heretofore I have not been able to keep any of the above plants from freezing to the ground. Is there no variety of the Althea that will withstand the winter here? If so I should like to know it,

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers in the Western states to the advertisement of Mr. Parkhurst in this week's New England Farmer, believing that he has begun an Establishment that will result in great and permanent advantage to their interests. He is thoroughly acquainted with the business which he has now commenced at Cincinnati; and we happen to know that he has taken out with him one of the most extensive and valuable assortments of Seeds and Agricultural Implements ever shipped from Boston; comprising all the most esteemed and early varieties of vegetables and valuable grasses; and all the improvements in the construction of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of daily use with the farmer, that Yankee ingenuity has yet suggested.

PERFUMING THE ATMOSPHERE.

The conductors of the Gardener's Magazine observe that whoever has walked in the orange orchards at Nervi, knows that the quantity of orange trees distributed in the Garden of the Tuilleries if allowed to retain and expand their blossoms would scent not only the air of the garden but of half Paris. If there are any who deny this, we ask them to account for the orange fragrance of the air for miles around Genoa and Naples, both by sea and land. If all the public gardens in Paris were moderately stocked with orange trees and a less than was expected two weeks ago. Other acfew distributed along the Boulevards (and the counts correspond with this.

Parisian populace are sufficiently cultivated not to touch either the blossoms or the fruit of trees thus confided to their care for their advantage) the entire atmosphere would be that of the Island of the transplantation of a tree of large dimensions St Michael: nor would this perfuming en masse surpass other improvements of the age; lighting by gas for example. By the judicious distribution of orange trees, and of other odoriferous flowers the picturesque domains of Chatsworth, where hi shrubs and plants, or even by mignionette alone, the air of any city might be rendered as odor-ferous as that of a garden. When the many have once conquered from the few what is necessary and convenient, they will then attempt what is agreeable and refined; and with the knowledge of the wonderful resources of nature and art, requisite to give them the sovereignty of society they will succeed.

CHINESE COW.

An English publication states that 'a Chinese cow, now in England gives milk so very rich, that one pint of it gives as much butter, (4 ounces) as 7 pints of a Sussex cow's milk, both churned immediately from the cow without being set for cream. The Chinese cow is small and, says Mr. Young, the beef is superior in fatness, and in butter the superiority is as 1400 lbs, to 200 lbs, from a very good country cow.' This is such a superiority in milk and beef as might make it an object to the owners of American ships to China, to import some of the stock which is native to that country.

GARDENS.

Mankind at the creation were placed in a garden planted 'eastward in Eden,' containing not only what was 'good for food,' but 'every tree that is pleasant to the sight'-a garden therefore seems to be peculiarly adapted for the pure in taste and innocent in life. It has been the favorite task of the highest poets to describe paradise; and even the least poetical of mankind retain so much from the wreck of a better nature as to preserve a love for gardens. The taste is manifested in various ways, and he whose heritage includes no glebe, has his plants in a vase, which are tended with care, that he may have

'A peep at nature, if he can no more.'

With a few exceptions, cities the most distinguished for refinement give the greatest support to the cultivation of gardens; yet there is none open to the public (except the small one at Cambridge) in the vicinity of Beston. If a person would devote a hundred acres or less, within a short distance of the city, to an ornamental garden shaded with our best fruit trees and the hardy foreign plants, with a green house for such exotics as shrink from frost-if the garden were diversified with wood, and lawn, and water, it would be to the proprietor a better estate than ships or spindles. The nursery department alone would give a profit, which however would be the least of the gains were the place made really attractive. The man who will do this will gratify two tastes at once; one founded on the principle that leads men to seek their own interest, and the other on that which gives them pleasure to do a kindness and a service to others.-Tribune.

Λ letter from New Orleans, dated 29th Dec. states-'We have had a frost here which will cut off the crop of sugars one fourth, say 20,000 hhds.

TRANSPLANTING.

An experiment of a novel and extraordinar description was undertaken at Derby last week, i the Weeping Ash, which has so long been the ad miration of the public. This beautiful tree ha been removed without sustaining any damage, t Grace the Duke of Devonshire has selected a mos appropriate situation for it in the north front of his princely mansion. On wresting up the tre with the well-adapted and powerful machine ap plied for the purpose, it is calculated that the re sistance of about fourteen tons of soil, in which it widely spreading roots were embedded, was to he overcome. The weight of the tree in the star in which it has been conveyed, a distance of twen tyeight miles, to its present situation, is understood to be from seven to eight tons. One of the root drawn up had extended itself more than twenty eight feet from the bole of the tree.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

This fatal epidemie, having ravaged a large por tion of Asia, is fast spreading into Europe .- Fear are entertained, and not without reason, that it may extend to America, Providence seems to have di recte I that the human race, at stated periods, should be visited with pestilence. The cholera morbu may succeed to the office of the plague and the small pox,-Whether this disease be contagiou or not is disputed, and is of little moment : for cer tain it is that it has been propagated by the move ment of large bodies of men from the infected dis tricts into those whence it had been unknown If Russia should prosecute a war against France the pestilence which she will carry into wester Europe, will be more terrible than her arms; and will, perhaps, greatly facilitate her designs of con quest. The following account of the progress of the cholera morbus is from the late French papers

Cholera Morbus .- At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts o the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreat de Joannes, on the progress which the Cholen Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. dt Humboldt added some very enrious facts, he had obtained during his recent travels in Asiatic Russia his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818, from whence in 1819. it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bussorah, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria ; it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coasts of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels, but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts, could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where in one city of 30,000 inhabitants only 8,000 escaped.

On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at As tracan, where 21, 000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,500 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th September to the 11th October, one in three of

FROM TO

those attacted died. It is also stated, that it s recently appeared in the neighborhood of Conntinople : it was at O.Jessa on the iSth October, m whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, I the southern parts of France, though its effects suspended by the winter. The Institute depated the present conduct of Russia in marchlarge bodies of troops from countries infected th it to countries that are not, and more escially, as it is historically known, that it first apared and was propagated in India by Lord Hasgs' army. - N. E. Palladium.

Elsineur, Nov. 25,—The epidemic which has evailed in different parts of Russia still contins; and a very alarming circumstance is, that ien its course is supposed to have been arrested one point, it sometimes appears at the distance from 30 to 80 German miles, passing over the mediate country without affecting it. A post tich recently arrived from Moscow reported 300 w cases which had appeared in one day; and 00 appeared on the last day of which we have ounts by another post. The thermometer has m at 15 degs, below zero at Gefle in Sweden : I, of course, in Russia also the weather must ebeen very cold; yet the disease is not checked. e Imperial Court at St Petersburgh, were preed to retreat, in case of danger, to Wiburg in land, ..., V. Y. D. Adv.

Fravellers say, that there is not a useless vegetaor even weed, in all China. A dead nettle is verted into cloth—paper is made from the straw rice-the cup of the acorn dies black-the es of a certain description of ash answer, in , the purposes of the mulberry, for the silk m. In this way, the occupations of people are nitely diversified. For instance, in every vilas large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, e ought to be regular gardening as an occupa-

. In this way, the Mechanics get better fruits vegetables, and for a less price. It is the natadvantage of the division of labor. In living uch as our laboring people do upon beef, pork, potatoes, they consult neither health or econ-. They do not seem to understand that animal is by far the dearest, -Sedgewick's Address.

Hog was last week brought to the Fanueil Hall tet, raised by Capt. John King of Medford, 0 ionths old, weighing 726 pounds, said by judges to excel in smallness of bone and ness of pork any ever seen here. It was at auction for 74 cents per pound, purchased r Wheeler for his provision store in Green-

Silk Reel.

Isse useful machines may be had of the subscriber s low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the reads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenand rapidity. It is the same for which I received remium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, as been a considerable time in use.

I tham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

J. H. COBB.

[CERTIFICATE.] Lidward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, nd, silk maoufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filof Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; that I ie silk reeled by him equal to the Italian or China nd is capable of being used in the manufacture of escription of silk goods. I further certify the trimfor a suit of curtains now in the house of Hon. I Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk raised eled by said Jonathan H. Cobb.

EDWARD BROWN.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

CINCINNALI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of Grass, Garden, Field, Flower and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his Agricultural Warehouse, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at tair prices.
S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Situation Wanted.

A man who has served a regular apprenticeship to the farming business in Europe, and is acquainted with all its branches, as breeding stock, &c, transplanting trees, grafting, budding, &c, is desirous of procuring an eligible situation on a farm. He would not object to going to any part of the Umted States, if required. He will show the best recommendations. Address J. B. Russell, post paid. Unless a first rate situation should offer, it will be no object to the advertiser to embrace it.

Silk Coroons Wanted.

I will give eash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per J. 11. COBB. pound, according to quality. Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

Farm to Let.

To be leased for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. Market. Inquire of Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. Jan. 21. 6t

Black Current Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various com-plaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G Coffin. Price 75 cts, per bottle-also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

.Immunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE. 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Bolivar Calves and Saxony Bucks.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sived by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Codelis and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Colebs, her dain Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Colebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs, Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except I for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 28.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Jan. 31. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 521 Cattle, (about 60 of which were stores,) 1130 Sheep, and 354 Swine ;-all the Swine and 160 Sheep have been before reported.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—No material variation from last week-we shall quote from \$3,75 to 4,67-as is usual, a tew prime cattle were taken at \$5.

Barrelling Cattle-Mess, \$3,50, a 3,621. No. 1, 3 17

Sheep- We do not recollect having before noticed so many prime Sheep at market in one day—sales quick; we noticed one lot of 45 taken at \$1, a lot of 80 at \$5, a lot of 100 at \$5, and a lot at \$6-quite a number, say 50 or 60, were Cossets, and would have brought 7 or \$8 each, had they been sold separately-we noticed one at \$12, and 3 at 8 33 each. Swine-Sales brisk at retail, at 5 cents for Sows and 6

for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 25 .- At market 400 head of Beel Cattle and a very inconsiderable number of Sheep, say from 2 to 300, owing to the bad state of the roads-market for Beef good, and all sold. A few extra Cattle taken at \$7.50, several lots good at 64 a 65, several do, fur 5½ a 5¾ and ordinary \$1¾ a 5 per cwt.

Sheep—sale quick and prices high, extra, \$6, good 4\frac{1}{2} 5, tair 3 a 3\frac{1}{2}, ordinary 2 a 2.50 each.

Milch Cows, a few sales at 25 to \$30.

Pork, in hogs, prime 54 a 62 cents.

Hay very scarce and now selling at 87% a 1,12%.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FRE) N.	TO
APPLES, new,		barrel.	1	75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ion.			117 00
Pearl, first sort,	•	ion.			132 00
	-		100		
BEANS, white,	•	bashel.		90	
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.		75	
Cargo, No. 1,	-	4.6	7	25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,		1 44	- 6	50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	_	pound.		11	
	-	poulu.		Ĝ	
Cliebse, new milk,	-				
Skimmed milk,	-	1 "		3	
FLAXSEED,	-	ì	1	12	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street.	-	barrel.	6	75	6 87
Genesee,		44	6	75	7 00
Alexandria,		1 44	6	50	
Baltimore, wharf,	_	11		25	
GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	1			
	-	bushel.	1	72	
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"		66	68
Rye,	•	166		75	78
Barley,	-	"		62	69
Oats,	-	- 11		40	42
HAY,	_	ewt.		ĜĐ	
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	_		0	00	
TALLOW, tried,		ewt.			
	-	"	.9	00.	
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	14	14	00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.		70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	•	ton.	2	75	
PORK, clear,		barrel.	17	00	
Navy mess,		Darrer.	13	00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		11	12		13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		1		50	
	-	boshel.		75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	-	14		62	75
Lucerne,	•	pound.		33	58
Red Clover, (northern)	-	"		10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	44		60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony		1 44		65	75
Merino, three fourths washo	á				58
Merino, half blood,	٠.,	1 1		52	
	-	"		48,	50
Mermo, quarter,	•	11		40	42
Native, washed,	-	14		40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"		50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort		11		42	4.1
Pulled, " spinning, first	sort	1 44		45	
. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		, ,		40	50
	-				
PROVISION M	A E	KET			

CORRECTED EVERY WEE	к бү	MR HAY	WARD,	
(Clerk of Faneuil-	hail A	larket.)		
BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	18	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	+4	6	
whole hogs,	-	6.	53	-
VEAL,		"	6	
MUTTON,	~	144	4	
POULTRY,	-	44	8	1:
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	11	12	15
Lump, hest,			13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	20	22
MEAL, Ryc, retail	-	bushel.	i	83
Indian, retail,		44		33
POTATOES,	-	44	2.5	30
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

I ford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831.

MISCELLANY.

MOONLIGHT.

When the fair moon, refulgent lamp of night, O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light; When not a breath disturbs the deep serene, And not a cloud o'ereasts the solemn scene; Around her throne the vivid planets roll, And stars unnumbered gild the glowing pole, O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed, And tip with silver every mountain's head; Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise. A flood of glory bursts from all the skies; The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight, Eye the blue vault, and bless the sacred light.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE. Though now so cheap, the thing, I fear, Will prove abommable dear.

There is a wonderful magic in the word CHEAP. The news that a merchant has got some articles very low, sets a whole neighborhood agog. No matter whether the thing is wanted or not, it must be bought. And the worth of many a good plantation is squandered in the purchase of things, useless as the fifth wheel to a coach, merely because they are cheap.

My aunt Eunice, whose wisdom is of the best often to warn us of the folly of buying things because they were cheap. In her younger days it was her province to tend the dairy, and every fifth cheese was her wn perquisite. She had got an measure, on their education and early habits. hundred weight, and to market she went with her cheese, intending with the avails to lay in some little necessary articles against an emergency.

New York from Applebury lies S. S. W. two days' journey when the roads are good. Aunt Eunice had never been to the city before, but had often heard of the amazing cheapness of things there. Her cheese yielded her, in silver money, two offers to teach your children cheap, suspect him. and 20 Combill. pounds ten shillings, to a farthing. Who so happy as she? Methinks I see her now, tripping along Broadway - her cheeks ruddier than a Pearmain-her hair dressed in the fashion of those days, with a high commode, a little on one side, looking so jaunty. Then her stays were laced anusually tight, showing a waist slender as the cream churn -her stockings were of her own knitting and whiter than the hily; and her high-heeled shoes gave her an air of lightness and majesty. As memory rolls back the wheels of time, and opens to my ken the scenes of youth, other objects, in mingled light and shade, rise to my view. I see, all glowing with health and beauty, the smile of one, whose smile was life and love. The song that cheered my boyhood, reverberates on memory's ear. But the form of beauty is lost in darkness, and her voice is hushed in the tomb. There, snow last night, we understand that the Rail Road too, beloved Aunt, and thon, Old Robert, must ere long mingle your dust with hers-and your hearts, to the Mills this morning at 9 o'clock as usual, all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet t that still beat so cheerily, become still and cold as the clods of the valley. Ye who have loved * * but whither do I wander.

From shop to shop my Aunt roved. A new thimble-bright as silver-cost but sixpence, and limore paper, Jan. 10. she bought it. Fans, ribbons, laces, trinkets and gew-gaws, which her judgment did not approve, she still purchased, because they came so very low, the table, care should be taken that the feet and When a little tired of running, and satiated with being young; the legs of old geese are red. If Portsmooth X. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller, novelties, she returned to been hadring and novelties, she returned to her lodgings and sat recently killed, the legs will be pliable, but if stale down to count her cash. How great was her dis-they will generally be found dry and stiff.

appointment, to find more than three fourths of it squandered on things of no value? Poor girl! she could not purchase half the articles she had deemed indispensable!

She would sometimes tell the story herself, but did not like very well to be told of it. But being half in love, and having of course an itch for scrib-

from which my motto is extracted,

When I see men having their business and crowding to a VENDIE, when there is not a single article to be sold they really want; but wasting their time, in drinking and bidding, because things go cheap-

When I see a young woman changing her tow cloth for a parasol instead of a petticoat, or six dollar bonnet instead of a bed-tick, I would give a pinch of my best Rappee if some kind friend would whisper her-

Though now so cheap the thing, I tear, Will, in the end, prove monstrous dear.

But of all chear things that in the end prove DEAR, Razors and SCHOOL MASTERS are the most aborainable. One will mangle your flesh, the other will mangle the education and morals of your children. In too many neighborhoods, the price, and not the qualifications of a master, is looked at. For the difference of three dollars a kind, for it is the wisdom of experience, used month, a man of sense and learning will be disment struction in that capacity. He is a single man. placed, to make way for a booby.

> Listen to old Robert. The future usefulness and destiny of your children depend, in a great Their education and their morals depend greatly on their tutors. If their master be illiterate and vicious, how can be impart knowledge and virtue to your children? A man of learning will notcannot devote his time and talents for little or different authors. And an Addenda, containing the ann nothing. No man deserves a liberal support better than a school master. When, therefore, a man A child will learn more in one quarter at a good, than in two at a poor school. It is cheaper, therefore, in the end, to have a good school master at twentyfive dollars a month, than a poor one at fifteen dollars, for you save half the time. - Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

The amount of transportation during the last summer on the Blackstone Canal from Providence to Worcester and other places situated on the canal, was 9317 tons, and the transportation to Providence from Worcester and other places described was 5403, making a total of 14720 tons. The amount of tolls received in the year was 12,-006 dollars.

Rail Road.-Notwithstanding the heavy fall of Carriages, proceeded by a snow scraper, went up and also conveyed the passengers for Washington as far as the half way house. This is another proof, Market Street. if any were wanting, that a fall of snow presents no interruption to travelling on Rail Roads.—Bal-

Choire of Geese .- In choosing your Geese for

A doctor visiting his patient, a lady, requested look at her tongue. She opened her month and] the end of her tongue out; the doctor said, puf out a little further, madain, and was under the r cessity of repeating it several times, the lady or putting her tongue out a trifling distance each tin At length the doctor remarked, put it out as far possible, madam. 'Mercy, doctor,' says she, 'y bling poetry, she wrote an essay on the subject, must think there is no end to a woman's tongue.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connect with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 No. Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a ne and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes a symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies e ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to Shocing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acque knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the a mal functions in health, and showing the principles which these are to be restored when disordered. By Jo flinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adopted to this count by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Memb of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who can produce unquestionable reco mendations for honesty, sobriety, and good moral charter, and who is perfectly acquainted with every bran of gardening, and cultivation of Grapes, wishes a pern quire of J. B Ru-sell, New England Farmer office.

Mason's Packet Farrier,

Comprising a general description of that noble and ur tul animal the Horse; fifth edition, with additions. which is added a Prize Essay on Mules. By S. W. Por toy, Esq. of Brighton, Mass And an appendix, containg observations and recipes for the cure of most of t common distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cor Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Swine, Dogs, &c, selected for of the Turl, American Stud Book, mode of training, ru

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams,

Also, on liberal terms, a large assortment of Agricul ral, Historical, Theological, Law, and other Boo Persons selecting Libraries, will find it for their adva tage to call. 61

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of t celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISA. COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promoti of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can given as far back as Hubbach, who was calved in 17 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stor Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of varie grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded anima For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1930.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

NO. 30.

COMMANTON TAOMS'

FOR THE NEW INGLAND FARMER.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Mr Epiron-1 am a friend to practical, scientifarming, and regard the exertions of the prent day, to raise the tone of agricultural improveent in our country, as ominous of good; and ch men as Lowell, Welles, Dearrorn, Prince d others, who are disinterestedly devoting their ents and wealth to the promotion of an object so much importance, deserve the respect and atitude of the whole community. But notwithinding the happy effect and satisfactory results the efforts and examples of such men, it can rdly be expected that all, or even a majority of r country farmers, can adopt the same system d comse of procedure. There are many who ssess indement, taste and inclination, sufficient render them preeminent, in the profession, but ng destitute of the necessary pecuniary resourcthey are obliged to pursue a course which will ver enable them to distinguish themselves as y would, were they placed in more favorable sumstances. They are obliged to labor all their 's, pursuing their business early and late, pracig the best economy, in order to render themes and their families comfortable, and mainthat state of independence in life, which alst every one has a natural desire and propensio enjoy. They find it impracticable under exig circumstances, to put their farms under that of cultivation, and make those improvements eon, as would be desirable, and which in y instances, characterize those in more opulent

unstances.

it not a fact, that in most cases where we with a farm under extraordinary managet, being in all respects one of the first order as a condition, that its owner is a man of wealth, usive of his farm, always having a surplus ioney at command, which may be appropriate any time, to effect any purpose, or promote

object desirable. a new fence or building of any description is sary, it can be erected immediately, in the finished and perfect manner, without producie least inconvenience. If an extraordinary all is wanted at any time for the purpose of oving the stock on the farm, it can be purchasost what it may, Should any portion of the be literally a barren waste, being proof st all ordinary methods of cultivation, it is red feasible and productive by the applicaof extraordinary means, and perhaps in the becomes the most valuable part of the farm. yord, no labor or expense is spared which be necessary to put everything in the best ion imaginable. All this may be right and endable, as it may and probable will be proe of beneficial and wholesome effects. But ver pleasing it is to see things managed in ay, however desirable it may be to have all rms brought into such a condition, and therendered vastly more productive than they re, it is unwarrantable to expect that that f farmers who earn their bread by the sweat __EDITOR.

of their brow, or in other words, raise themselves entirely by their own efforts, can adopt the same course, or effect that improvement in agriculture, which is the case with that class of men who by their laudable enterprise and unremitting zeal, are showing to the world what valuable results may be produced by an application of those means which the good hand of Providence has so abundantly bestowed upon them.

Although many of our farmers may be unable to attain to the degree of eminence in the profession, to which some others in more favored eircumstances have arrived, it by no means proves that they have made the progress which they might have done, even in the less favored situation in which they are placed. As the present is emphatically an age of improvement, it becomes every farmer, however unfavorable his situation and circumstances may be, to set his aims high, and make every possible advance that may be within his power.

It is undoubtedly the case that many of our farms which are now considered to be under tolerable good management, might be rendered much more productive, without the application of any more labor or expense, were things managed in a different manner.

Much depends on a judicious and proper application of means, and although the less opulent farmer may not be able to accomplish everything at once, yet by pursuing a right course, together with industry and perseverance, he may produce effects, that will claim the notice and attention of every beholder.

A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RECLAIMING LANDS.

Ma Fessenber—In the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 234, is a communication signed R. and dated at Southington, Conn.; at the close of which, the writer notices the subject of reclaimed lands.

He observes that the 'plans he has been led to adopt, he has never seen mentioned, or adverted to, in the various articles on this subject which have appeared in your columns, and that these plans have uniformly led to the most perfect and gratifying results.'

'At a moment of more leisure' he adds, 'I will endeavor to enter into detail upon this subject.'

Now, Sir, as I reside in a region where the soil in general has been reduced by unskilful cultivation, any new ideas on the subject of restoring ist fertility would to me, be particularly interesting.

If your correspondent will have the goodness to communicate his ideas on this subject through the medium of your paper, he will probably render an important service to the cause of Agricultural improvement, and greatly oblige at least one of your readers.

Granby, Conn. Jan. 31, 1831.

We hope our correspondent 'R.' will comply with this request, and favor us with the details and results of his experiments in 'Reclaiming Land.'—Epitos.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR-I have read with some interest the inquiry of your Duxbury correspondent, and the reply of 'Vicinus,' on 'Salt Hay,' and must take the liberty to differ from both .- In the first place I think your Duxbury correspondent underrates it; and in the next place, I think 'Vicinus' quits overrates it, and is vastly mistaken in his opinion. notwithstanding his experimental theory; I trust on careful investigation he will acknowledge himself in an error. I will give him full credit for his skilful management of his meadows in ditching. &c, and for his method of curing his hay, and will likewise admit that salt hay (well cured) and put under cover, is good fodder, and that working cattle, young stock and sheep may be kept tolerably well on it through the winter; but to milch cows or horses it should be dealt out sparingly; (unless to heavy or broken winded horses) it is a fact well known, and universally acknowledged, that to keep milch cows altogether on salt hay will nearly ruin them for milk; a handful given occasionally is beneficial-but I give it as my opinion that cows kept constantly on the best of salt hay, will not yield half as much milk as if kept on English. In fact I should prefer good fresh meadow hay for them.

*Vicinus' has a very accomodating set of customers that give him as much for sult hay as for English; in this part of the country there is a considerable staging, and although good salt hay is sold at about half the price of English; yet the proprietors of the stages very seldom purchase any for their Lors.c; and the large owners of salt meadow are quite willing to exchange it pound for pound for fresh meadow hay.

It 'Vicinus' has been a resident in the Old Colony so long, he should not have insinuated the want of method in the farmers in his adopted Colony.—I have resided about as long in the Old Colony and have visited much of this state and several of the states in the Union, and I can bear with set that there are some as good practical farmers in the Old Colony as in any other part I have ever visited.

I think there are many who have a good method of farming, yet I trust but few who prepr Salt Marsh to good English meadow.

January, 31, 1831. SCHOOSETT.

FLAX.

There is no article which is the roduce of our farms, over which foreign interest and ignorance have held such undisputed swy, as in the cultivation and preparation of Fle. During the years of 1821-2-3, there seemed a disposition on the part of our government to neourage the growth and manufacture of this ricele; since that time we hear very little abov. it, and at this time a domestic manufactured hen shirt is as rare 18 a white colt, and the dist f and wheel will soon be reckoned by our youn ladies as instrument belonging only to the $\frac{1}{2}$ of chivalry.

There are several pinions with regard o flax, prevailing among u which are incorrect.

First-That the climate and soil of the Uni-

growth of flax.

Second-That flax which has been allowed to stand until the seed was ripe, is not capable of prepared for the finest of lace; and I would here obbeing manufactured into fine cloth.

Third-That flax is not capable of being spun by machinery.

Fourth-That spreading flax upon the ground and dew rotting it, is the cheapest and best method.

Now we shall attempt, from our own observations, and the authority of others, to show these opinions incorrect.

As regards the quantity of flax produced per acre in Ireland, Marshall, in his report to the Linen and Hempen Board, in 1817, gives the average quantity at 500 lbs. In receiving this estimate, and comparing it with the produce of our own soil, we must make allowance for the difference in acres, the mane, and from the shoulder almost to the car. between the Irish and American; also, that their flax is water-rotted by which it will give about twentyfive per cent more than when dew-rotted, for which see report from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitted to the Senate of the United States, January 5th, 1825, and republished 1830. In addition to this difference, flax does not waste as much in cleaning, by the Irish process, as by ours, as they merely free it from the woody part of the stalk, leaving it to be made fine by what they term dressing, which is the same as we call hatcheling. Now by looking into the records of our agricultural societies, we find that the produce of flax offered for premiums, was considerably above Mr Marshall's estimate for Ireland. In the Ploughboy, vol. 2d, page 188, we find that the first premium was given on 772 lbs. per acre, and at page 179, a premium awarded on 619 lbs. per acre. Now, if we add to these crops fifty per cent for the difference in measure and in rotting and cleaning, we have the produce of 1040 lbs, per acre. Our own opinions are, that we have seen finer flax grown in America, than we ever saw in Ireland; but do not think our land and climate \ are generally as good as theirs.

The second erroneous opinion is, that flax that is allowed to ripen seed, is not fit for fine cloth. This point the Linen and Hempen Board of Ire-

land have put at rest. Haring been convinced of the superiority of the Dutel flax over the Irish, in 1822 they sent Peter Besnald, Esq. Inspector General for Leinster, Munstel and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to asertain the reasons for the superiority of of the Dutch flax. In his report he says-

Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland, for a series of years, that flax which gives seel is not adapted for her fine linens, should have takn place, I cannot conjecture.' Again, speaking of a establishment at Antwerp, he says, · I called at he manufactory and purchased a small quantity of the yarn, for the inspection of the Honorable bord, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786 13s. a. per ton. The yarn which I jurchased, is not " the finest kind, but I have every reason to suppore, from the inquiries I made, that it was spun from flax that had given seed.' We have had some yarifrom Valenciennes, which was much finer than the alluded to above, which was nade from flax whic ripened seed.

As to the generally received opinion, that flax cannot be spun by mach cry, it is ridiculous. The marlinery is not as compleated, nor as costly, as for spinning cotton. But w-rotted flax is not worth manufacturing, when to to which is water-

we propose to give the Dutch method of managing their flax, from the time of pulling, until it is serve, that a female might work one year on one or two lbs, of flax to advantage .- Genesie Farmer,

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

MR EDITOR-About four weeks since, I rode a young horse about seventy miles; the travelling was bad and it rained severely most of the time. The horse was not over-driven. I stopped a week. In returning, after I had ridden about 40 miles, I got off to walk up a hill, and when I was about to remount I discovered a swelling on one side of the borse's neck extending from the windpipe to The swelling was hard and the neck was increased at least one third in size. The horse travelled as well as before, and appeared free from painbreathed well, and when I put up ate well, - Since that time the swelling of the neck has measurably subsided, and a soft swelling has appeared upon the side of the belly, of the size of a man's arm, and has now extended to the hind legs. The animal still cats well, his eyes are bright, and he is evidently free from pain-but what the matter is with him, what occasioned the swelling, or how to cure the animal I know not. I have kept him warm, warmed his drink, physicked him, and bathed the part affected in camphorated spirits, but still he is not cured. Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the New England Farmer, of the cause, nature and remedy of the animal's disorder? Yours,

Vassalboro', Me. Feb. 5, 1831.

We hope our Portsmouth correspondent will favor us with an answer to the above. - ED.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT NAMES.

MR EDITOR-It would contribute much to the value of the New England Farmer abroad to have the botanical names of the plants spoken of appended to them-the local name answering merely for a neighborhood. Your distant subscribers lose much where no others are given.

In the last number, under the article Salt grass or Salt Hay, I should be pleased to be informed what the Goose grass, there spoken of is - with us the (Polygonum aviculare) bears that name; also the Fox grass; -the English hay or English grass; with us (Agropyron or Triticum repens) bears that name; the Polypod or mount royal, and in joint—the Flat grass.

It would be very interesting to us at a distance to know all your grasses by their local names,-1 would therefore suggest that some of your correspondents should give us through the medium of it may be done, averaging the losses. This me the New England Farmer, the names of all the grasses common to your district, both the common and the botanical. By so doing he will much oblige an INQUIRER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1831.

N. B. What is the botanical name of what you bandry. call red top?

Red top and White top, the Herd's grass of the Southern States are varieties of Agrostis stricta. -

We hope MR NUTTALL, or some others of our

ted States are not calculated to produce a good rotted can be procured. As the season approaches competent correspondents, will furnish an answer to the inquiries of our friend in Philadelphia.

TOP DRESSING GRASS GROUNDS, &c.

By top dressing, much of the best properties o the putrescent manures are exhaled or wasted in the way that has been described; if to this be add ed the too general loss sustained by decomposition before the manure is applied, it will be found that but little good can be done by a great deal of it when used in this way.

If dung be used for top dressing, it should b applied soon after the first crop of grass has been mown, and before the manure has suffered any ma terial loss by fermentation. The grasses shoulbe suffered to grow until they form a close shade after this, they may be pastured, provided a goo covering of them be preserved. This will pre vent much exhalation; it will also keep the so much more open to receive the juices of the me nure. As water does not pass off so freely throug a close pile of grass, much of the coarser particle of the washings from the manure will be arreste in their progress through it, and much more c the inices from the dung will sink into the soil The close covering also greatly favors the deconposition of the litter, and by keeping it flexible causes it to sink further into the soil, and li much closer to it; therefore but little if any of will be found in the way of mowing the ensuin crop of grass, or of making it into hay, provide the manure be very evenly spread over the ground But as the want of the second crop for hay and othe circumstances, may readily prevent the cultivate from hadling the dung at the proper time, he ma hand and spread it any time before frost sets it but not with the same advantage. Still, if car be taken in raking up the hay of the ensuing crop but little of the litter will appear among it.

Top dressing, however, with putrescent m nures, is, under the most favorable circumstance a very wasteful practice, and should be avoide where population is sufficient to admit the pra tice of convertible husbandry; except by the who prefer the case obtained by grazing excl sively, to a more active and much more profitab

mode of management.

When ashes, gypsum, lime, &c, are applied . the grass grounds, it must be by top dressing But either of these substances is more extensive useful to cultivated crops, when they are proper incorporated with the soil,

It is difficult to calculate the losses arising from the prevailing practices of gathering, preparing and using the manure that might be obtained from the general resources of a farm. Some manag the same No. Article Meadow Lands, the Blue better, and others worse. Neither weight no measure to ascertain these losses, can be referre to. We may, however, form a tolerable estimat

of their amount, by summing up the suppose losses arising from each improper practice, and, a centre between the best and worst practices i general use. I have done this, and believe the loss cannot be less than seven eights of the whole which might be very readily saved by good mer agement and a proper cultivation .- Lorain's Hu

HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of n eciving a fine ripe Orange, from the garden of Di Kirtland, accompanied with the following note:

MESSRS HAPGOOD AND PEASE-Accompany

ng this letter is a mature and full grown. Orange, very slow, and they do not require the same quannaturity to the one I have forwarded to you,

Yours, with respect, Poland, Jun. 11, 1831.

J. P. K.

[Ohio paper.]

LIVE OAK.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to pandon the attempt made by the Government to tablish plantations of Live Oak. He supposes e Navy can never be in want of this timber, when is indigenous to the coast of the United States om the St Mary's to the Sabine ; and does not receive the necessity of cultivating it from the form. We are not prepared to speak with cernty upon this subject, but it is one of first imrtance, and much caution and investigation ould be exercised before the policy already adoptis abandoned. The Live Oak, if we mistake t, is found to the North of the St Mary's, but think Mr White, of Florida, who is opposed the Secretary's views, is correct, when he says ie Live Oak is found thinly scattered at most note distances, and in small bodies. If artificial lture be not resorted to, and the fires kept out the Reservations there will not be enough in y years, to build a West India squadron. e same authority declares there are 70,000 e oak trees upon the band purchased by the verument; which in a century or even a quarter. I be worth ten times the amount ever expended on them. ' The idea of planting Acorns for benefit of the Navy, has been sometimes ridied by those who do not remember how true it is t ' Large Oaks from little Acorus grow. ' The, nst venerable grove we have ever seen was of e Oak, the Acorus of which had been planted enty years ago. Whoever visits Bonaventure, r Savannah, will see that it is not impracticable sultivate plantations of these noble trees. And the woods of Florida, avenues of Live Oak found, planted, it is supposed, by a race long

e extinct; a race, civilized and industrious—of ose existence no evidences now remain-but scattered and worn implements of husbandry ad in the soil-the traces of roads, and these estic trees .- Georgia paper.

TO CONVEY LIVE FISH.

is there are many natural, as well as artificial ds that are destitute of the most valuable kinds ish, and from the rapidity with which fish are eased, it frequently becomes an object to transthem alive, for the purpose of stocking such ers. Winter is the most favorable season for s, they become almost torpid—their motions are Mechanic's Magazine.

he production of a tree that sprung fram a seed, tity of water for a given time, that they do in lanted in March, 1828. The seedling was bud- warm weather. Now as long as snow or ice when ed from a fruitful stock, in the following August, mixed with water, will remain unthawed, it indind in about three weeks was headed down, near cates the temperature of thirty two degrees. Therethe inoculate. This put forth a growth of four forc, let a cask of sufficient size be provided and pehes, the same season, and during the summer filled with snow or ice, and water, into which f 1829 attained the heighth of two feet; its lux- put the fish, intended to be transported, as soon as riant branches forming a spreading top. In caught, It is not necessary that the water should farch, 1830, two years from the time the seed be entirely filled with ice or snow, the latter is yas planted, and nineteen months from the insertion preferable) only to keep a sufficient quantity in the f the moculate, it showed more than one hundred cask to insure the temperature; neither should the nd fifty blossom-buds. During the month of water be allowed to freeze solid, which may be lay it was literally a cluster of splendid and fra- prevented by the introduction of a pailful of water rant flowers. Of the numerous young oranges occasionally from a well. In this manner, fish may ast formed upon it only seven were permitted to be taken a distance of thirty, or fifty, or one hunemain; each of which is now equal in size and dred miles by land, with less trouble than any other method and with perfect safety .- Geneste Farmer.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. MR HALSTED OUTDONE.

An English chemist of high fame, Mr John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c, &c, has at length discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for tubercular phthisis-for far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years' inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for struetual disease of the hings, it must be some one which may be brought, through the medium of respiration, into immediate contact with the diseased surface; and, when there, have the power of subdning the morbid action, without diminishing the general tone of the system.

At length Mr Murray believes that he has discoved such a remedy in the vapor of nitric acid; and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected. Mr Murray is well known in the sientific world as author of some valuable works in Chemistry, and has, we believe, been himself a sufferer from the scourge he has striven so sedulously to avert,

We shall take some other occasion to afford our readers a more circumstantial account of this work of Mr M .- Bost. Med. & Surg. Jour.

Improvement in the Quality and Quantity of wood .- M. Montbret has presented a memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on this subject. He states, that the nonrishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and wool of the sheep. He recommends frequent shearings when the animal is young, whereby these fluids are determined in greter abundance towards the skin. This increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

To remove spots of grease, pitch or oil from woollen cloth .- In a pint of spring water dissolve an onnce of pure pearlash, adding to the solution a lemon eut in small sliees. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantaneously to remove all spots of grease, purpose. Although fish are fond of cold wa- pitch or oils, and the moment they disappear the yet when the temperature is reduced to 32 de-cloth is to be washed in clear water.—Glasgow Kerl daar met de wit kop?' (Yes, that old fellow

Internal Improvement .- By statements from official sources it appears that there have been expended by

the General Government on Works commenced \$3,732,659 56

Works not commenced and for which surveys and estimates have been made

Works projected and partially surveyed 51,200.000 00

\$104,248,740.71

18.311.072 15

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed several acts during their present session, and are about passing others, encouraging internal improvements by rail roads and canals.

The currency of the country, according to Mr Sanford's Report in the Senate of U.S. amounts to about 85 millions, consisting of 77 millions of bank notes, and 8 millions of coins.

53,000 tons of anthracite coal are said to be annually consumed in Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, there were in 1830, forty fires damage \$111,997. Uninsured, \$65,306.

Iron Chimneys .- If our builders would use cast iron pipes (round or square) instead of making cumbrous, inefficient and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building?-They would take up less room-be more secure against fire-would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleansed, (if necessary) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present.

The directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, have it in contemplation to lay a railway from Philadelphia to New York in the ensuing summer.

North Carolina Gold .- Of the gold coinage of the United States during the last year, the amount of \$466,000 was from the mines of North Caro-

The whole amount of money for the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads, appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners, up to the 10th of Dec. 1830, amounted to \$10,288,309 59.

Petrifuctions.-In the excavations for the railroad along the hills of the Mohawk valley, petrifactions, 30 feet below the surface, have been discovered. among them one of a human jaw bone.

The enormous bones which have lately been dug up at Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, continue to occupy the remarks of the Cincinnati editors. The animal is proved to have been 60 feet in length, 22 in height, and 12 across the hips. The upper bone of the head weighs 600 lbs. The grinders weigh II lbs. each. He was found in black mud 20 feet below the surface. These bones, of which the head and tusks are already in Cincinnati, are to be brought by the proprietor to New York, and thence to Europe.

Ardent Spirits.-The annual consumption of ardent spirits in Great Britain is stated to be 25,000,-000 gallons.

Manufactures in New York .- The annual value of cotton goods manufactured at the several establishments in N. Y. is estimated at more than \$3,000,000; of woollen, at \$3,120,000; of iron at \$4,000.

Challenging at the Cape of Good Hope .-- A Bushman prisoner being asked if he had any objections to any one of the Jury, looked round very gravely for some time, and then staring Mr Justice Menzies full in the face, and pointing to him said, very coolly and with much naiviete, 4a, de oude with the white head.)

REPORT ON LOCUST TREES.

The premiums on Locust Trees were first offered by the Society in 1824, to be awarded in 1830, upon the four best Plantations of one acre each. Three entries only are made,

The first, owned by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq. of Northampton, contained trees of three years' growth, a part of which were in the nursery, and the remainder had been transplanted into an orchard. Those in the nursery were set very near together, and were generally in a flourishing condition. With the exception of a few on the outside of the nursery they appeared to be perfectly free from the borer. Those trees which had been transplanted were on lands which had subsequently been pastured with horned cattle, and had suffered much from the animals. The land was light and sandy, a poor pasture, the soil of which seemed to be greatly exhausted and worn down. For a more particular description of Mr Cogswell's plantation, manner of cultivation, &c, the Committee would refer to the excellent communication of Mr C, presented them at the time of their examination, not only as a directory for the cultivation of a few trees on the outside would be affected by the vellow Locust, but also as a valuable recom- this troublesome insect. mendation to the farmers of 'Old Hampshire' to cover their light and unproductive soils with a forest of the Locust.

The second plantation reviewed by the committee was owned by Mr William Clark, Jr, of Northampton. His trees were grown from the seed in a nursery and transplanted upon a piece of old and worn out pasture land, the soil of which was also light and sandy-too poor to admit of a regular cultivation with the plough. His trees have now been transplanted two years and are in a very thrifty and flourishing condition .- Much pains has been bestowed upon the orchard by training, prnning, &c, for which the owner is entitled to great credit. With one or two exceptions this erchard has been perfectly free from the rayages of the borer. The committee annex Mr Clark's statement of the history of his labors in the cultivation of the yellow Locust, from which many valuable hints may be gathered by future cultivators of this forest Tree.

The last plantation viewed by the Committee was owned by Daniel Stebbins, Esq. of Northampton. The seeds from which this plantation was

way old pastures which were worn out and ready - See New England Farmer, vol. in. page 147

on a rich soil.

posts made of the Yellow Locust have remained perfectly sound in the ground for forty years .-This being the fact it would evidently be a great acquisition, not only to the farmer for fencing tim-&c. It is also stated that in naval architecture the shipwrights use as much locust wood as they can procure, because it is as durable as the live oak and red cedar, with the advantage of being stronger than the one and lighter than the other.'

The only objection to plantations of the Locust, which has suggested itself to the Committee, is the danger of their being infested by the borer, 'a small winged insect (species of aphides) which attacks the tree while standing, penetrates through the bark into the centre of the trunk, and for the space of a foot, mines it in every direction, so that it is easily broken by the wind.' It is believed however that this insect only attacks the trunks of such trees as are exposed to the sun's rays, and if the trees in the nursery and in transplanting are set so near each other as to shade the ground, only

The Committee have awarded the premiums of the Society as follows:

1st Premium William Clark, Jr. \$30 Daniel Stebbins 25 Joseph G. Cogswell ROSWELL HUBBARD, JOSEPH STRONG, Committee. SAMUEL WELLS, JR. October, 13th, 1830.

Note.-The Essex Agricultural committee in the year 1824 in their report * say, * Barren and gravelly pastures may be covered with a good coat of grass by planting and permitting the growth of Locust trees-that care should be taken that horned cattle do not go upon the ground while the trees are young. The committee say that in addition to the gain of feed, the trees grow most rapidly, and no timber is in more demand or of greater value when arrived at maturity. It is doubted whether an acre of land can be made to yield more in the course of 25 or 30 years, without the application of manure, than by planting it with Locuet Trees.

To Messrs. Joseph Strong, Roswell Hubbard, and Samuel Wells, Jr. Esq'rs.

GENTLEMEN-I have no new or important facts to communicate on the subject of locust plantagrown were sowed in a nursery in May last, and tions, but as I have done something with them by by the careful and assiduous cultivation of the way of experiment, I beg leave to state to you the owner, the plants were sufficiently large to trans-result of the trial. In the spring of 1827, I proplant in October last, and when viewed by the Com- cured half of a lb. of the yellow locust seed, from mittee many of them were ten feet in height. All which I raised from two to three thousand trees: the trees in this plantation appeared healthy, flour-since that time I have twice planted an equal quanishing and perfectly free from the borer. This tity, and from the three plantings I have now nearly plantation is on a dry, sandy knoll-unproductive 10,000 trees. No preparation of the soil is necesand wholly useless for any of the ordinary purposes sary; that which seems hest adapted to them is a of cultivation. Dr Stebbins' statement is annexed, sandy loam. The seed should be soaked from 12 The subject of covering the light, sandy and un- to 24 hours in water poured on when scalding hot. productive soils which may be found on many of The young plant, which commonly show themselves the farms within the limits of this society will pro- within ten days after the seed is put into the bably be new to some of our farmers. It has how-ground, should be kept very clear of weeds, and ever for several years occupied the attention of in dry seasons watered frequently, until they are some of the most distinguished agriculturists in sufficiently large to shade the ground. I have now Massachusetts, not only as producing a wood valu- altogether more than two acres in this cultivation, able for fencing, ship timber and other uses, but partly in seed and nursery beds, and partly plantalso because a forest of the locust invariably coveled out. Although it is not yet time to reap any ers the land with a thick coating of grass. In this benefit from my locust plantations, I am satisfied

Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural to be abandoned have become renovated, and ap- that the light soil of our upland plains can be put pear with all the freshness and verdure of those to no better use than to grow these trees; they increase very rapidly, more so than any other tree It is stated upon good authority that fencing which we can cultivate here, and are not injured by worms when standing in a thick grove. I observe that the outside trees are frequently attacked, when no appearance of the insect is discovered on those in the body of the plantation, and have ber, but for railings for public walks-door yards, thought that the insect in its winged state does not enter where the clear light of the sun does not reach. As to the fact, I have no doubt that large and thick groves of locust suffer very little, but whether there is any truth in the above suggestion. I am not able to assert. To secure a flourishing plantation of this valuable tree, I believe nothing else is necessary but to select healthy trees of good size for planting out; to plant them near together, not exceeding four feet, and to keep cattle from the enclosure. With these precautions, in a few years, even on the lightest soils, my own experience convinces me, a thick forest will be formed, and by means of the shade, a fine grass sward spread upon a surface which would otherwise present scarce any appearance of verdure. The best proof that I can give of my confidence in the success of this cultivation is, that I am daily extending it, and propose to appropriate several acres to it the next season; at the same time, I shall give the white mulberries a fair trial, of which I have now about 10,000 plants raised from the seed this year. Respectfully, your obt. servt,

JOS. G. COGSWELL.

To the Committee appointed to examine and award Premiums on Locust Trees.

Gentlemen-My locust seeds were softened in warm water, and planted (in a sandy loam) about an inch deep, and two or three inches apart, in rows three and a half feet distant. The planting was done at leisure times, in the months of April and May, in 1828. The ground was occasionally hoed, and the plants kept clear of weeds through the season. The height of the trees in the fall would average about four feet, some of them were more than six,

In the spring of 1829, the small trees, (i. e. those which were overtopped by the more vigorous) were taken up and set about one foot apart in rows by themselves, for the purpose of supplying vacancies as they might occur in future. Those which remained in the original rows were pruned by taking off all the branches and heading down to where the wood was firm and well ripened. They were pruned again in July and August; all the young branches (of which there were an abundance) were shortened, excepting one straight leading shoot, which was carefully preserved. The ground was kept clear of weeds through the season, and some of the trees attained a height of more than twelve feet in eighteen months from the seed; the average height was about eight feet.

In November, 1829, eleven hundred trees were taken from the nursery and planted six and a half feet distant each way, on a piece of dry, gravelly, worn out pasture land, which was ploughed and harrowed for the purpose. (At the above distance 1032 trees will cover one acre.) At this planting the trees were divested of all their branches, and headed down as in the spring previous .- In the summer of 1830, the ground was hoed twice, and the trees pruned once. All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration, by your WM. CLARK, JR. most obedient,

To the Committee appointed to view and award Pre-Barnitz, the intelligent inventor of a new process miums on Locust Trees.

f which vegetited. I then supposed the seed required. vas not good; but having stated my failure to gentter mode in my subsequent sowings in my places. ursery, and through fear of injuring the seed the hot water, did not steep long enough soften the seed, and of course lost many. In y first trial, without steeping, should think nine nths of the seed failed. In after trials, by parally steeping, about one third failed; but the prent year, by pouring over the seed boiling water, d steeping 48 hours in a warm place, I have suceded in saving perhaps nine tenths of the seeds. Last autumn (1829.) I transplanted about 1100 ints of one, two and three years' growth, and set er about three acres of land; some have failed; size was ordinary for the age, having been hoed, y occasionally just to subdue the weeds. But ise transplanted in 1830, on about one acre, re frequently been hoed, perhaps about once each ek, and the earth kept loose, and always when dew was on the ground. The soil was light not manured, but the plants are from one to feet each in height. They are set at a disce of about 4 to 5 feet each way. I have set on I parcel of land over 1200 trees, and contemplate ering several acres, say five to six, composed of and gravelly knolls.

All which is humbly submitted, by Tampshire Gaz. D. STERRINS

unflower Oil .- The American Farmer recomids the culture of the Sunflower for the sake soil, and states that the cultivation of the Suner differs in no respect from that of corn, the soil adapted to the latter is proper for ormer. The souflower thrives in all our vas climates. Under proper cultivation, and a medium soil it yields from 60 to 70 bushels to icre. The machinery for crushing and expresswill costabout \$300. One bushel of the seed yield about 3 quarts of cold, and one of pressed oil

The uses to which this oil is adapted are va-. It is equal to olive oil for table use, and rior in many important respects to sperm for s, while for paints and machinery it is well ted to supersede the oils now used in them. burning in lamps, the sunflower oil possesses Ivantage which has been an object of deep tude ever since sperm oil came into use-it to perceptible smell, hence sick persons and s, to whom the smell of sperm oil in lamps is fensive can use the sunflower oil with perreedom. Its advantages in this respect have fully tested in Philadelphia, where it is remended by some eminent physicians, and is in ant use by their patients. It has another rtant advantage over sperm oil—it affords tone third more light, that is sunflower will ne third longer than sperm, both while burnfording the same quantity of light.

to a market for the seed and the price, at

of crushing and expressing the seed, recommends Gentlemen As the regulations of the H. F. the producer to crush the seed and express his and H. Agricultural Secrety require a detailed ac- own oil. There is no doubt but oil mills will New England, where schoolmasters receive five count of the mode of cultivation. I therefore pre- soon be established, at which the seed may be ent you with the mode which I pursued. Four sold, for this oil is too important an addition to rears since I produced some seed and sowed in my our resources to be lost. Charles A. Barnitz, of arden at the usual time of making it -only a few | York, Pa. will give any information that may be

The mass which remains after pressing out the emen residing in different parts of the U. States, oil is useful as feed for hogs and poning. This bund that before sowing some baked the seed, plant gives out great quantities of oxygen or vital thers steeped it in boiling water. I adopted the air, and it has been cultivated in unwholesome they have the ability to take several sleigh rides in

> To destroy Weevils among Corn,-Lay fleeces of wool, which have not been scoured, on the grain; the oily matter attracts the insects among the wool where they soon die, from what cause is not exactly known, M. B. C. Payrandeau related to the Philomathic Society of Paris, that his father had made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since .- Bull. des Sciences.

Butter.—The Journal des Connaissances Usuelles gives an account of the means used in the canton d'Isigny to procure excellent butter in Winter. The cows are warmly clothed, so as to cause them to calve in the autumn, as it is found that the milk after this process of nature at that time, becomes more abundant and richer quality; and during the severest weather in the winter, they were constantly kept clothed, and fed in the open air as the taste of the butter is said to be much injured by confinement in the stable. The butter of this district is superior to any other on the continent.

Dandelion Coffee .- ' Dr Harrison, of Edinburg, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mecca; and many persons all over the Continent prefer a mixture of succery and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee is, to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.

Honey Locust Beer-Recipe, - Take one bushel of honey locust seed and pods, when about ripe. break them, put them into a barrel, and fill it with boiling water; let it stand until milk warm, then add a pint of good yeast. Put in the hung lightly until fermentation is nearly over, then rack off, as with eider; when clear bottle it and wire the corks. When kept a few months it is equal to sparkling Champaigne. It can be used in two days after it is made. - Western Tiller.

The cultivation of trees .- 'Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye should be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when yere sleeping. My father told me sae, forty years since, but I ne'er found time to mind him.'-Heart of Mid Lothian ; the Laird of Dumbedike's dying address

Sir Walter has added the following note to the new edition of his novels. 'The author has been flattered by the assurance, that this naivee mode of recomending arboriculture (which was actually delivered in these very words, by a Highland Laird, while on his death hed, to his son,) had so much weight with a Scottish Earl, as to lead nt there is none of either. At present Mr to his planting a large tract of country.

A THRIVING TOWN

On this point we have some statistics of our own. We know a town, in size about the third rate in dollars and a half a month, and the elergyman is dismissed because the people are too poor to support him. This generation of paupers, gives an ample support to two dancing schools, each of which costs them, directly and incidentally, a thousand dollars. These thrifty people are of course too poor to paint their houses, or replace a glass broken in the windows, or a hinge on the doors; yet a winter, at the expense of two dollars each, and to call three times a day at the tavern, at the expense of six cents a time. It may be said that this is but one town, and an extreme case; but perhaps the reader may know many such towns, though it is hoped that he lives in a better.

How many towns in New England pay, collectively, one thousand dollars to support a tavern, that would not give fifty, to found a Lyceum. Yet where would be got the most instruction and rational amusement? Young men will pay five dollars at an assembly-a sum that would, for a year, pay more than their proportion to an institution, that would not only advance themselves in knowledge, but have an increasing hearing on the improvement of all the young in the community.

Has not the reader himself, honest man as he is, sometimes paid two dollars to ride on the sabbath, though he now feels too noor to give one to a Lyceum, for a course of intellectual pleasure and instruction,

This principle of ours is uniform and invariable. Economy never stands in the way of improvement, which is itself the best and most lasting thrift. There is no saving to be made in vice and ignorance. It will save money, and character, and crime, and punishment and remorse, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our nature. This is the way to make us, indeed, lords of the lower creation, rising in intellectual dominion and perfection towards the Being who ordained it .-Jour, of Education.

Winter in Halifar .- Merchandise of all descriptions begins to arrive, and not the least singular in appearance are the wagon-loads of frozen pigs. These are exposed for sale, quite hard and stiff and in a fit state to keep till the spring. They had an unusually uncouth appearance; for their mouths were generally open, and the last services seemed never to have been properly paid to the defunct. Their limbs were not arranged with decent regularity and they appeared to have given up the ghost in the act of squalling and at full gallop. Some were placed standing at the doors in the streets like rocking-horses before toy-shops, upon their four legs, as if they had been alive. This mode of keeping a pig for a winter without giving him a grain of anything to eat, or being subject to his noisy, unmannerly conduct—nay, to be enabled to eat him piece-meal is indisputably one advantage of a cold climate. But frozen meat on the other hand, disappoints the epicure, being always tasteless

A. Moderate Salary .- We find by a document published in the Montreal Gazette that the salary of the Marquis De Vandreuil, Governor and Lieutenant General of Canada in 1758, under the French government was 3000 livres per annum, equal to £125 currency.

MEW EMBLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY. If the weather should be sufficiently mild, you may carry manure into those places where it is needed, leave it in heaps without spreading. Wherever and whenever the snow is sufficiently off the ground, rake together and burn, or what is better, eart into your barn-yard, the haulm, withered stems of plants, or whatever may remain of last year's crop. Fences may now be inspected and repaired, and seeds rubbed out, cleaned, done healthy lambs, you will take good care of the ewes. man can saw as much and probably more wood in up in papers and labelled. Straw mats for hotbeds, poles, rails, lattices or trellises for espatier trees * should now be made ready for use. See that your garden tools are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Set about procuring and preparing materials for, and forming hot-beds. Clean trees from moss, and protect them against mice and rabbits by white washing with lime, or smearing with some composition which is offensive to those vermin. Enter in earnest into the business of forwarding various kinds of seedling plants, by artificial means, so that they may have strong roots and arrive at some size by the time they would naturally make their first appearance above ground. This may be done by sowing the seeds in small pots, and placing them in a hot bed. Attend to your fruit in your fruit-room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over, and cull out whatever is defective; wipe the remainder dry and pack it away anew. But if it is put down in some sort of grain, dry sand, flax-seed, chaff, or what probably is best of all, pulverized plaster of Paris, it may, perhaps, not require picking over. You may perhaps, towards the last of the month begin to force asparagus in hot beds, sow under glass cases for transplanting, or otherwise, radishes, carrots, small salads, peas, beans, &c. Protect small plants, which may show a disposition to vegetate, by matting, litter, cases of wicker, old bark, and other suitable means.

* Espalier rails are substitutes for walls, which they so far resemble that the trees are regularly spread and trained along them, are fully exposed to the light, and, having their branches fixed are less liable to be injured by high winds. They may be made of wood, cast iron, or wire and wood.

An espatier has this advantage over a wall tree, that, being wholly detached, the branches have liberty to form fruit spurs on both sides, which, in the wall trees cannot be effected but on one; in fact, common fruit walls are unnecessary in the United States, except in the Eastern, and some of the Middle States, where they are useful in forwarding to due perfection and flavor some late kinds of superior peaches, grapes and other late fruits; but when walls are built for other purposes, and are conveniently situated, advantage ought to be taken of them for raising fruit; observing to suit the various kinds to the various aspects, -M Mahon.

FARMER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Take this leisure time to select an I purchase such neat cattle, sheep, pigs, seed corn, seed wheat, potatoes for planting, &c, as will be likely to prove most valuable on your farm, having in mind the following maxim, viz. Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish might be possessed by their offspring in the greatest perfection. Our farmers are too apt to sell off their best stock to the butchers and keep the poorest to breed from and to gather their seeds from vegetables, which

were reserved for that purpose because they were of eight and twelve inches in length, as it is too worthless for the harvest.

ning wheels come somewhat nearer to perpetual which is dry, as a more steady and lasting fire will motion than some machines, which have been in- be produced than would be the case were the dry vented for that purpose. For every cent-saved in | wood used entirely by itself. A very consideradomestic manufactures you gain at least three ble saving may be realized by using the saw in cents. One cent you gain by the greater durability of the home spun article; one cent you save of cash not paid for the purchase, and one cent, are aware of the fact, baying never tried the exor perhaps, countless cents by bringing up your periment. A saw suitable for this business costs family to habits of thrift and industry.

For a few days or weeks before yearing time as turnips, potatoes, &r, that they may have more milk for their lambs : for it is the opinion of careful observers that want of milk is the cause of the dving of so many lambs in the first stages of their existence," * It has been recommended to give ewes about 3 a gill of Indian com a day each, till they have produced their young, in order to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots or some other juicy food. The Farmer's Manual says 'If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them notatoes, but not turnips at this season : they will injure the lambs. Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has sufficient for its support you may generally raise them, but if not they generally die. It is more work to murse one such lamb for 24 hours than to feed regularly 100 sheen for the same time. If your flock be large the wethers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep.' The Farmer's Guide says 'If lambs are weak it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another oats or white beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong and the trouble of nursing saved,

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FIRE-WOOD.

The following, from a respectable correspondent in Worcester County, has already been published in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 223, and is here given for the benefit of those who have subscribed for our paper since that period,

Much depends on preparing wood for the fire, and much on the manner of using it after it is prepared .- to say nothing about the construction of fire places, and the advantages of using stoves. The method which from experience appears to me the best and most economical, is, during the winter to cut and haul a suitable quantity of wood, two 141 inch cables, one of them made of Riga which I saw into billets of two feet in length, hemp, and tarred in the common manner; the splitting it fine assorting it, and laving aside that other made of New Zealand flax saturated with a which is of inferior quality for use during the solution of gum, the invention of Capt, Geo. Harsummer, and piling the better part in my wood- ris, R. N. The hemp cable was broken, while

needed for the fire. I find it advantageous to use Dress out hemp and flax, and see that your spin- a considerable portion of green wood with tha s ead of the axe, in preparing wood for the fire although very few of our common country people no more than an axe, is as easily kept in order. Look well to your sheep. If you wish for fine and with careful usage will last many years, A the same time than he can cut with an axe, scarcely they should be generously fed. Some juicy food any litter is made, the wood is all cut of an exact which they are fond of should be given them, such length, and on the whole the annual saving to every householder by using the saw instead of the axe would in the course of several years amount to something of consequence.

COAV CABBAGE.

Mr Thomas Stockbridge of Weymouth, Mass. has raised this season, about 700 plants of this singular variety of cabbage which grew from two to five feet in height. He considers it superior to anything he ever raised as fodder for cows. They will eat it in preference to English hay, good pasture grass, or any fodder he could give them; and sensibly increased the quantity of their milk Horses eat it freely : but it seems to be peculiarly well fitted for milch cows. He kept a cow through the fall almost exclusively on between two and three hundred plants, although the first year of their growth, and he is satisfied that no plant or grass, will afford an equal amount of fodder from the same space of ground, as they yield a constant succession of thick new succulent leaves as fast as the old ones are placked. They should be sowed as early as possible in the spring, on the richest soil, and raised about two feet apart.

Sore Throat from Cold .- At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a soreness or inflammation of the inside of the throat, which often attends a severe catarrh than the following

Mix a wine-glass full of good calcined Magnesis vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should and Honey to the consistence of paste or jelly, and the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and let take a spoonful once an hour through the day for a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, a day or two. It is cooling, healing, and a very gentle cathartic.—Bermuda paper.

> A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that fresh snow from the surface, used in making a pudding, will render it equally light as eggs: two table spoonfuls are to be substituted for each egg; if this proportion is exceeded, the pudding will fall to pieces in boiling,

We ask attention to the following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1830 :- Our rail road from this to Manchester, continues doing well; the receipts from passengers alone exceed two thousand pounds (sterling) per week, and people are no longer afraid to travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour.'-U. S. Gaz.

At the Portsmouth Dock Yard, Eng., an experiment was lately tried, of the relative strength of house for winter service, which I saw into pieces not a yarn in Capt. Harris' cable was strained.

^{*} Dean's New England Farmer,

Capt, John Sanborn, of East-Kingston, Rockgham County, N. H. raised the past season, 7 bushels of winter Rye, from 7 bushels sowing, 94 acres of ground; being 51 bushels to the shel sown, and about 374 bushels per acre.ewburyport Herald.

American Silk .- If the anticipations entertained some of the friends of the Silk Manufacture the United States are as well founded as we pe they may prove to be, a shipment made by e packet ship De Rham, for Havre, on the 15th, Il no doubt make an interesting event in the story of American Silk. A case was put on ard, as we learn from the American, containing nerican raw Silk, of the filature established in illadelphia by Mr. D'Homergue, at the request the venerable Mr Du Ponceau. Similar shipents, it is added, have been made to England d Mexico.

Six thousand two bundred and eightythree head beef cattle have been slaughtered at the estabhment of Mr Winchester, at Lechmere Point, ambridge) in the short space of thirteen weeks,

Trade,-Which is of the greatest benefit to a y, in a commercial point of view, the importan of merchandize from abroad, or manufacturat home? Watson's Annals inform us that iladelphia contains 104 warping mills, 45t0 avers, 3000 spoolers, 2000 bobbin winders, 1 200 dyers; whose wages amount to \$1,470,-) per annum. That they manufacture \$1,yards per day, or 24,300,000 yards per year. the above may be added various other departnts of domestic industry, from which it may ly be inferred, that Philadelphia supports at t 20,000 manufacturers, besides such as are med mechanics or day laborers. Is not this evidence of her increase and prosperity?

RDENT SPIRITS .- The Journal of Humanity es, that it is supposed to be about 90 years e distilled spirits began to be a common drink n lew England. A pint of rum procured just ere having, lasted then for the whole season. practice was, to put a small quantity into a cle of sweetened water, from which the laborers accustomed to drink. What a fearful adare have succeeding generations made upon the uom of their ancestors!

rinters have probably much more enthusiasm any other set of men employed in mechaniabor. Their implements are the means by th the mighty stream of knowledge is purified enlarged, and rolled onwards towards the nown wastes of futurity.—They multiply the eptions of genius, and enable them to speak igh new symbols to ten thousand eyes at . They are agents to an unknown process, although in part ignorant of its multiform and te tendencies, they have a strong consciousthat they are the conductors of the fire of is to distant regions and times.

e Great Eclipse .- This memorable phenomenon ake place on Saturday next. The following are the s of the eclipse as computed for Boston and its vi-

aginning of the eclipse,	11 h.	49 m.	l
matest obscuration,	I	21	l
Id of the eclipse,	2	46	l
I ration of the clipse,	2	57	l
gits eclipsed 11° 27' on Sun's South	limb.		l

Dr Hull's Patent Truss. CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir-Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a had rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. Thad worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very buildensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cure l. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world. H. N. FISHBURN.

BALFIMORE, Jan. 1831.

BT Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole gent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (Robinia pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Seeds for Hol Beds.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable Seeds, among which are the following, that will soon be wanted for Hot Beds, viz. Early and Late Cauliflower. (from Europe.) Large Cape Broccoli, (from Europe.) Early Dutch Cabbage; Early York, do; and several other varieties of Cabbage seed, both of American and European growth. London Scarlet Short Top Radish; and Cherry and White Turnip Radish. Early Curled Silesia Let-tuce; Temisball do.; and Royal Cape Head do.; Double Curled Parsley; true Early Hom Carrot, &c.

Also-New Early Dwarf Frame Pea, an extra early, productive and fine variety, that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height only, (according to the richness of the soil) and of course requires no sticks; price 33 ets. per quart. Also, Early Washington Peas; Early Hotspur, do.; Knight's Dwarf Marrow do., and several other

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. It Jan. 7.

Farmer Wanled.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Darry; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 61 Jan. 28.

Farm to Let

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK. Andover, Jan. 15, 1831.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

1 will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. CŌBB. Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

- Thields of Coo.vi	n.	IN	71700	Li.
			FROM	то
APPLES, new,		barret.	1 75	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort.		- 11	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	_	bashel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel.	8.50	
Cargo, No. 1,	-	- 64	7 25	
Cargo, No. 2,	-	44	6.50	
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CliEESL, new pidk.	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-		3	4
FLAXSEED,			1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-stree	١, -	barrel.	6 50	6 62
Genesee,	´ -	44	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,		4.6	6 00	
Baltimore, wharf,	-	46	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel.	72	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	- 66	66	70
Rye,	-	66	75	80
Barley,	-		62	69
Oats,		- 11	40	42
HAY.		ewt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 00	10 00
TALLOW, tried,	~	4.6	9 00	
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	- 11	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.	70	75
PLAIS FER PARIS retails at	-	lon.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	-	barrel	17 00	
Navy mess,	-		13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		66	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1 75	
Red Top (northern)	-	6.6	62	
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	~	"	10	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		44	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxon	У,	46	65	75
Merino, three fourths wash	od,		52	58
Merino, balf blood,	~	64	48	
Merino, quarter,	-	14	40	
Native, washed,	-	64	40	
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	46	50	
Pulled, Lamb's, second sor	t,	16	42	
Pulled, " spinning, first	sort	, "	45	
	_		,	, -0

PROVISION	MAI	RKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	-	s.bauea.	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		**	6	7
whole hogs.		- 6.	53	7
VEAL,		"	6	8
MUTTON,	-	1 44	4	8
POULTRY,		u	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,		11	12	15
Lump, best,	-	1 11	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.		83
Indian, retail,	-	- 11		83
POTATOES,		44	25	30
CIDER, (according to quality)		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Feb. 6. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 328 Cattle (45 of which were Stores) 384 Sheep and 383 Swine. 30 Stores and all the Swine have been before reported.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence probably of the limited number of Beef Cattle an advance of fron. 17 to 25c. was effected on former prices. We shall quote from 4 to 484-quite a number were taken at 5, and several for 5 17 a 5 25.

Sheep-Sales not so quick-we noticed the sale of one lot prime Cossets at 517.

Swine-One lot of 25 Barrows, selected, were taken at 5c; one lot of 12 Sows, selected, at 4½; one lot of 50 Sows, and Barrows, not selected, at 4c; also, one lot of 167, to close, price not known.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 31 .- At market this day, from 6 to 700 head Beef Cattle, and about 2000 Sheep. The market for Beef was very lively; prices a little in advance, and nearly all sold. A few very superior at \$8; several small lots extra at 7 a 72; several large do, good, at 6 a 61; several do, fair, 51 a 51; and ordinary 41 a 41 per cwt.-Sheep-demand good, and ordinary 4½ a 43 per cwt.—Sneep—demand good, and sales readily effected; a number of lots extra at \$6; several do good at 5 a 5½; several do fair from 3 a 3½ a \$4; a number lots ordinary \$2 to 250 each. Milch Cows with their Calves—a few sales ordinary noticed at from \$30 to 35 each. Pork in Hogs—scarce, and selling for 62 a 64c. Hay-continues scarce, and is bringing from \$1.6\frac{1}{4}\$ a 1 12\frac{1}{2}\$ per cwt. In this market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.—Journat of Commerce.

MISCELLANY.

FRIENDLY MONITIONS FOR AMERICA. Prote the Abbe Raynal.

People of America! let the example of all the nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country instruct you! Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws! Be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shows a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery-whence arises the indolence of the one, and scrydlity of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but have none for offence. Seek case and health in labors, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in knowledge and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

It is from public schools, be assured, that skilful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good hasbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth deprayed, the nation is on the decline. Let Liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitution: and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is everywhere innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted. And may your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.

How to Shake off Trouble .- Set about doing good to somebody-put on your hat, and go and visit the sick, or the poor-inquire into their wants, and minister to them-seek out the desolate and the oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart .- Howard.

An Eel in New South Wales,-It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn its head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction, It was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color .- Hobart Town paper.

Moss Mattresses - made with fine moss are now getting into general use in Russia and Sweden. They are filled to a depth of twelve inches, are very elastic and wholesome, and the cost of renewing them is of course trifling,

Laconic Order of the Day .- Frederic II, wrote, one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves ... My dear Salmon, if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners; and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces.'

Artificial Pearls .- Lake Williams, in his history of Inventions and Discoveries, says the Chinese obtain false pearls from a kind of muscle, in the folthe time when the muscles rise to the surface of water and occasionally open their shells, they watch the moment and place in each shell five or six small beads strung upon a thread. At the end of the year, when they fish for these, they draw them up; and upon opening them, they discover the bead encrusted with a pearly substance and having a perfect resemblance to real pearls. It is said there is now in the possession of the British Royal Society, large muscle, in which there are several bits of iron wire encrusted with pearl. Those bits of wire it appears were originally rough, and it is judged probable the animal emitted this substance as a means to procure ease from the irritation it must unavoidably occa-

Mr Dandridge, an English naturalist who lived about a century ago, was a renowned butterflyunter, and pursued his sport with such eagerness, as to give rise to some amusing incidents. On one occasion, a countryman at work in the fields, having for some time contemplated him, with his arms extended, hotly pursuing over hedges and ditches nothing, that he could see, at length took pity on the poor lunatic (as the man supposed him to be,) overtook him in his mad career, and pinned him down viet armis, that he might not run himself to death; the consequence of which was a bitter exclamation, that only served to confirm the countrymen in his opinion,- 'The purple Emperor's gone! The purple Emperor 's gone !'

You Forget Yourself .- A disappointed author, indulging in a vem of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, 'lle is, without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature, that ever made any pretensions to literature.' 'Gently, my dear Sir,' interrupted a gentleman present, 'you quite forget yourself.

When the famous Prince Lee Boo, from the Pelew Islands, saw a miniature for the first time, he expressed the idea it gave him in a very striking manner : Being asked if he knew the meaning of it, he replied 'Yes, Lee Boo understand very well-that Mr Keate (pointing to the original of the picture) die ; this Mr Keste (touching the miniature) always

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the governor and council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends :- 'I will speak freely; I will not be afraid,' said he; 'for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies?

A shopkeeper the other day in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the sleeves, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the skirt.

Interesting Dispute .- Mr Grattan, in his history of Holland and the Netherlands says, that few factions have, excited such violent commotions in the world, as that which was excited in Holland on the ridiculous question of- whether the hook caught the fish, or the fish caught the hook,

a wise man can answer in seven years,

wise men can't mend.

get it; he who does one should never remember Augusta, Me. Wai, Mann.
Halifac, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. it .- Churron.

For Sale.

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 lowing manner: 'In the beginning of summer, at acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 fect by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by I-I, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 fee by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good vary chame brought from China, which are a species of well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square. of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square up der it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principully orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acre. West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acre.

> The Farm has been gradually improving for the las ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hun-dred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is om and a half miles from the village of Dover, which afford a good market. There has been planted some hundred of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which an grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quino trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery. The terms of sale may be known by applying to Maja

ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, o Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises. June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North

Market Street, The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new

and easy plan : being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies em ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquin knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the ani mal functions in health, and showing the principles or which these are to be restored when disordered. By Joh. Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adapted to this country by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Membe of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotin of Agriculture. The pedigice of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Sulem, October, 1830.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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V. w. Vork-G. THORRURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street Philadelphia - D. & C LANDRETH. 85 Chestnut-street. Biltimore-G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer, A fool may ask more questions in an hour, that wise man can answer in seven years.

Every fool can find faults that a great many fault mend.

Every fool can find faults that a great many fault mend.

He who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the who receives a good turn should never for the whole for

Montreal, L. C .- A. Bowman, Bookseller.

PUBLISHED BV J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1831.

No. 31.

5000

James

EO LICETT LEONOUT.

Mr Pussender -- I take the liberty to respectfully quest of you the republication of Mr Niles' acconnying Essay on Political Economy; although your per is not devoted to either side of the momentons estion that is now before the country, I think no one n complain of your impartiality, as you have herefore republished Mr Pemerov's Essay on the other ve upon their int rests,

Yours respectfully, February, 1831.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS!

VERMONT.

We have for some time contemplated a general say, in which certain of the leading principles 1 practical operations, of what is denominated 15 American System,' might be rendered more ailiar to the farmers, and other working classwho have not time to read, nor lessure to instigate, the important subject-though more ply interesting to themselves that any other sons in the United States. It has been delayed, wever, from various causes, and the few facts lected are more examples of the many that tht be obtained, were time and opportunity alred for the gathering of them. We nowprod to the task-so far desirous of brevity, as co apprehensive that we may not always be fully business of our people! lerstood, unless by them, who, while they read, h also think upon what shall be presented to

The primary interest in the United States is tainly that of the farmers :- the next, that of manufacturers :- the third, that of narigand commerce : - the fourth, that of the planters, per. The last, furnishes the largest amount of ie in aticles for export; but, in its general sum production, is at a vast distance behind the first second, and much in the rear of the third. It y be well to say a few words in regard to

Dr Cooper calculated the subsistence, only, of people of the United States, at 640 millions of ars, in 1813-and exclaimed, 'How do the sted panegyries on FOREIGN trade dwindle in gnificance when set in competition with this rated the support of each individual, for food ik and fuel, \$55 a year. We have materiall ered from the doctor-thinking then, as now the was extravagant in his 'calculation!'-bu esupposed that the average cost of subsistence millions of dollars, as the cost of subsistence product of our farmers-but when to this i ported articles, ed the value of fuel used, the food of horse ransportations, &c, of wool, flax, hemp, & , we think that the whole value of the commi

millions of dollars a year,

the United States, including all the cloths required wages of a respectable journeyman mechanic, for bousehold or other purposes, at 20 dollars per which is below the average value consumed. What head. This embraces all manufactures of cotton is the sum of the rents of all the houses in our wool, flax, leather, fur and silk, &c, and is surely cities and towns? And the product of these, it below the real value. The aggregate is 240 mil- must be observed, are as well added to a general e of the subject. I think it important that FARMERS lions of dollars-of which many thousands con-amount of subsistence, as bread or clothing, buld understand the metits of the American System, Isume more than their proportion in boots and shoes w groundless are the complaints made against it-and only, for it includes shoemakers' bills as well as products of the farmers, by which we mean the at an important beneficial effect the protective duties trillors and hatters, &c. And if to this we add growers of grain, grass, roots, meats, wool, &c. the manufactures of iron, and other metals, of in distinction to those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and wood, in houses and ships, and furniture, of min- rice. erals and earths, such as brick, glass and wares, the aggregate cannot be put down at less than 450

fishing and foreign, including passengers and goods transported in steam boats and canal boats, with ble food. The unual supply, for 12 millions, is, the profits on exchanging commodities, cannot be then, 4,380,000,000 lbs, -or 22 millions bbls, of less than 100 millions a year, all which is put into flour. It is no matter of what this food consists. subsistence, fuel, &c, consumed.

In addition to these, we verily believe, that the Dr Cooper and Mr McDuffie must adnat it! disbursements of the people of the United States for travelling on land, with stage hire, horse-feed, turnpike rates, &c, is of larger amount than what in Europe-but in 1819 only 750,660; showing a we have regarded as the 4th great branch of the decrease if one half, in two years, and the des-

If the whole cotton crop be a million of bales. r 300 hundred millions of pounds, or 30,000,000 tated at 12 millions more; but, say, 45 millions potation, a large amount to be deducted from the paid for British food. general sum. Fortyfive millions of dollars are more than the worth of all the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, annually supplied in the United States. Well may we exclaim in the words of Dr. Cooper, 'how do the boasted panegyries,' on the planting interests, 'dwindle into insignificance when compared with, the farming or manufacturing! And though, as before observed, the planters supply a large proportion of our articles for export, the whole proceeds would go but a short way towards feeding the people of the planting states if the land- the quarter, or 13 cents on a barrel of flour. There holders were not also furmers. Their crops of is a grade of duty for every shilling of the value grain and grass, &c, are worth a much mightier of a quarter of wheat, (or other grain) - from 72s,

We invite a careful consideration of these things. Mathematical accuracy is not aimed at for them In the \$25 per annum,* for the whole United and cannot be attained. It is sufficient that our riculture,—There has been another little bubble tes, considering the cheapness of food in many calculations are reasonable. The aggregate for about short crops in England; but, at the last is of the interior, and that we have two mile subsistence and clothing of all sorts, all kinds of advices, the duty on a barrel of our flour was 3 dol-

*From this some 30 millions may be deducted, for im-

† This view of the planting interest will strike many of other working animals, the value of timber an our readers with considerable force. It seems to be a new view of the subject. Admitting that it requires 90 and held up for our imitation! Britain excludes dollars a head to feed, clothe, and provide the people of the United States with all the rest of the things that less price than her own costs her people, even they need, their comforts require, or luxuries demand,-The average cost of paupers, in many establishment the whole product of the planting interest would supply when she has a tair and tull crop; but we ought we wish to err, if err we must 'on the 'safe side only 500,000 people. We have made large allowances, to purchase British calicoes, though we can make

dities produced or supplied by the farmers of the of houses and ships, in the rents of houses, &c, United States, may be reasonably put down at 600 are put down at a less sum than 90 dollars per head, per annum; or, for a man, his wife and three We place the entire clothing of the people of children, \$150 a year-about the amount of the

We shall proceed to a particular notice of certain

The people of the United States consume, each I lb. of flour a day, or it- equivalent in other vegetable food-this is less than the amount given to The amount carned in freights, coasting, inland decently-fed slaves, a peck of corn (10 lbs.) a week being allowed per head, with other vegetathe domestic circulation, and invigorates every If of wheat flour, the average cost will not exceed brench of business, especially the agricultural, for two cents for each person per day; which we think is a pretty moderate rate of living, and suppose that

The greatest export of flour was in 1817-1,479,198 barrels, because of the very short crops tractive uncertainty of the foreign market. In 1828, the export was 860,809 bbls.-in 1829, 837,385; of which latter, 210,384 went to Engollars, the tobacco, sugar and rice may be esti- land, on a speculation of short crops, but was nearly all reshipped to the British West Indies or a the whole product of the planting interest, at elsewhere, or retained until it became sour, befar and average prices, including the costs of trans- cause that the duty required upon it could not be

We shall here explain what this duty is. It falls as the price of grain rises. Thus-when British wheat is at 50s, the quarter of 8 bushels, of 70 lbs, each, (or about 130 cents for the American bushel of 60 lbs.) the duty is 44s. Sd. per quarter, equal to 5 dollars 98 cents on a barrel of flour !- when at 60s, the quarter, (equal to inore than a dollar and a half the American bushel,) the duty is 24s. Sd. the quarter, or \$3,30 on a barrel of flour; when at 72s., (the starvation point, it is only 1s. sum than those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, † to 50s. At the first, the duty is nominal, but as the price declines, it becomes beavy, and soon runs into prohibition. It is thus that England watches her ags of slaves. This moderate sum will give ut farming or family utensils, the building and repair lars-so none had been sold for consumution! But there had been a few days of sunshine; and as the price of wheat was declining, the duty was about to advance. This is a chief part of the British 'free trade system' so much spoken of, our flour, though we might furnish it at a much when she has a fair and full crop; but we ought

The average cost of paupers, in many establishment

them ourselves, and as cheaply as she will; as shall be seen below.

The American consumption requires the equivalent of 22 millions of barrels of flour; the for- naturally moist, cold, half peaty lands of New eign demand takes less than 900,000. The dois, unsteady. In 1817, the value of all the vegeonly 9,079,762. like this. The foreign flour trade cannot, at any time, be depended on. We have exported more things at home, we are indebted for three-fourths of the perplexities, or embarrassments, which the farmers of the United States have suffered, as must appear manifest to every reflecting mind .-As it regards foreign trade, we are

Pleas'd with a rattle—tickl ed with a straw. [To be continued.]

GRAFTING,

Mr Fessenden-In your paper of Dec. 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind; instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your scion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the growth from that time on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree. CALVIN.

Preston, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1831.

GRASSES.

Letter from Hon. John Lowell, to the Trustees of the Massichusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

Will you permit an associate, who has for 25 years been connected with you, but who from ill health has been compelled to withdraw. himself from your society, and labors, to make must be admitted to be of very small value. As lavor of this great mixture of seeds; I can only a few remarks on a subject of great interest to the cause of agriculture? The topic which I propose to discuss, is the cultivation of the various kinds of vegetable productions which we comprise under the name of grasses. I understand by this term, all those vegetables, which are consumed by domestic animals, as food in pastures, or as hay.

There certainly is no subject more important to those parts of our country which depend on raising, and fatting domestic animals of the useful ever reaches its third year. classes, the ox, the horse, and the sheep.

I know very well, that I shall be met at the outset, by the reply of practical farmers, that we are not to be instructed on this subject. We know tionably the best gift of Providence, to pasturing ice briefly of the experiments of others, which better than any theoretical farmer can know, what is best suited to our soils—we have herdsgrass, creeping roots. It will come in spite of all your The orchard grass, dartylis glomerata, is one of and clover, (white and red,) and red top, and we efforts, and if it were not for its natural enemy, he grasses frequently sown in Great Britain, though want no more. They are better for us than any the couch grass, it would in ten years overcome all cannot find that it is used on the continent of of your outlandish grasses. Wait, gentlemen, I other grasses. It makes admirable hay-the very Europe. It has been growing into favor in this reply; there is one Yankee grass unknown to best of hay for all sorts of cattle. But its defects ountry, and gradually taking the place of herds-

fowl meadow grass. If this truly Yankee grass comes bound, and requires breaking up every fev could be translated to all the meadow bottoms, the years. England, their produce would be at least doubled. favorite grasses-not from theory but from 25 years mestic demand is settled; the foreign, small as it It is difficult to procure its seed. It is not for close experience and observation. sale in sufficient quantities; whether from its table food exported, was \$22,594,000: in 1829, ripening with difficulty or from whatever causes, issuece, or none better, we ought to be thankfit The much complained of flue it is not always a certain producer; but still its fo what we have, and endeavor to make the mos tuations in the value of cotton, present nothing value is beyond all calculation. Low meadows of them. But is this so? No, it is not so. An are chiefly furnished with the different species of we are the only people who make any pretension carex, a coarse, sharp, worthless grass, on which to knowledge, who confine themselves to a cata than 300,000 barrels to Cuba and Hayti in one no animals but those which are nearly famished logue or list of grasses so small, and of so doubt year, and in another 90,000. We have sent will feed, and on which those who do feed con-ful comparative value. several hundred thousand to England in one year, stantly decline. We have then one species of Let us first examine the practice of the first ag and not a barrel, as it were, in the ensuing one. grass not usually cultivated, which is of inestima-ricultural nation of Europe—the nation which To this wretched uncertainty, with our continual ble value. It is no idle speculation, but sober fact, produces the greatest amount of food, for its exten gaping at things ubroad, instead of attending to and unless a defender of ignorance will maintain, of soil, in all Europe. (We know too little o that the fowl meadow grass can only flourish in the China to say whether its productions do or do no Dedham meadows, our agriculture has much to exceed those of Great Britain.) In laying down gain by the active, earnest, assiduous propagation a meadow, as they term it, which does not mean of this grass.

> a patient hearing. Of our three favorite grasses, grass. And this practice is founded on sound the herdsgrass or timothy is in very bad repute in philosophy, which means no more than the resulvated in any part of Europe on this account.

> of mastication sufficiently taxed in consuminga once lose their health, and become rotten at the the whole night to effect this. In dry land, it soon that wise, intelligent and beneficent system by runs out, and in all grounds it gives very little ater which the whole universe is governed. Without The red clover is never used in Europe, as we the vegetable kingdom, as well as the animal, we commonly use it. It is almost always employed as may content ourselves with the fact; and the only a green crop—as a succession crop to be fed down question with which we need trouble ourselves is, by various animals, and then turned under as a whether the fact be so or not. It is certain that preparation for wheat. Indeed, as a hay crop it be experience of the English farmer has been in we seldom use it in New England, as it is used in odd in favor of this theoretical, if it may be so Europe and in the Southern States, I must consi- alled, doctrine, this fact, that a rich natural meadder it as a very inferior grass, for us. Its duration w, which has never been broken up for fortyfive being so short, (for it only lives two years in any bears, and as I believe, for 200 years, I have countcase) is a very serious objection to it. We are diffteen species of natural grasses, all flourishing often deceived in this respect, because its heads without apparent interference, and none appearripen in succession, and new plants are always ng to disturb the growth, or even luxuriance of springing up in our grounds, and we do not per-others. ceive what is certainly true, that no clover plant | Having made these preliminary remarks, I shall

> meadows, our pastures and our lawns, it is unquest of my own experiments, though I shall take noor grazing countries. It it perennial. It has pave come to my knowledge.

the extensive meadows on the Charles River, the creeping roots soon fill the ground, the sod be

I have thus given a true character of all ou

If there were no other grasses than these in ex

as with us, wet land, but mowing land, it is thei I have cited this solitary case, merely to gain practice to sow from six to ten different varieties o Europe. They consider it a very coarse and not a of intelligent experience. It is founded on this very nutritions grass. It is not extensively culti-well known fact, that every species of soil, and more especially rich soils, will give nourishmen I am, however, disposed to admit, that it is with to many varieties of plants, each acquiring a dif us highly valuable-but its value is limited by the ferent species of food, the whole aggregate of following conditions: On low lands, or highly cul- whose productions will be much greater than it tivated grounds, it yields a great and a steady cros. The same soil was sown with one species of plant It is less liable to lodge than any other grass. I only. This will not appear extraordinary to those falls in with our too careless habits of cultivation, who have been accustomed to the extensive cultibecause it may be cut in the month of June, or it wation of exotic plants-while one class of plants will stand till August, at which last period it will he Cactus tribe for example, will flourish best in be of about as much value as straw, though even sand, and gravel, and brick dust-another in pure then it will have a bright, and beautiful appearance peat-another in pure sand; others require the and be saleable. It is admirably adapted to inn richest composts, pure humus, or the finest vegeta holders, and livery stable keepers, because it wear bla soil. If you give to the plants which prefer well. The youngest horses will find their power a poor silicious soil, or peut, rich earth, they a rack full of it in a night, and it will take nealy root and perish. This is in exact conformity to crop. I believe all these propositions to be true, lentering into the inexplicable laws, which govern

say something of such grasses as are cultivated As to the red top, by which I understand the poun Europe, and of which I have made a fair trial. pratensis most common English grass of our I beg it to be fully understood, that I speak only

many of you, but well known to the owner of are, that its crop is light at all times, and as its rass, or timothy. It has been successfully culti-

Roxbury. In consequence of his recommenon, I have tried it for several years past, and unable to speak of it with such unqualified ise as has been bestowed upon it by others. advantages are, that it is a very early grass, ording an early pasturage, and an early crop. ears repeated cuttings, and affords a great quanof after feed. Its disadvantages are, that units seed is most abundantly sown, it is too apt some up thin, and to remain in detached bunchas grass it is eaten greedily, but when made hay, it is not a favorite food for either the se or cow-at least such has been my own exience. I account for this from this fact, which ave never failed to remark; the upper parts of

The tall meadow out grass (arena etatior,) has ved under my cultivation, a most valuable grass, I has fully supported the high character given it by E. Phinney, Esq. of Charlestown and rington. It is a very early, and a very tall ss, yielding a good burden. It will start as freutly and as rapidly after cutting as the orchard ss, and makes a sweeter hav. It has the adtage of being a perennial and enduring grass. my first experiment, 20 years since, it lasted en years without the necessity of renewal.

The sainfoin, a favorite grass of France, has er succeeded with me. I have made three s of it, but in every case it perished the first part of the northern states.

it years last past; baving a full conviction that superior to the red clover, and that on soils toted to it, it must and will supersede it almost rely, except where the clover is intended ely as a preparation for wheat. I shall make e further remarks upon it, giving the results of try residences than this ancient state can show. a last years experience, which both for their ex-

enth of May.

ired on the fourth. There was good feed of

h crop on Christmas day.

g pounds of lucerne. er cut it till it flowered. I made 4 crops last food for the animal while diseased,

📲 last year laid down an acre and a quarter —sweet milk in the tea will do no harm, or a one day, the 18th ult, from \$3 to \$6.

adapted for this purpose. I laid it down with harley, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to cutthe barley stalks very short, or else I should not have been able to thresh it, so thick and succulent was the incerne. I cut over this field once, and then depastured it.

I mention this fact as a remarkable one, because the French writers speak of it as a very rare occurrence, even in their climate, that it will bear the scythe the first year.

At the South and in New York, the lucerne has done as well as with me. Yet many persons have not succeeded with it here. It will not endure wet or black soils. The land in which I have raised it, is a warm soil-the surface good, but leaves are apt to turn brown or perish before thin on a gravelly bottom. It has stood drought flower stafk is fit to cut. From this cause the better than any other grass. I have always used or of the hay is not only not aromatic, but it gypsum, and perhaps owe my success in part to o my senses positively disagreeable. In drying, that valuable stimulant. I have employed two oses more in weight than any hay with which I bushels to the acre. If my repeated experiments shall result in its successful culture, I shall be happy; and if not, I shall have the consolation of well meant endeavors in a good cause.

Respectfully yours.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

J. LOWELL.

Much has been said in the Southern Journals about a recent discovery as to grafting the vine. it has been announced in such terms, as would lead ignorant persons to suppose, that to that persen alone was the merit due,

I am induced to make great allowance for the nabitual grandiloquence of our southern friends, They are very prene to use high sounding words. But, in fact, horticulture was an advanced art ter, to such an extent as to render its culture in the North when it was unknown in the South, racticable. I have not heard of its success in and but imperfectly so in the Middle States. It is equally true now. Massachusetts is far before the lucerne grass I have now cultivated for New York and Pennsylvania in Horticulture, if you take into view the improved state of private gardens, the number of its green and grape houses, and the beauty of its country seats. There do not exist in the whole range of the United States more finely cultivated or highly ornamented coun-

But to the point of the grafting the grape, My and success, far exceeded those of any former excellent friend, the late Ebenezer Preble, 20 years since grafted the vine with as much case as he ly first piece, (four years from the seed,) I regrafted other plants, without grafting into the root, ed for soiling. It was cut down four times, I have done it often, but with not so entire success. a pastured the fifth. The first cutting was on No doubt the grafting the root is more sure, but it does not apply to the grafting in vineries. There he second piece was sown with red top, and you need the skill which Mr Preble and the French eut and made into hay three times, and de-gardeners possessed of grafting in the limbs.

Roxbury. A CULTIVATOR.

he third piece was sown with tall meadow out Cure for sore mouths in horses .- On the coms, in the proportion of one bushel of oat grass mencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appear to have much ne first crop was very great; it was difficult buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of scide in this first crop which excelled, the castor oil; if it does not operate in 16 hours, give ne or the oat-grass. But in every succeed- wo thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rop, the lucerne predominated to so great a rate of 2 oz. a day, or salts two or three times a 3e, that it seemed to be the only crop. This week, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. at a time; these may be given in a owing to the greater breadth of its leaves, thin mush, or rather slop of bran, it being the best

ner of excellent hay from it, amounting in all. Take half a pint of honey, one table spoon full x tons and a half per acre-and after that it of borax, and one quart of strong sage tea, mix shed a rich supply of after feed. This crop, them well together, then take a stick and tie a een and admired by a great number of intelli-soft rag to the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the ting at the Navy Yard on Monday 7th inst. ving been convinced that it was suited to my more frequently the better, at least every two hours

ed by my intelligent friend, John Prince, Esq. for a pasture, being satisfied that it is admirably little nutre may occasionally be put in with good effect-be particular in keeping the month clean and nursing the horse with care,

The pulse, and appearance of the blood, must govern as to the necessity of bleeding more than

The March of Science bids fair to put to flight the whole race of conjurors, fire-eaters, and sleightof-hand gentlemen. The mode of eating burning charcoal and swallowing melted brimstone with impunity, has lately been published to the world. The manner of performing many other wondrous feats has not escaped the eye of philosophic inquiry. We propose to amuse our young readers by teaching them a trick or two, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to a foreign paper,

By steeping an egg for some time in sharp vinegar, the shell will be so far softened, that it may be extended lengthways and put into a phial without breaking. By pouring cold water into a phial, the egg will regain its original shape.

To make an egg dance, boil it hard, take off a small piece of shell at one end and then thrust into it a quill filled with quicksilver, sealed at each end. So long as the egg contains any heat it will dance about on the table.

By holding a faded red rose over a chafing dish of hot coals on which some sulphur has been placed, it will become quite white. In this state, dip it into water, and then place it in a drawer for a few hours; when taken out it will be quite red

If the surface of a bowl of water be sprinkled well with lycopodium, the hand may be thrust into the water without wetting it,

When withdrawn a slight shake will rid the hand of the powder,

Interesting to the Ladies .- The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used. There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz :- personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and cheerful temper. Let all pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts its veto on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c, and insists that, to use them for a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smothness of the skin, and cover it with unseemly blotches.

Death of Gen. Bolivar .- From our correspondent of the Newport Mercury, we learn that the Brilliant, arrived there 10th inst. from Carthagena, Jan. 5, brings information that Gen. Bolivar, died at Santa Martha, on the 19th Dec. Minute guns were fired, and flags displayed at half-mast for three days at Carthagena .- Bost, Pat.

Franklin used to say, that when he saw ashes thrown on the ice before a door, he knew where good natured people resided. - 1b.

The number killed and wounded in the late revolution at Paris on the side of the people alone was by a late return, 1162 killed and more than 3000 wounded.

Accident .- An Irish laborer named Patrick Miller, was killed, and two other persons badly wounded, by the falling of earth in a well which was excava-

The price of wood in Norfolk, Va. advanced in

EXTRACTS FROM MR. SEDGWICK'S ADDRESS.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. has lately delivered an Address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, of which he is President. It is replete with good sense, and the soundest maxims of Political Economy. We make the following extracts :- Mass. Jour.

'It is observed by foreigners, that we are a profuse people. They are most familiar with our cities, the mechanic gets better fruits and vegetables, and and there observe our extravagance in equipage, for a less price. It is the natural advantage of the dress, and at our tables. They are astomshed by division of labor. In living so much as our laboring this profusion, and do not understand it. In Europe, people of the same relative fortunes, would be fright sult neither health or economy. They do not seem ened at the thought of living as we live. And that to understand that animal food is by far the dearest? we live like a wise people nobody can contend .-Take city and country together, was ever so much bankruptcy heard of in any country? and for what? Elsewhere men fail, because they have lost a house, or a ship, or been unfortunate in some other way .-Here, four out of five "fail for their expenses." may be thought that a public speaker, in a plain, economical state of society, is pushed hard for a topic, when he thinks fit to warn his neighbors against extravagance. Simple and economical as we have been allowed to be, it is certain that New England can never prosper when our people have ceased to possess this character.
use in mincing the matter.

Besides, there is no
Things are out of proportion through the whole country. Our children begin with a degree of expense, with which we with large families end. Their dress, houses and furniture must be the same with ours; and this too in a country, in which the partibility of estate requires a constant struggle to enable families to maintain their ground. We all strive in the most scrvile (and may I not say vulgar?) manner to be alike, and to appear one as well as another. The exterior, what is visible, indicates little or nothing as to the wealth of people. The middle classes follow hard upon the heels of the rich, and are as much held in slavery by the fashion, as if there were a chain about their necks. The young men and women who are just entering life, the day laborers, and the poor, following, of course, so high an example, catch the contagion and the latter, especially, become sensual, vain, and expensive, run into crime, and end in the State Prison. Our villages which should glory in pure manners, ape the very silliest fashions of the cities .-What is worst of all, we have been taught, and multitudes do actually believe, that this folly is necesary to the prosperity of society. That is, "all trades must live," and to make them live, they begin by destruction. They do most conscientiously believe, that in this way, merchants, mechanics, and shopkeepers prosper, and grow rich.'

* * *

'Massachusetts has a larger population, for its territory, than any other State. Our population, especially, makes our riches. We must retain this population, or grow poor. It cannot be retained without a constantly growing enterprize, skill, in-dustry and frugality. We have not the same advantages of soil and climate that many other States have. Availing ourselves of other circumstances, we must hold out to our people the solid advantages, and real charms, of an older, but still progressive society. Those improvements, therefore, which are for the good of a majority; which naturally belong to the public to take care of; which demand public encouragement in order to be successfully commenced, must be fostered by the State, in some way or other. This is the true policy; and a selfish, local and private interest must not, and will not. be suffered to stand in its way. Everything possible must be done to bring our resources to light. -This Society should look through the remotest parts of the County, to see if there be not some new occupation, or trade, just springing up, which demands encouragement, and this for the purpose, too, of exof the County.

converted into cloth-paper is made from the straw not even excepting the servants: but, on takin of rice—the cup of the acorn dyes black—the leaves leave, this order is completely reversed; the salut of a certain description of ash, answer, in part, the tion is first tendered to the servants, then to the chi purposes of the mulberry, for the silk worm. In this way, the occupations of people are infinitely diversified. For instance, in every village as large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, there ought to be regular gardening, as an occupation. In this way, people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they con-

ICELAND.

A short time ago we noticed among our literary items, an abridgment of a very interesting book about Iceland, lately published by Perkins & Marvin, of this city. We now offer a few extracts from it .- Mass. Journal.

'Their predominant character is that of unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect and acuteness of mind seldom to be met with in other parts of the world. They have also been noted for the almost unconquerable attachment broke forth from the same pool, a little to the east which they feel to their native island. With all their the great one, and was evidently connected with privations, and exposed, as they are, to numerous dangers from the operation of physical causes, they live under the practical influence of one of their common proverbs: "Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines."

'The Icelandic is justly regarded as the standar! of the grand northern dialect of the Gothic language. The remoteness of the island, and the little intercourse which its inhabitants have maintained with the rest of the world, have effectually secured the purity and originality of this ancient language; and it is a curious fact, that while our ablest antiquaries are often puzzled, in endeavoring to decipher certain was a gentle declivity, where the water ran out, as words and phrases in writings which date the origin only a few centuries back, there is not a peasant, nor indeed scarcely a servant girl in Iceland, who is rot capable of reading with ease the most ancient documents extant on the island.

'The early and successful application of the Icelanders to the study of the sciences, forms a period anomaly in the history of literature. At a period when the darkest glosm was spread over the European horizon, the inhabitants of this comparatively barren island, near the north pole, were cultivating the arts of poetry and history; and laying up stores of knowledge, which were not merely to supply posterity with data respecting the domestic and politic erable, and very ambiguous. A small reddish spc cal affairs of their native country, but were also des- scarcely larger than the point of a needle, breakso tined to furnish very ample and satisfactory informa at first about the forehead, nose, corner of the eye tion on a great multiplicity of important points counected with the history of other nations."

'The form and ceremonies of the Icelandic church are strictly Lutheran. The total number of parishes in Iceland amounts to 181. The clergy are all natives of the island, and are maintained partly by cultivating small glebes attached to the churches, and partly from certain tithes raised among the peasants The provision made for their support is exceedingly scanty. The richest living on the island does not produce 200 rix-dollars; twenty and thirty rix-doars are the whole of the stipend annexed to many d the parishes; and there are some in which it is ever as low as five.

on the mouth, without distinction of rank, age, o is wild and haggard; the pallid red color of the bod sex, is the only mode of saiutation known in Iceland is only reheved by the most disgusting ulcer except someomes in the immediate vicinity of the which becoming deeper, putrid, and virolent, m factories, where the common leclander salutes a for only affect the bones and joints, but, as they sprea eigner whom he regards as his superior, by placing over the skin, deep ravines are formed, which gi his right hand on his mouth or left breast, and ther it an elephantine appearance, whence the name ek citing an interest in the Society, through every part | making a deep bow. When you visit a family in phantiasis. The fingers get quite stiff and crooker Travellers say, that there is not a useless vegeta- and rank, beginning with the highest, and descend degrees. During the hight, the patient is harasse

ble, or even weed, in all China. A dead nettle is ing, according to your best judgment, to the lowes dren, and, last of all, to the mistress and master . the family.'

> The following is a description of the Great Geyser, Jetting Pool, near Mount Krabla:

' Nearly about the centre of the pool, is the ape ture whence the vast body of water, sulphur, ar bluish black bolus is thrown up, and which is equ in diameter to the column of water ejected by the Great Geyser at its strongest eruptions. The heigh of the jets varied greatly; rising, on the first propu sions of the liquid, to about twelve feet, and contin ming to ascend, as it were, by leaps, till they gaine the highest point of elevation, which was upwards thirty feet, when they again abated much more r pully than they rose, and after the sponting ha cased, the situation of the aperture was rendere visible only by a gentle ebullition, which distinguis ed it from the general surface of the pool. Durir my stay, which was upwards of an hour, the eru tions took place every five minutes, and lasted abo two minutes and a half. I was always apprised the approach of an eruption by a small jetter th as there was a continual bubbling in a direct lin between them. None of its jets exceeded twelver feet, and generally they were about five. Anothhubbling channel ran a little way to the northwe of the principal opening, but did not terminate in jetter like the former. While the eruption continues ued, a number of fine silver waves were throw round to the sides of the pool, which was lined wit a dark blue bolus, left there on the subsidence of the waves. At the foot of the bank on which we stoo were numerous small holes, whence a quantity steam was unremittingly making its escape with loud hissing noise; and on the west side of the po was conveyed through a long winding gulley to the foot of the mountain. The soil around the marg was so extremely soft, that it was not without impr nent danger I endeavored to thrust my thermomet into the liquid, in order to ascertain the degree its heat; an attempt which proved fruitless, as the glass got obscured by the sulphureous exhalation

The leprosy prevails in Iceland: owing to racid food, want of cleanliness, and clothes kept w by the universal employment of fishing. It is the most horrible distemper incident to man.

'In its primary stages, its symptoms are inconsiand the hps; and, in proportion as it increases, other pustules make their appearance on the breast, arm arm-pits, &c, which generally dry up in one place and break out in another without pain, till the die ease has considerably advanced, when they cover a most the whole body, give the skin a scabrous a pearance, stiffen it, and terminate sometimes i shining scales, which fall off like dust, sometimes i maliguant tumors and swellings. The patient, in the mean time, labors under lassitude of body, anesthe sia, and lowness of spirits. When the malady be comes invoterate, the breath, which before was diagreeable, now gets intolerably fætid; a strong und tious matter is perspired; the hair, already change in color, falls off; the voice grows hourse and nas Both at meeting and parting, an affectionate kis and the face becomes terribly deformed. The loo Iceland, you must salute them according to their age and the nails and other parts of the body fall off b with terrible dreams, and he is oppressed by day, with a tedious melancholy, in which he is often tempted to make away with himself. He gradually surrenders one part of his body after another to the insatiate maledy; and at length death, the long wished-for deliverer, comes suddenly and puts an end to his misery.

'As the leprosy is infectious, almost every person shuns the company of the sufferer, which must greatly add to the misery of his situation; nor can he flatter himself, after the distemper has advanced to a certain degree, with any hopes of relief from medical assistance. It is considered to be irreguarly hereditary; yet the symptoms do not become risible before the person has reached the years of naturity. In cases of infection, too, it generally happens that three or four years clapse before any eruption breaks out in the skin. It then proceeds with slow but steady progress, and it is possible for he person who is afflicted with it, to drag out a vretched existence to the protracted term of fifty or ixty years. Very emphatically have the inhabiants of the East given this disease, among other ignificatory designations, the name of "The Firstrefying corpse, than which there is nothing a peron inveterately affected with the leprosy more perectly resembles.'

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

We have been favored, by one of the Comissioners of this Canal, with the following abract of the detailed report, submitted by the reasurer to the corporation, at their late annual eeting.

The business of 1828 commenced late in Oct. id continued but little more than one month. uring which time the tolls amounted to about even hundred dollars; and the business of 1829 as much affected by the general pressure felt

every portion of New England, but more urticularly by the various manufacturers, on the osperity and success of whose concerns, this ompany will at all times be much dependent. In dition to the general pressure before mentioned, e navigation of that year was considrably inrrupted, by frequent breaches in the Canal and pendages, as might reasonably have been expect. in this, like all other works newly constructed. ne gross receipts for tolls, that year amounted to ght thousand six hundred and three dollars; the pense of repairs on the Canal, the expenses of k tenders and all other charges, except the Colctor's compensation, were paid by the commisoners, and included in their general account of sbursements for constructing and building the mal. The operations on the canal for 1830, are w closed and the result known. The gross nount of tolls for this year, is twelve thousand and is transported, is 14,842, viz: 7312 carried up, d 5330 brought down, being an increase of more in 50 per cent, on the number of tons transportin 1829. In that year the whole number of the last described? is was 9448, viz: 6292 carried up, 3155 brought WD.

Rail Roads.—The first anniversary of the conneement of the South Carolina Rail Road was ld at Charleston on the 15th inst. 'Charleston's st Friend' made two trips on the part of the ad that is finished, having several pleasure cars ached, in which were more than 100 passene eaten, &c, &c.

MILCH COWS.

sideration of the character and condition of our milked with great care and very thoroughly to get

How much milk ought a cow to yield to be that our cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, first calf will be fed well and with some additional yield little or no return of profit? Questions like them hold out. these, and there are many such, ought to be put and answered in the New England Farmer. may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

It something like an average quality of milch cows could be settled-to afford a standard-and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the cows in the country would soon come up to that standard and go beyond it.

A milch cow, of medium quality, in this State, will give, it is supposed, 12 quarts of milk per day orn of Death." The Icelandic "Likthra" is scarce- for 2 months after calving, and about 7 quarts per It properly signifies a rancid, pu- | day on grass feed for the next four months, and 4 quarts per day for the next following 2 months, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer. Altogether 1500 quarts in a year.

> butter, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued at \$3 a cow per annum.

> Now, a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 cents per lb. \$26 56 Skim milk, say

Or 1500 quarts of milk will give, at 4 quarts to per lb. will be Whey, say

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited. A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short of 25 dollars in the interior

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out as a good milker 9 months in the year - and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, and 12 quarts per day the next four months-and six quarts per day the next 3 months, and 2 quarts per day the month following. - Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk,

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of 5 dollars per annum to the cost of food as estidollars and one cent, and the whole number of mated for a common cow, the neat profit would probably be four fold.

Is it not practicable to have throughout the country, as common dairy stock animals as good as

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is, that in taking some pains to get stock as good, they would get even

If the various modes of obtaining this object one. were resorted to at once and with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improve- all his descriptions. The manure brought in new ment, in a very short time. - No young animal of grasses. It encouraged and invigorated the old. promising appearance for milk would go to the s, including a detachment of U. S. troops, with butcher. - More care would be taken of young but it is no triffing thing to render useful an artiield piece. A Federal salute was fired, a dip-stock.—More young stock would be retained to cle formerly thrown away. We know so little of

would think more of the advantages of employing The attention of farmers is invited to the con-bolls of the improved breeds .- Heifers would be them into the habit of holding out long as milkers. If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterworth her keeping? What is the average time wards will correct this fault .-- Heifers with the waste of fodder among us by keeping animals that care the last 3 months they are in milk, to make

The profit of a milch cow is not generally un-It derstood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but the cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third of what is necessary in feeding for the

These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject. There is a great deal to be said upon it, and a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light .- Mass. Agric. Report.

BONE MANURE FOR WET MEADOWS. To the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

SIR-It is well known to all readers of agricultural works that a vast variety of substances are used It takes 9 quarts of milk to give a pound of in older countries than ours (for the purpose of increasing the fertility of lands) which have been unknown to us. It is no reflection on our country, because we have not wanted them. The time has now arrived in Massachusetts at least, in which these treasures should not be lost I beg leave to mention one, not of my own discovery, but to which I have been indebted to the sagacity, and liberal intelligence of my neighbor. A few years since, 30 00 the Hon. William Ellis of Dedham, recommended to me the use of the head and feet bones of the pound of cheese, 375 lbs. which at 8 cents oxen as a highly valuable manure on meadow \$30 00 lands. He said that he had observed in passing, 3 00 that I had grounds remarkably well adapted for this manure. I however neglected his hint. 33 00 though I constantly kept it in mind, until the last year, when seeing an immense load of the heads of oxen passing by, I inquired of the owner, for what purpose he was carting those materials, and he answered me to the following facts, viz. That he came down a distance of eight miles with an empty team, and was carrying back a load, which cost him two dollars, to put on his meadow land. I found that it was no new experiment with him. and that he came often for this purpose,

Here then I had facts. I knew the habitual economy of our citizens, that they were not remarkably prone to idle experiments, or to wanton expenditure,

I entered with my very intelligent informer into many particulars as to the process and effects, but I own that I was more impressed with the simple fact, that he would devote his team and labor for a day and pay two dollars for his materials besides, than with all his other assertions.

If this man can afford to come 16 miles, and carry back a manure which costs him as much as a load of dung, surely it must be more valuable to me, who can eart eight loads at the expense of his

I made the experiment. Its success surpassed

I am aware that it is only of limited application, linsure a better selection for milch cows. Farmers the philosophy of manures that I shall not speak on this subject. All I shall say is, that there is much animal matter still adhering to the bones, and animal matter has been found by experience to promote the growth of vegetables.

The mode of application is to break them up with a sledge, or with the back of an axe, and then to press them below the surface by a rammer or beetle. The only point to which I offer my testimony is, that the effects are much greater than an equal quantity of horse and cow-dung. This may be relied upon.

Very respectfully yours,

J. LOWELL.

NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1831.

FARMERS' WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Neat cattle, pigs, and poultry should be kept in good heart at this season of the year, otherwise they will lose much of their value before warm weather, and half the summer will clapse before they will recover from the effects of the winter's short keeping. If you intend that your cattle shall derive much nouriskment from their food, you will see that they are well sheltered and lodged, besides being well fed. Cattle which are shivering with cold, drenched with rain, or covered with snow, will pine on the richest and most expensive provender.

Too much fodder should never be laid before cattle at once. It is better to give them but little at a time, and give that little often. By constantly breathing for some time on their food it becomes in a degree filled with effluvia and moisture, which causes the cattle to reject it. They will, however, generally eat food of that kind in the open air, which they have refused, when offered to them under cover; especially if it is laid on dry straw long enough for the moisture to evaporate. Care, however, should be taken that your cattle should not be put on short allowance, and it you give them but little at a time let them be fed often.

By experiments which have been repeatedly made in America and in Great Britain it has been ascertained that grain and roots for fattening cattle, swine, &e, will go one third farther if steamed or boiled than if used raw. Every farmer, ought, therefore, to have conveniences for steaming food for his stock as well as his swine. A steam boiler may be made by setting a kertle holding about 10 or 12 gallons, in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hogshead with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, which is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling can only rise through the holes and thence ascend among the articles to be steamed in the hogshead, and pass off at the top. In this way, a hogshead fiall of potatoes will be nearly as soon boiled as a small part of them only would have been if placed in the kettle underneath. As the kettle must be so closed as to prevent any steam from passing of acting in future. off, but through the bottom of the hogshead or vat, a pipe or tube must be set on one side, through to be lodged at night in some convenient place which, with the aid of a funnel, the water may be poured into the kettle as often as occasion may require. After the water is poured in, the tube should be stopped with a plug. Grain of all kinds may be advantageously steamed for feeding or fatting swine. But in that case, it is necessary that the bottom of the hogshead should be covered the dampness of the night; cows should at all with a cloth, to prevent the grain from running times be kept in high health and good condition: down through the holes.

the most useful of which are particularly described in the New England Farmer, vol vi. p. 22. When it is wished to cook food for cattle in small quantities, it may, (as has been well observed by old, and will continue in a good milking state till Judge Buel) be done at little or no expense over a she is ten years old or upwards. The times of kitchen fire, on the evenings preceding the days milking should be as regular and equi-distant as in which the food is made use of.

On the proper selection of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and their management, the profits of a farm must at all times materially depend. If we have those of an unproductive kind; if too many or too few-if fed without judgment, or fatened that recompense which a farmer ought to obtain.'

calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping the calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be dry from one to two months for the advantage of both the cows and their calves. It is probable that much, as regards this question, must depend on the way in which the cows are kept; where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of their calving, without their suffering any inconvenience from the continuance of the milking. But as our cows are usually fed at this time in the year, they had better go dry for a month, six weeks or even two months, to give them a chance to recruit. It is said that the longer cows are milked the more free their udders will be from any soreness or tumors. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family it may be well, by extra feeding with roots and other juicy food, to prolong the period of milking to a week or ten days before the time they are expected to produce their young.

In order that you may know the proper time to have your cows go dry, an account should be kept of the time when each cow takes the bull, that she may be dried off at a reasonable period. The following prescription for drying off cows is given in Monk's Agricultural Dictionary.

'Take an ounce of powdered alom; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her; and as you see need requires repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day; lest her udder he over charged.'

Cows become dry too soon if they are not kept well, or not milked clean. It is said in Bath Papers, vol. ii. p. 294, if at any time a good milch cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf and put it to her, in order to preserve ber milk another year; for it is well known if a cow goes dry one year nature will lose its power

Cows which are shortly expected to calve ought under cover for a week or two before calving, as it may be the means of saving the life of the calf, and perhaps of its dam likewise. The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be kept under cover, and her drink should be luke warm. Let her not be exposed for some time to Several other kinds of apparatus have been used they will not recover their flesh, nor be in good Society for promoting Agriculture, for 1831' that

in steaming food for domestic animals, some of milking condition till summer is half spent. A cow well wintered is half summered, and a cow well kept through the summer is half wintered.

The cow is commonly in her prime at five years possible. Dr Deane observed that 'six in the morning and six at night is a good general rule. But if they are milked three times a day as a modern writer on husbandry recommends, it may be done at five, one, and eight. He believes that if they are well fed they will give half as much again at too great an expense, they will deprive us of milk by milking thrice as if only twice; at the same time it would prevent too great a distention of The time cows should become dry before their their bags to which our best cows are liable.

The keeping of cows in such manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk and with the greatest clear profit is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots a day during the winter months besides her hay, and if her summer food he such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if kept through the winter in the usual manner and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

On the means of improving both the quality and the quantity of wood .- A memoir on this subject has been presented to the Academy of Sciences, and reported upon by M. Coquebert Montbret. In the sheep, says M. Petri, the nourishing fluids are natually distributed between the flesh, the fat, and the wool. By frequent shearings, made when the animal is young these fluids may be determined in great abundance towards the skin and will then nourish the woollen fibre. This theory he says he has applied with great success, and he finds that besides increasing the quantity of wool, its quality is very much improved and the staple rendered finer. This improvement may be transmitted from one generation to another so that whole flocks may in this way be converted into fine wool animals, only by taking care to reserve those animals for reproduction which yield the most improved produce and paying attention at the same time, to the choice of food and to the other circounstances and eares which are necessary. It appears that M. Petri has not yet had time to prove the result of prolonged trials conducted upon these principals .- Revue Encyclopédique, xlvi.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL RE-POSITORY.

A number of that valuable work, (which had been for some time suspended) has just issued from the press, in a very handsome style.

It is published by John B. Russell, Proprietor of the New England Farmer, from the Press of I. R. BUTTS. It contains the Address by JOHN C. GRAY Esq. delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Reports of the Committees of the last Brighton Cattle Show, and a number of other valuable articles, most or all of which we have or intend to transfer to our columns. We think this an excellent number, and one which cannot fail to greatly enhance the agricultural interests of those Farmers who will give it a careful perusal, and apply to use the information with

which it abounds. It appears by a notice which precedes and infor if they are suffered to become lean in winter, toduces the 'Premium List of the Massachusetts e Committee who direct the concerns of the ociety, have determined to 'intermit the Brighon Cattle Show for one year? and of course iere will be no Agricultural Exinbition under e auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural Prince, Jamaica Plains. ociety next autumn. The Committee state iat the general management of farms-the opations of the dairy-and a thorough field culare for vegetables and grain crops will engage eir attention as leading objects; and their largest remiums will be appropriated the ensuing season encourage and reward distinguished merit in ese particulars."

Butter and choese are among the staples of New ngland, and it is obvious, that a small improveent in their quality will add a large sum of oney to the income of this district of country. nd there is every reason to hope, that a indicious neouragement by premiums will, in a few years, ve a character to our dairies, not surpassed by w part of the world. To accomplish this more rely, it may be of use to admit, for a time, a impetition for our premiums, for butter and ieese, from beyond the limits of the state, and ithout any restriction as to their origin; that, practicable, we may have specimens to compare th our own, even from other countries. We ry thus have an opportunity of attaining to a eater certainty the degree of excellence of nich these important articles of food are susotible, and, by the comparison, learn the impertion of our own processes of manufacture -and thaps we may have the satisfaction to find that, some extent at least, both butter and cheese

Some premiums offered in past years for the ouragement of plantations of forest trees, live iges, and apple orchards, and for useful experints, and valuable inventions, will be continued. n conformity with the views above expressed, Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for moting Agriculture propose to have an Exhion of Butter and Cheese, in Quincy Hall, in new Market House, Boston, on Wednesday, seventh day of December, 1831.

and they offer the following premiums, to be arded by a committee of competent judges, ected by the Board, to the proprietors of the lots of Butter and Cheese exhibited, without rd to the place of manufacture.

or the best lot, in tubs, pots, or firkins,

cless than 300 lbs. \$100 00 or the next best, not less than 300 lbs 50 00 or the best, less than 300 lbs. and not than 100 lbs. 30 00

or the next best, less than 300 lbs. nuot less than 50 lbs.

or the best, less than 100 lbs. and not than 50 lbs. or the next best, less than 100 lbs. and

ess than 50 lbs. or the best lot of Cheese, not less than

year old, and not less in quantity than

ir the next best, not less than one year and not less in quantity than 300 ths. or the best Cheese, less than one year

and not less in quantity than 300 lbs. 50 00 or the next best, of not less quantity

**CORRESPONDENT'S, - We are obliged this week to an interesting article from Portsmonth, N. H., and dom Cambridge, Mass. We should be glad to hear pound, according to quality. r from either of the writers.

Gardener Wanted.

A single man, who is a thorough Gardener, well acmainted with the raising of Grapes under glass, and Plants, and all the branches of his business, will meet with the best encouragement on application to John Feb. 16

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A few bushels of genuine Fewl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr PHINNEY,) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr Noves.) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corp, &c; all of the very first quality. Feb. 16.

Cocoons, and Silk Weaver Wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given for Cocoons. Also, employment for a Silk Weaver, on application to Warren, R. I. Jan. 15, 1831. PAUL WARE. Il'arren, R. I. Jan. t5, 1831. White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small .- Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

Two-rowed Barley Wanted.

Cash will be paid for a few hushels of Two-ROWED BARLEY, of the first quality, plump, and free from any other seeds-for sowing-at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Cow Cubbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much todder from the same space of now made in Massachusetts, not inferior to ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully best in other countries cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acqui-

Silk Reel.

These useful machines may be had of the subscriber for the low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the silk threads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenness and rapidity. It is the same for which I received the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. and has been a considerable time in use.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

[CERTIFICATE.]

I. Edward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, England, silk manufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have used a considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filature of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedbam, Mass.; that I find the silk reeled by him equal to the Italian or China silk, and is capable of being used in the manufacture of any description of silk goods. I further certify the trientmings for a suit of curtains now in the house of rion.

Daniel Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk raised and reeled by said Jonathan II. Cobb. EDWAR D BROWN.

Ashford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831.

20.00

Gentlemen in want of sweens of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. rausell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Stree', at 17 cents per lb. were raised by Mr benezer Beard, inventor of the new 15 00 patent hive.

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting— 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7. Farm to Let,

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. Market. Inquire of Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give eash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per J. H. COBB. Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCT

- FRICES OF COUNT	te r	$PK\theta$	DUC	E
			FROM	To
VPPLES, new,	-	barrel	1.75	
ASHES, pot. first sort,	-	1011,	116-00	
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	130 00	
BEANS, white,	-	bashet.	90	
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	-	61	7 25	
Cargo, No. 2,	-	11	6.50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-	66	3	- 4
FLAXSEED,	-	1	1 12	1.50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	6 75.	6 87
Genesee,	-	**	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	-	6.0	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	-		6.00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	- 64	66	70
Rye,	-	16	75.	80
Barley,	-	11	60	65
Oats,		11	42	46
HAY,		ewt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		ewt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,		1 4	14 00	15 00
LIME		eask.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,		barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,		barrer.	13 00	
Cargo, No. I.		11	12 50	14 00 13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.	1 50.	
Red Top (northern)		ousner.		
Lucerne,		l	62	75
Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound.	33	38
TALLOW, tried,	_		0 11	9 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	ewt.	9 00	. 00
Merino, mixed with Saxony	-	pound.	60	62
Merino, three fourths washo		- 11	65	75
Mermo, half blood,	ι,		52	58
Mermo, quarter,	-		48	50
Native, washed,	-	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	-	. "	50	53
Pulled, " spinning, firsts			42	4.1
Pulled, " spinning, first's	ort,	- 64	45	50

PROVISION	MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
VEAL, whole bogs,	"	53	7
MUTTON,	- "	6	8
POULTRY,	: "	4	8
BUTTER, keg and tob,		8	11
Lump, best.		12	15 20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	95
MEAL, Rye, retail	- lushel.	~0	80
Indian, retail,	. 11		25 8g 33
POTATOES,	- 1 "	25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00
D.			

BRIGHT ON MARKET-Monday, Feb. 14. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At hasket, this day, 546 Cattle, nearly all of which were Beet; 734 Sheep, and 340 Swine—95 Swine have neen before reported; about 75 Beef Cattle and nearly all the Swine remain unsold.

Prices .- BEEF CATTLE-Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on thin Cattle; we shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 75. We noticed several yoke of prime Cattle taken at \$5, and one or two yoke at \$5 25.

BARRELLING CATTLE-Mess \$3 75 a 3 84, No. 1, \$3 25 a 3 33.

SHEEP-We noticed one lot taken at \$5, one at 4 50 one at 3 84, one at 3 50, and one at 3.

SWINE-Rather dull, no sales of consequence effected.

Wool .- Arrived coastwise since our last, about 50,000 lbs, various kinds. The following comprise the principal sales of the week: 15 a 16,000 lbs. American fleeced and pulled, various qualities, price and terms unknown.— 23,000 lbs. \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{3}{4} \) blood fleece which arrived from the state of Maine, 58c per lh.; 15,000 lbs. 3 blood, 58c; 10,000 lbs. Saxony and Merino fleece, 70 a 75 per lb. 6 mo.; 10,000 lbs. Lambs, 50c per lb. cash; 20,000 Saxony have also been sold, precise price and terms we are unable to give, supposed a shade over 90c per lb. on a credit .-Limited sales also of Russia, at 30c per lb. cash .- Patriot.

Hemp .- The Portland Advertiser states that three or four loads of Hemp, of excellent quality, have been brought to that market from Vermont, Several loads have been brought to Boston from St Johnsbury, Vt. and sold for \$225 per ton; it is of superior quality, and may be seen at the store of Messrs Lincoln, Fearing & Co No. 110 State street.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SHAKERS, OR UNITED SOCIETY.

There are sixteen Societies of this peculiar denomination in the United States; in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Kentucky and Ohio. There are in all of these Societies the population of about 5000. Each society consists of 3 and some 4 families (so called:) the largest and most central Family is called the Church. These church families coutain 60 and so on to 100 members. Two societies generally constitute what is called a Bishopric; each Bishopric is under the administration of 4 Elders (2 males and 2 females) whom they greet with the title of Ministry. The Ministry reside alternately at each Society. They have the appointment and dictation of all the other elders and others of the societies in their Bishopric. Each of the churches and families have 4 elders (2 males and 2 females) who have the immediate care of the spiritual concerns of their respective families. Each church has 2 trustees who are the keepers of the money, &c, belonging to the church. They have an office for the transaction of business with those who are not of the society; in their name are written all the deeds, notes, &c, they also do all the tradings, and make all stipulations with (what they call) the world's people. Distinct from them are also two deacons who have the management of the domestic concerns and to whom the members make application for whatever they are in want of, and their resources are supplied by the trustees. No individual keeps any money -or can call any property his own, but all is ceded to the general common stock, so that, according to the answer a young lady among them made to an inquiry, if she possessed any property there, 'Nothing is mine, but all ours.'

They have a covenant which is signed by all the members of twentyone years of age and upwards, the purport of which is-they resign all claim as individuals to any property which is there or that they may bring into the Society-all claim to any remuneration for their services - and they will devote and employ themselves to their best abilities for the support and promotion of the Society, having secured to them a good living and equality so long as they remain members and no longer. Parents in general give their children a small portion of their property, but the main part to the society.

left to judge and act for himself, though an idle, soon finds no comfort or enjoyment and therefore such ones generally expel themselves. Each one has his or her allotted employment so that every branch has its necessary attention paid to it.

They have a numerous list of Orders or Gifts, as they are called, with them, which they are very fearful likewise of losing his place, slipped the piece strict and attentive in observing; besides the many relating to their religious life, they have those of a temporal nature, which are of equal importance

It is against order for any one man and woman to converse or be together without a third. For any one to blame or censure another on any account before any one except their elders, or expose their ewn trials except to them; it is also against order to leave any gates open, bars retorted his companion.

down or to permit any broken windows to remain so, which they are very strict in observing. They are also very strict in having cleanliness and decency observed in their houses and door. Planters of the Western States, that he has just arrived yards; it is against order even to shut the doors hard, or to spit upon the floor, or to be anywise hoisterous in their dwellinghouses. They always have a place for every tool, and keep every tool in its place, consequently have nothing lost; many of these rules trifling as they may appear, it would be well to have adopted by every household or the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs community. They generally have two dwellinghouses in each church and one in each family; those in each church or family all sit down at one table, and meet three evenings in a week together for their evening devotions, which are generally singing, dancing and a reminding of their orders and gifts; they always before these meetings retire. to their respective rooms in their dwelling houses and observe the strictest silence for the space of half an hour. They retire at 9 o'clock (all at one perfectly acquaint d with the business and capable one time) and arise about 4 or 5 in the morning, of taking the management of the Farm, and the other They are very regular and temperate in their diet, having no extravagances, and moderate in their habits having no superfluities.

Their farms and orchards are in the highest state of cultivation, they have been long noted as manufacturing the best of articles, such as brooms, pails, tubs, sieves, &c, and also for raising garden for very superior animals. seeds, but it is not to be wondered at that the recent great advancement in Horticulture has left them behind in this respect.

They are very attentive to company of which they have much in the summer season; and truly it is time pleasantly spent to visit their beautiful, neat villages. There is one in Shirley, Massachusetts, which the traveller would pronounce the most pleasantly situated and neat viliage this State | affords; it has a beautiful white church about 6 or S dwelling hooses, and 20 or 25 other buildings in which are carried on the various branches of mechanism, &c.

One good turn deserves another.—Santenil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the Abbey of St Victor, at eleven o'clock, was refused admittance by the porter, on the plea that the prior had absolutely forbidden the doors to be opened at so late an hour. A good deal of alternation ensued; of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can I at last the poct slipped a piece of gold under the door, which was quickly opened. When fairly in, he pretended he had left a book on the stone, where he had been suting during the dispute, and begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by the generosity of the poet, the man readily complied. In the As to their requirements of duty, each one is meanwhile, Santeuil fastened the door; and the porter half naked, was obliged to stand knocking in indolent person, with this industrious community his turn. 'I cannot let you in,' said the poet; 'I am very sorry for it: but the prior has given positive orders not to have the doors opened at so late an hour.' 'I let you in,' said the perter, in a very humble tone,
'So you did,' replied Santeuil; 'and I will do you the same good turn for the same price.'

> The porter not liking to sleep in the street, and of gold under the door again; saying 'I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me;' and so gained admittance.

> A lawyer in the District of Columbia having wearied the Court by a very long and dull argument, his colleague respectfully suggested to him the expediency of bringing it to a close. The lawyer angrily replied 'I will speak as long as I please, sir!' You have spoken longer than you please, already,'

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive assortment of Grass, Garden, Field, Flower and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the We tern country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber limiselt, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his Agricultural Warehouse, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices. S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B Russell, post paid.

Also wanted one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, bandsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old for which a generous price will be given. above, post paid. No application need be made excep

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connecte with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 Nort Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan; being a treatise on all the diseases an accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes an ymptoms of each, and the most improved remedies en ployed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and, the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the an mal functions in health, and showing the principles (which these are to be restored when disordered. By Joh Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addition and improvements, particularly adapted to this countr by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Membe of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of it celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAA COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotic given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 177 and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stoc Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animal For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Published every Wednesday Livening, at \$3 per annur ayable at the end of the year-but those who pay with axty days from thet one of subscribing, are entitled to ad arction of fifty cents

De No paper will be sent to a distance without payme being made in advance.

Printed for J. R. RUSSELL, by L. R. BUTTS-by who all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. RUSSELL. at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 Nor

New York.—G THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street Philadelphia—D. & C LANDRETH, 35 Chestimi-street. Bultimore-G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Bartimote-et. S. SMCH, Bandra due American Famel. Cincinnoti-8. C. Parkhurst, 25 Lower Marketstreet. Albamy-11-m. Jesse Buel, Albamy Nursery. Flushing, N. Y. Wu. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gard Hartford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers.

Newburgport, Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, V. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—Samuel. Colman, Bookseller.

Augusta, Me. Wm. Mann. Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

NO. 32.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Continued from page 242.

low as to meats, of all sorts. The consumpand waste, exceed & lb. for each person a day. gross quantity required is then 222,160,000 greatest export that we ever made of beef th part of the domestic consumption,

thus appears, that the vegetable food of the ed States exported, is about a 24th part of the home demand requires; and of meats, a han breth part. It is then the HOME MARthat should mainly occupy the thoughts of a blican statesman,

is great market is best encouraged or proin times of scarcity, though delivered free year. Yet we have heard a senseless Mary- of the division of labor that we have spoken of. (that is those that are supplied with Phil-

the cotton exported. Without an interior trade, a which immediately passed to the manufacturers for city can only be as Heliogoland was when convert- consumption, ed into a nest for smugglers, as the Island of St Thomas is, because a 'free port' at which the ber-but cannot give the room to state them. British Islands are supplied with our flour, &c.

nds, equal to 11,000,000 barrels of beef or pork. from a prudent division of labor, may be thus shown: [falsehood, of those who insist that the laws for the pork was in 1805, 240,000 bls. In 1829, are capable of raising all the bread stuffs which on consumers—for these laws have had one invariable 110,000; or 22,000,000 of lbs, just an hun-their people need, and heretofore had a consider-tendency to reduce the prices of articles protected. able surplus; but, at an early period, they turned without at all diminishing the foreign demand for their attention much to navigation, and have lately the products of our soil. In 1823, the year before become great manufacturing states. The lands the 'abominable tariff' of 1824, we exported 173,in this district are not well fitted for the cultivation | 000,000 lbs. of cotton* and 756,000 bbls. of flour, of wheat-but they prefer bread made from it, together worth 25,400,000 dollars; and in 1826, if able to purchase it. We take of them cotton and other manufactures, oil, &c, and they receive, flour, worth together 29,150,000 dollars: the in exchange of us, not less than the equivalent of quantity and the value being both increased, in I by divisions of labor. If all were farmers, 1,500,000 barrels of flour, in bread-stuffs, or a defiance of all the auful predictions to the cong their own bread and meat, there would be no much greater value than the whole of our foreign, trary. market; and flour, for the foreign one, would trade in them. This may be called a new busiell for more than two dollars a barrel, if for so ness, and is of vast importance to all parties. It duty must be collected; but, whether a protecting , delivered at our sea ports. The English is equally profitable to the one, whether a yard of duty superadded, is, or is not, a tax, depends on hardly take it as a gift, because of the duty, cotton cloth be sold for 6 or 7 cents, to go to particular considerations. For example—the duty Balimore or Lima-or to the other, it's barrel of on a square yard of coarse cotton goods is 83 st for freight! But were all farmers, we flort sells for \$5, to proceed to Boston or Kams-|cents-but we may buy a square yard of such I have no cities. How would the account chatka! But there is this imposing advantage. then? New York, alone, consumes the the orders and decrees, intrigues, or caprices, of less than the duty. It is impossible then, that the lent of one third of ALL our exports of fereign nations, have no effect over our home trade. duty is a lax. The duty on shot is 4 cents per Baltimore, 150,000 barrels, or three fifths of Learnount is beyond calculation—and it knits the lb., but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 t we sent to the West Indies last year; people closely together. We have seen Baltiore, and her adjacent factories, also con- more branded flour in the midst of the mounthe equivalent of \$0,000 barrels of beef tails of Vermont. Such is the 'American Sys-

I rmer wish that Baltimore (his market,) was But it is said, the people would eat as much cept the United States) employ. Here is a the people on the rich lands of New York, Pennb. Large cities cannot exist unless the cheaper than those of Massachusetts and Rhode proceed. cturing and mechanic arts prosper in them. Island and they, of the latter, furnish the other product of industry thus applied, which with cotton goods cheaper than they can otherwise food and other supplies for them; and obtain them, common sense will teach both the ises that invaluable interior commerce, value of mutual exchanges. We believe that the revails in every civilized nation, and must sale of one barrel of American flour was never less exist in all populous countries. Two lost, because of the loss of the West India tradegn being of no account. And at London, if the sale of all the flour which proceeded (di- are without substitutes. test commercial city in the world, the in- rect) to those ports when opened, was really lost to home trade is at least twenty times great- us, the whole amount is less than the demand for he foreign one. We have in our own flour and corn at the manufacturing town of Provitwo beautiful types of the principles that dence, Rhode Island. This will astonish many, , in Pitt-burgh and Cincinnati. They have but it is the truth notwithstanding. The HIGHEST on trade: but lands and houses in them, amount of flour ever exported to the British West eir neighborhood, bear a full comparison Indies was about 130,000 barrels in one year. value of lands and houses at Baltimore, In 1826-7, from July to July, 127,150 barrels of eighborhood. The manufactures of Phil- flour were received at Providence, with, perhaps,

labor and capital, and which centre in West Indies, when those ports were shot, than when million. The meekness with which the planters of Vir-) have been estimated at \$25,000,000 they were opened-1821 compared with 1825.

OLITITE A U B C O N O M T。 annually -equal to the full average value of all 200,000 bushels of Southern corn,' nearly all of

We might multiply facts like these without num-

Such is the connexion between agriculture and A more special application of the benefits derived manufactures. We shall now notice the folly, or Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, protection of domestic manufactures are 'taxes' 204 millions of pounds of cotton and \$57,000 bbls.

Taxes, of some kind, must be paid. A revenue goods, home-made, for eight cents, or 3 of a cent cents per lib.-if the duty is a tax, the shot is worth only one per cent lb., and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent-or ' 15 cents on every s; about three fourths of the whole export ten? This could not have happened, but because dollar of its cost,' as the 'free trade' folks saybut is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a tax of the United States is collected on the wheat the basin!' He might almost as well breat as they now do, were that system' destroyed, that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, ished that the mills which prepared his So i may be said that we should require as many that duties are taxes? so was the halloo, Great were destroyed. The people of the cities shoes, were all the shoe-makers guillotined! But is the Diana of the Ephesians.' A falsehood, on an on, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, everybody knows that it would not be advanta-idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the eternal twice as many men as farmers, graziers, goots for the farmer to stop his plough and let his principle of truth ! There is a duty of 3 cents ers, &c, as Asia, Africa, Europe and Amer-horses remain idle to make a pair of shoes. If per pound on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We en of that division of labor just above al- sylvania, Maryland and Virginia, can anake wheat cannot dwell longer on such subjects—and must

MANUFACTURES OF IRON. - This is a leading interest in the United States, and a great supporter of the home market, as every farmer, in the neighborhood of iron works, well knows. The following shows that decreased prices have invariably followed increased duties. As to iron manugreatest cities in the world, Nankin, in that the general amount of our trade with the factures, no patriot will contend that we should be nd Jeddo, in Japan, are thus mantained; a West Indies has not been materially effected by dependent on any foreign nation for them—they ount of home trade is transacted at them, an opening or closing of the British ports.* But are essential to the independence of our own-and

> The first encouragement was given to rolling iron by the tariff of 1816, when the duty was

^{*} Much the largest amount that we ever had exported, in one year. The average of 1816 to 1822, inclusive, was less than 110 millions of pounds a year.

[†] But in the last year we exported 265 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$26,575,300. Has the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the 'oppressions of the south,' and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly 10 millions is levied in *We have exported 100,000 bbls, of flour more to the England on so much of our tobacco as costs about one ginia submit to this, has always excited our curiosity.

fixed at \$30 per ton, and so it remained until 1828, when it was raised to \$37 per ton. In consequence of the act of 1816, fifteen new rolling mills were immediately crected, without including the new establishments west of the mountains-and land, if any there is, is in the difference of the cost Sheet iron and boiler plates, (better than the English), which sold for \$180 the ton, eight or nine years ago, may now be had for 130 or \$140 the ton. We speak always of wholesale prices. Rolled round iron has had the same reduction in ties; but the duties on very course and very fine

by a duty of 3 cents per lb, by the tariff of 1828, these materials. The farmers have had a large and which sold for \$150 a ton a few years ago, is now selling for \$120 a ton.

Braziers' rods, which had never been made in this country until protected by the tariff of 1828, with a duty of 31 cents per lb., and were sold at \$150 aton, or 62 cents a pound, now sell for \$135 a ton, or 5 cents per lb., though 'taxed' $3\frac{1}{2}$ [1823, will hardly bring that sum even now. Last cents per lb.

had an average value of 7 ets, until 1828, and now sell for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. The duty on nails is 5 and so are flannels. Such wool as sold for 18cents per lb. If the duty is a tax, value of the cents last year is worth 30. nails, is only half a cent per lb.

These, and such as these, are the articles of iron best protected-and they show a general decline of about 25 per cent or one fourth, in price, as compared with their value previous to such protection. On hammered bar iron, the duty was 45 cents the cwt. in 1816, raised to 90 in 1824, at which it remains. It was worth (the superior qualities), \$100 the ton, a few years since, and now sells for above the surface of the ground, under the sion. only \$85-a reduction of 15 per cent, because of It occurred to me this day to examine my trees, the domestic competition, excited by the 'tariff.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL .- The duties laid upon foreign wool, for the protection of American around the trees, I am in hopes to prevent further farmers, (and which we heartily approve of, exceed trouble. I offer these limis that all may not be, as to the coarsest and finest qualities, because we do not produce any of the former, and very little to the latter), has prevented a large general decline in the price of woollen goods, except in what we call the medium qualities, which were about 25 per cent less last year than previous to the increased duties upon them. The price of wool has advanced, and so have such cloths-but they are still cheaper, of American manufacture, than ever they were, of English product, under a mere revenue duty. The very fine cloths retain pretty nearly their old prices, though rather less. All mixtures of cotton and wool are much cheaper. The 'Welsh plains' which averaged at least 65 cents a vard, previous to the tariff of 1824, fell to 60 cents, on the increased duty, as soon as certain of our factories were put into operation. And the article known as ' Canton cloths,' a much more valuable one than the 'Welsh plains,' sold last year at from 56 to 60 cts, Their price has since advanced, because that the stock of foreign coarse wool is exhausted, and there is no domestic supply. Negro cloths, such as in 1825, 6, 7 and 8, sold for 27 cents-and because a glut, last year, for 22 cents—now sell for 42 cents—for the reason assigned. The south im- 388 lbs. Fees, deducting expenses, \$80,39. Of posed the duty on coarse wool, and will pay it!

quality of cloths, and not so easy to make out a clear comparison of prices but it is manifest, that Otsego, Chantauque, Cattaraugus, Tompkins, Chetheir cost has generally declined with the increase nango, and Herkimer. The hop market opened of duties on them. The fact is-that the manufac- the last season at 121 cents a pound, and mainture of a yard of cloth, in the United States now can- tained that price till near the close of the season, not cost less than in England, because of new and when they gradually advanced to 16 cents.—Daily the expectation that it will be repealed, nexts improved machinery, not used in the latter country, Advertiser.

and which, perhaps, should not be used, because of the great number of persons that it would throw out of employment. The difference in the cost of county, to one of the northern counties of the s a yard of cloth, made in the U. States and in Eng. of Ohio; his remove was in the winter, and of the wool and dye-stuffs used -for the protection of farmers and planters. As before observed, we heartily approve of these duties, so far as they af- his swarm of bees into the garret, where t feet articles produced by us in reasonable quanti- (remained till spring. wools and indigo, have a direct tendency to tax wilderness, he forgot his bees, and neglecte Small hoop iron, (a new manufacture), protected consumers of the cloths made out of or dyed with place them out of doors, as is the custom; advance in the price of their wool, and we are glad of it; we as much wish an advance in the value of cotton.

A great rise in the price of flannel was predicted-but, with two tariffs heaped upon them to increase the price, such as was sold for 23 cents in year these goods were 17 cents only .- This shows Cut nails were eight cents per lb, in 1821, and that the taiff has no effect on their price. Wool was cheap in 1828, 9, and is now more valuable

1To be continued 1

A SEASONABLE HINT.

Mr Russell-I would recommend to your readers who have young peach trees under their charge to look well to them at this season; as the snow has remained so long upon the ground, the field mice are making great depredations by grawing the bark completely around the tree, a little and I found several entirely destroyed and others slightly touched, 'By shovelling the snow from like myself, A SUFFEREL.

Brookline, Feb. 21.

HORSE MANURE, &c-Query.

Mr Fes-engen-1 should like to be informed by some of your intelligent correspondents, the best way to insure the greatest, efficacy in the use of horse manure taken from the stable in Warch or April and intended to be used on land that is to be at that time (March or April) turned over and planted with corn; and also how many cart loads to the acre would be considered necessary. Can you inform me or will Mr PHINNEY take the trouble through your paper how he made his drills when he planted his corn 'on the furrows' after the sward was turned up? Did be mean to say that his land was not farrowed with a plough after the first ploughing previous and preparatory to. ploughing the corn, and that it was not planted in hills in the usual way? A Young Farmer.

Newburyport, Feb., 1831.

HOPS IN ALBANY.

John C. Donnelly, inspector of hops in Albany, has during the last year, inspected 606 bales, 140,this 116,430 lbs, first sort, 18,621 second do, 2,544 It is difficult to fix a determinately descriptive third do, 2,793 refuse; 372 bales were from Madison co.; 141 from Oneida; the rest from BEES.

A few years since, a farmer removed from took with his other moveables a hive of bees, at the end of his journey be located in an old house, and for the want of a better place he

Among the many cares of a remove into with the return of spring, and the opening of wild flowers of the wilderness, they did not get their duty, but 'gathered honey every day f every opening flower,' until the live was fu overflowing. They found abundant passage tween the logs of the house. When the was full, instead of swarming and going off, merely removed a few feet from the old hive tached themselves to a log in the same room. went to work; others attached themselves to ontside of the hive, and continued their or tions in open view, in this manner for set years. When the family wanted honey, they t into the room, and broke off what comb they reed, without molestation. Having abundant roo the garret, they never left it in swarms. It is pr ble that the room was nearly dark, but of this not informed. From this circumstance, the in itants when they build their houses, finish (small tight room, in the garret, or other converpart of the house, exclusively for the bees, timbers or braces to which they can attach comb, having a tight door to the room, to exmice, &c, and I understand they are not mol by the bec-moth or miller. I could much ex upen this subject, but time does not permit, I is quite sufficient for a practical man to im the hint .- Genesee Farmer.

MINCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL RAIL ROAD, tract of a letter to a gentleman in Windsor, Vt. Liverpool, 25th Dec. 1830.

Our Rail road is continuing to surprise mor more every day. The mail is now transported Between the 16th Sept. and the 7th inst. 6 passengers have been conveyed along it, d which period there have been only eleven inst of the journey (32 miles) exceeding by ha hour the time fixed for its performance (2 he Indeed as to speed there is no limit. ginger Mr Stephenson went the whole distar try a new Engine in fiftyeight minutes. Locomotives are much improved in their com tion; and they have now adopted the plan of their cylinders horizontally .- Windsor, Vt. 0

FLOUR IN ALBANY.

Jasper S. Keeler, inspector of flour in Al has during 1830, inspected

42,136 bbls superfine flour 563 fine 1,027 half bbls flour

43,726

Fees, at 2 cts. a bbl. \$874 52; expenses, 67.—Daily Adv.

The Legislature of S. Carolina have imp tax of \$5000 on Lottery offices. One firm Messrs Yates & M'Intyre, will pay the tax; and the money refunded.

AXATOMY.

Not only is this knowledge of anatomy necessary the surgeon, but it is of so fleeting a nature as to uire constant practice to keep it fresh and ght. The oldest, most practised and adroitest geon will never essay an ordinary operation on a ng subject, before he first has traced out his track, h the certainty, and all the solemn sanction of or death, on the dead subject. It is dissection, cated and reperated dissection alone, that can ch him, where he may cut the living body with edom and despatch; where he may venture, only h great circumspection and delicacy; and where must not on any consideration attempt what man's anization would render fatal.'

In the disease of the liver, pain is generally felt he top of the right shoulder. The right phrenic ve sends a branch to the liver. The third ceral nerve from which the phrenic arises, sends nerous branches to the neighborhood of the ulder : thus is established a nervous communican between the shoulder and the liver. This is a , which nothing but anatomy could teach, and rds the explanation of a symptom, which nothing anatomy could give. The knowledge of it ald infallably correct a mistake, into which a per-, who is ignorant of it, would be sure to fall; in persons ignorant of it do constantly commit the

Disease of the liver has been known to be errously treated as rhenmatism in the shoulder, and erior may have been fatal to the patient, by ing to a fatal and insidious disease an opportunity aking root in the system. Disease of the liver ot unfrequently taken for disease of the lungs. too, persons treated for disease of the liver, have n found to have had no disease of the liver, but sense of the brain.

Persons are often attacked with convulsions, ecially children :-convulsions are spasms ;sms of course are to be treated by anti-spasmo-But these spasms are only symptoms, denotan important disease of the brain, where only remedy is to be applied; and the ignorant praconer who prescribes and administers anti-spasmos, not only loses the time in which the remedies ave life can be successfully employed, but actuexacerbates the disease and accelerates its fatal nination. In the hip complaint, so terrible and aful a disease, the first pain is felt in the e, not in the hip. Of the numerous painful ctions of the abdominal region, the lungs, the rt, the head and the extremnies, some are traceto a nervous origin and are known as Neural-Diseases. Dissection has enabled the anatomist ollow the perves from these portions of the hua frame into and through the spinal marrow, and er large but remote masses of nervous matter: nd this has suggested to the physician the truly osophical remedy for the painful affections of se regions, produced by disordered nerves; viz. pply remedies to the back,-the less obvious but seat of the disease, instead of to the immedilocality of the pain. Remedies thus applied e had the happiest effects, and afford new and king illustrations of the necessity of anatomy to successful practice of medicine.

Error in all these cases is inevitable without a owledge of anatomy; and experience so far from ling to its detection, would rather serve to conit. Ignorance of the mode of properly applyhis experience deprives the unskilled in anatomy

the ability of profiting by it.'

Richerand has recorded of Ferrand, chief surgeon | der. Hotel Dieu, that he killed a patient by mistaking aneurism in the arm pit for an abscess. De en mentions a person who died in consequence the opening, against the advice of Boerhaave, of a ilar tumor near the knee. Vesalius pronounced amor on the back to be an aneurism, but an ignor-

death. Such mistakes are easy, except to those of Barnstable, has been engaged for twenty years extracts from Davie's Report on Legalizing the Sondy thoroughly skilled in anatomy, which in all such cases in the cultivation of cranh cries, that his grounds is therefore necessary to prevent the most deadly have averaged for the last ten years, seventy hush-

> be stopped by external pressure, applied to the wounded yessel, or if this be not feasible, by boldly cutting down to it and applying a ligature. Pare, in a moment of enthusiasm, supposed he had been led to this discovery by the immediate influence of emigrating to Michigan, or to the Rocky Moun-

> 'It has enabled the surgeon to attempt operations, which without it would have been impossible and desperate; but more, it has taught him that where a hemorrhage is apparently so violent as to threaten instant death, the mere pressure of a finger directed by uncrring science may check the living torrent, till there be time to tie the vessel up and give a market? This is a very natural question, but is nature time and opportunity to repair the loss that reasily answered; go where Mr Hayden went, if you has been sustained.

'But without that perfect knowledge of the whole human frame, of every vem and artery, muscle, nerve and bone,-that anatomy only can give-the surgeon with the aid of the best apparatus, with the most perfect self possession, would find his efforts defeated, and valuable lives would be lost to society.'

'In the present practice in England, where amoutation is performed at the proper time and in a proper manner, it is computed, that ninetyfive persons out of one hundred recover from it. Among the ancients, the operation killed ninetyfive out of one hundred. Among the moderns it cures ninetyfive out of one hundred; such are the results of dissection and the study of anatomy,'

AGRICULTURE.

The Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Agricultural and Emigrant Society held its annual meeting some days since. Dr Fryre in the chair. The eleventh annual report states, that general improvement in amount of production, and mode of cultivation has taken place. We copy the commencing and concluding paragraphs of the report, as they are interesting generally, and most of the sentiments expressed in them apply to Nova Scotia as well as New Brunswick:

' In the usual perception of events perhaps no undertaking can be more philanthropic and truly patriotic than that of fostering the productions of the soil, in a new country, where science had only begun to lighten the gloom of its forests, and where the laborious avocations of man are mainly circumscribed within a few removes of primeval rudeness. When thus engaged we are preparing the surest foundation by which to provide subsistence for ourselves and fellow creatures, and at the same time will secure the future welfare, prosperity and independence of our country. And while the silent hand of time in its advancing course reminds us to be up and doing, the retrospect of past labors becomes doubly dear from the consciousness that under divine favor they have not been altogether in vain, ** The President and Directors appeal to the patriotism of the Members, to persevere in passenger on the Boston Neck. the most laudable temporal pursuit in which man can embark-the support of his kind and country,-and they confidently trust, that if the meed of praise, that most powerful incentive to perseverance. be due to honest exertions, it will not be withheld from those devoted to Agriculture.'-Halifax Recor-

CRANBERRIES.

A new field is open for speculation to those who have low lands, and it is hoped that some of our Monroe farmers will be wise enough to profit by it. The practitioner opened it and the patient bled to New England Farmer states that Capt. Henry Hall, Ohio, 4 weeks, a case not known for over 32 years.

els per acre, and that some seasons he has had 100 'Anatomy has taught that the flow of blood can bushels. 'Mr F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, has gathered from his farm, this season, 400 bushels of cranberries, which he sold in this city (Boston) for \$600.' Now, where is the propriety of farmers tains, when they can be compensated for their labor in this manner, in the immediate vicinity of our large cities, where the comforts of life and the blessings of civilization are so easily obtained. Now let us look a little further into this business. If we go to raising cranberries, where shall we find are not suited with the New York market. Cranberries, unlike most other kinds of small fruits, are capable of being transported to Europe, without suffering by the voyage, and we have seen American cranberries selling in London at eight dollars per bushel, as fresh as when first gathered from the marshes. Now let us compare this kind of farming, with raising wheat in the northern part of Ohio and Michigan, where we believe the price the last season has been about forty cents per bushel and the produce twentyfive bushels per acre. We will suppose the cultivation of one acre of land in either crop to be the same, but this is for the sake of brevity, and is in favor of the wheat: we will allow the wheat to be threshed for every tenth bushel, and that the cranberries cost twenty cents per bushel, for harvesting.

The produce of one acre of wheat, 25 bushels at 40 cents, is Cultivating same \$5, threshing same \$1,

Net profit,

The produce of one acre of cranberries, 70 bushels, at \$1 50, is \$105 Cultivating same \$6, packing same \$14,

Net profit,

Thus it would appear that the net profit of one acre of cranberries in New England, would be equal to twentyone acres and a quarter of wheat in the northern part of Ohio and Michigan : now this is all well; there are some people who seem to require care to make them happy, and thus by emigration, they can increase their cares twenty fold, on the same amount of business .- Genesce Farmer.

LABILITY OF STAGE PROPRIETORS .- A verdict of fifteen hundred dollars was obtained, in the S. J. C on Monday in an action for damages brought against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizens line of stages by an individual whose leg was severely fractured and who was other wise injured by the overturning of the Carriage in which he was a

Wook.—Something new.—For a short time past, agents for unknown persons have been employed in some towns in this vicinity, in buying up all the wool on the backs of the sheep, to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it, at from 48 to 55 cents per pound. One town, it is thought, has received, and will receive, in the course of the season about \$25,000 for wool.-Windsor, Vt. Chron,

Up to 6th inst. there had been good sleighing, in

COMMUNICARIONS.

To the Eddor of the New England Farmer-

MR FESSENDEN-I observe your request in your last paper, that I should make some answer to an inquiry concerning a swelling originating in the neck of a horse of a gentleman in Maine. I do not recognise any disease with which I am acquainted; it may be a form, possibly, of the farcy; but I profess to know nothing of that disorder; neither do I believe it to be common among us. I wish, however, to make a few observations concerning other communications in your paper,

As to an important point in agricultural publications, I have before given my opinion. I have often myself regretted my ignorance of botany, without a knowledge of which science, it is, of course, impossible to identify or describe plants with complete correctness. I could wish, for the benefit of your readers out of the old commonwealth of Massachusetts, that your correspondents would sometimes recollect that the language of Massachusetts is not spoken all the world over. It must excite some surprise, however, that the universal term in New England for grass sowed to be mowed, is not understood in Philadelphia; it is however, an indefinite and unmeaning expression, none of the grasses, I believe, commonly sowed in New England, being natives of England. The term is here applied to the grasses we sow to be moved, and to natural upland grass suffered to grow for that purpose, to distinguish them from 'meadow' or 'fresh grass,' and 'salt grass' and what grows where the vicinity of salt water is felt, 'Meadow' hay and 'fresh' hay are both corrupt and indefinite terms. What is meant by 'blue joint' and 'flat grass,' I do not know. 'Blue grass' here is also called 'wild rye;' and grows sometimes in moister land, but is a common accompaniment of dry soils; and is called a certain sign of a soil suitable for growing Indian corn. Whether it is native or not, I do not know; but it is said to be of English origin. It is very general indeed. The 'herds grass' of the Southern States I have always understood to be what we call 'fowl meadow:' and that this last is not the same grass with 'red top' (though it resembles it; but is a grass which grows in very moist land: 'red top' being clearly an upland grass, and making the only superior hay we have, though it is never sowed for that purpose; and the superstition has been that it would kill horses, which is very far from being received as orthodox doctrine by me.) Whether they are the same grass, however, and whether they are native or not, I know not. 'The 'timothy' of the middle States, here called 'herds grass,' I believe is said to be native. The terms of 'English grass, English hay, &e,' sound unpleasantly to my ears. (N. B. Everything in this state better than common, except politics, is called English. In Virginia, their celebrated mocking-bird I have heard called the English mocking-bird, to distinguish it from an inferior bird, called the French mocking-bird: neither bird being known in France or Great Britain.) All kinds of cattle, horses, oxen and sheep; and reserve their dung for top dressing in the will live on salt hay; but it must be said in jest, that is worth as much as this English hay; stagecoach-horses, whose chief dependence is on their corn, the object of giving them long food being chiefly to keep their food from being too concentrated, will live on it very well, no doubt; and on ways from the barn yard in the autumn and used tention to natural history. It would neither be time barley straw, a good deal better. It seems there is as top dressing on their grass land; not on the lost, nor uselessly employed. The objections to it a difference between the 'red clover' of the South- whole a had method, as their land is wet and rocky, are of little weight or real value. The industrious ern and the Eastern States. In what do they dif- and they must top dress it all they can, from the and enterprising farmer has often to bear severe

and soil, or distinct grasses? I last year saw (1 of sea weed; it being frequently strewed at th state it, as doubts are entertained of its success,) rate of twenty tons to the acre, when it is first hau a quarter of an acre of wet, cold land (where it ed. Sea weed is a most exciting and penetrating does not belong,) covered with a good crop of 'lu-manure, injures the flavor of vegetables, and give cerne,' belonging to a respectable mechanic of a bright green burnish to grass. It is of no per this town. He told me that he had sowed five manent benefit to the soil. pounds of it, with his barley, the year before (it is As to grain's going through animals unbroke stated that 'lucerne' takes some time to get its full and uninjured; it has been recommended, time strength,) in the ordinary way; that his cattle and again, not to give horses grain unbroken o showed an extreme relish for it, in preference to this account. the 'timothy' and 'red clover' in the same field. | Quarc .- which is most in fault, the horse's jaw Lucerne' is, I believe, the oldest grass in history, or his stomach? This does not apply to old horses and was grown by the Romans, Carthagenians, who cannot masticate comfortably from a cause pe Egyptians, &c. If it will succeed in New England, culiar to the horse. it will certainly be an era in our agriculture, barring one objection. A grass that will not care for honor to address you, in which I alluded to th our drought, that will require less labor in successi Durham cattle. The want of a correct agricultur sive renewings, and will unite the advantages of all vocabulary I take to be agreed to upon all hands a full crop to the nutritionsness of an upland grass, The printer amongst other typographical errors is to be desired; but I am told that lucerne does attributable to my bad handwriting, has convert not grow to advantage except on rich land. Now, ed the term 'blood horses' into 'long horned' oxen upland in the Eastern parts of New England, is I intended to say that the term 'blood stock apt to be barren: as to which point, I do not could not be applied to the Durham cattle: in the agree with the opinion expressed in the able address first place, because they do not deserve it; they of Mr Phinney, that all of our upland was once not being decidedly the best breed, for which covered with a rich soil; or something to that of will refer you to the accounts of English cattle feet. There is great foundation, no doubt, for say- shows for the last ten years; in which it will be ing so. I think it exceedingly probable that much seen, that the Herefords have equalled or excelled of such soils, probably the first tilled, was worked them. In the second place, because their attri till it was exhausted; and from our process of butes are the exact opposite of those of 'blood growing Indian corn, and desert it without cov- horses.' The thorough-bred horse has been bree cring it with anything but weeds, much of its ori- for his muscular strength and his speed; he come ginal goodness has been lost; and that what was to his growth late; is originally of small size once an effect, is now a cause. I have also no possesses extreme delicacy and concentratedness doubt that by his method of treating it, it could be of organization; and all the other peculiarities of rendered productive, with the addition of one op- an animal indigenous to a burning climate and an eration: that is, planting belts of firs; spruces are wrid soil: and is supposed, with some degree of the handsomest, if they will grow on such land; reason, to be wholly unmixed and original. The larches appear to grow here, in poor cold ground, Durham ox (though traceable to Holland, a wet very naturally, (but would be of no use a great cold climate, with a rank vegetation,) is chiefly a part of the year,) of considerable depth of column, artificial animal. The English short horn of 1831 on the Northwestern and Northern sides. I have is not that of 1821; he has been bred chiefly to known the white pine to make an almost impene- be euten; to come to his growth quick; fatten ex trable wood, of considerable height in twentyfive uberautly; to dislike motion; and to be the larg years, on land originally covered with white oak, est ox in the world. While on this subject, I From what I see immediately before me, it does will mention that there is a Durham steer in this not want to come in on maple and beech land: the vicinity, originally bred by the breeder of the yellow pine grows unmixed with the white pine ; but the pitch pine, the larch and white pine will to reach the same size. Columbus is not a shortgrow up together: where it is wet, the hemlock; horn; but chiefly of our English imported breed; and all this on tolerably good land, if it be pas- not known what, in particular. I observe in the

It is impossible (in allusion to the quotation concerning top dressing,) yet awhile, to persuade the laborers of this district, that dung cannot be ploughed in too soon: it is consequently intentionally left to be thoroughly dried by the sun, and the Scythian devastations of our northwesterly winds, as it is made, as much as possible; with the additional advantage of the process being insured by the assistance of the poultry of the farm. It is also a practice with some to break up their land in the autumn, spring, for fear the juices should run through the soil. In my immediate vicinity, however, that is, in the town of Rye, a most productive and well-farmed town, the soil is almost wholly manured with kelp and rock weed; and the dung is taken al-

fer? are they the same grass, altered by climate labor of working it. They have also abundance

Now as to a communication I did myself the great ox Columbus, who is considered to bid fair late tour of an English agriculturist in the North of Germany, that he states that he had seen no such specimens of the Durham cattle in his own country, as he was shown there; the bulls of vast size; being six feet high and ten feet long,

J. L. ELWYN.

Portsmouth, Feb. 14th, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF BOTANICAL KNOW-LEDGE.

Mr Fessenden-Struck with the remarks on the 'Importance of Correct Names,' in regard to plants mentioned in the New England Farmer, (and these remarks hold good in respect to many of our books and periodicals on agriculture and the like,) I would through your paper recommend a general atwrong causes the failure of his crops. The gar- juiceless, dener, imbibling erroneous notions, with his profesparterres. A knowledge of plants, and of the inthe grasses, no wonder that so many mistakes exist and these, too, may be of a very serious characer. Wordless weeds bear the tonorable names before? of valuable grasses; and valuable grasses are liable obe dishonored and debased by their wretched ocal appellations. As an illustration of this posiion, the communication of your Philadelphia 'Inmirer' in your last No, may be cited. In answer o his inquiry concerning 'red top,' the botanical name is 'Agrostis vulgaris' and that of white cript.

Mr Gilbert White in his 'Natural History of Selorne,' has the following excellent remarks, which re much to the present purpose,-The standing bjection to Botany has always been, that it is a ursuit that annies the fancy and exercises the emory, without improving the mind or advancing al knowledge, and where the science is carried o farther than a more systematic classification, the targe is but too true. But the botanist that is esirous of wiping off this assersion should be by means content with a list of names; he should udy plants philosophically, investigate the laws of getation: should examine the powers and virtues efficacious plants; should promote their cultivaon, and graft the gardener, the planter, and the isbandman on the phytologist. Not that system by any meens to be thrown aside; without system e field of nature would be a pathless wilderess-but system should be subservient to, not the ain object of pursuit,

Vegetation is highly worthy of our attention, d in itself is of the utmost consequence to manad, and productive of many of the greatest comts and elegances of life. To plants, we owe aber, bread, beer, honey, wine, oil, linen, cotton, e, what not only strengthens our hearts, and exirates our spirits, but what secures us from the elemencies of weather, and adorns our persons. in in his true state of nature, seems to be subted by spontaneous vegetation; in middle climes tere grasses prevail, he mixes some animal food th the produce of the field and garden; and it is vards the polar system only that like his kindred ars and wolves, he gorges bimself with flesh one, and is driven to what hunger has never own to compel the very beast-to prevupon own species. The productions of vegetation ve had a vast influence on the commerce of nans, and have been the great promoters of naviion, as may be seen in the articles of sugar, tea. aceo, opium, ginseng, betel, pepper, &c. As ery climate has its peculiar produce, our natural ints bring on a mutual intercourse, so that by the ans of trade, each distant part is supplied with the with of every latitude. But without the knowge of plants and their culture, we must have en content with our hips and haws, without en-

losses through ignorance, and as often attributes to mor the succulent and mutritive from the dry and to a current of air on the neck, which would have

The study of grasses would be of great consesion, oftentimes in his zeal to improve, unsparingly quence to a northerly and grazing kingdom, peded the circulation and cause the swelling on the destroys the very guardians of his borders and The Boranist that could improve the sward at the side, -or the borse might have been in a high stincts of animals, birds and insects, however slight, ber of society: to raise a thick turf on a naked action by his labor, and during his week's rest, from s by no means useless. Owing to the miserable soil, would be worth volumes of systematic some extraneous cause, in its return to its uniform local nomenclature of plants, and especially of knowledge; and he would be the best common-state, different parts would be differently affected, R-1.

Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

TUMORS IN HORSES.

Mr Fessenben-Indolent tumors of much the same kind as those referred to by your correspondent 'B.' page 234 of your valuable paper have been of so frequent occurrence in this county, the past season, as to lead to the reasonable supposition that the disorder might be an epidemic.

The swelling usually commences on the glands of the neck, just back of the jaw bone, extending in many cases from the wind pipe to the mane. and from six to twelve inches down the neck towards the body.

Perhaps over an hundred cases have occurred under my own observation, since the first of May last. All of them, when recent, have readily yielded to copious bleeding either in the nose or neck, and thorough hand rubbing of the part affected,-and here I may be permitted to suggest that in this operation the hand should be slowly moved, with considerable pressure, in the direction that the hair lies, and for a distance above and below the diseased point. A light and rapid motion of the hand is of no benefit, and a rapid motion with pressure is liable to burst the delicate blood vessels already to greatly distended.

By the course above suggested the humors are gradually passed from the extended vessels, without injury, and forced into the general circulation of the system and are thus entirely removed from the diseased part. In a few instances I have directed a saturated solution of opium in alcohol to be used as an external application, and in one obstinate case of long standing an alcoholic tineture of cantharides

It is a difficult matter to prescribe from a description of the disease, but I have no doubt that the swelling referred to by 'B'-upon the side of his horse, might have been at once reduced if taken in season, by bleeding from the nearest vein or even by copious bleeding from the neck.

Your correspondent says he has kept his horse warm, warmed his drink, physicked him, &c. Would not it have been better for the horse had he kept him as before, given him his usual feed and required of him his ordinary work. A more regular and vigorous circulation throughout his system would in that case have been kept up, and the chance that the tumor should pass off would have been greater, (especially if the part had been judicionsly rubbed) precisely in the same way that horses subject to grease are in many cases entirely cured by regular service,

The cause of the disorder it is difficult precisely ing the delicate fruits of India, and the saluti- to point out. I once had an elegant horse ruined ous drugs of Peru. Of all sorts of vegetation by being placed, when warm, by an hostler in a grasses seem to be most neglected; neither the stable where was a window through which there mer nor the grazer seem to distinguish the annual was a strong draught of air—as he said, to cook m the perennial, the hardy from the tender, 'B.'s' horse might have been exposed when warm

a tendency to cause a swelling of the glands. The girths might have been too tight and thus imdistrict where he lived, would be an useful mem- condition; his system would be called into great wealth's man that could occasion the growth of -at any rate every person who has ever taken a two blades of grass where one alone was seen horse little accustomed to service and put him to severe work, has found him extremely subject to be annoyed by swellings and light tumors on various parts, especially when touched by the harness. In such cases the application of either cold or warm water, with hand rubbing, if the horse is kent at work, will readily effect a cure.

Southington, Con. Feb. 14, 1831.

P. S. In the bleeding of horses, no ligature should be applied to the neek, at least until after the incision is made; as much injury is frequently done by the great pressure of the blood in the veins of the head, and the neck is liable to swell. The incision should be large, and the flow of blood accelerated by giving the horse ears of Indian corn to eat as soon as the blood begins to run.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.

Mr Fessenden-Knowing that you are an admirer of the 'Tart Rhubarb' or Pie Plant I take the liberty to send you a small quantity of it which I preserved, by way of experiment, in sugar. It may be a new thing, and it may have been done by many others before; but however that may be, I will endeavor to communicate to you my mode of proceeding.

A quantity of leaf stalks were gathered and dressed in the usual manner, which (by way of hint to those who are unacquainted with the management of this valuable plant,) is to take hold of the stalk just below the leaf, and with a sudden jerk of the hand separate it from the crown of the root-this is apparently a very rash mode of proceeding; but it is much better then to use a knife. Cut off the leaf, strip off the bark, and cut the stalks transversely into pieces of about three fourths of an inch long-this having been done, I spread it in the sun to dry-when it was diminished about one half in bulk, I took half its weight in sugar, of which I made a syrup, into which I put the Rhubarb, half dried, as it was, and let it remain some time over a slow fire-after which I put it into a china pot which was filled almost to the top. When cold I poured a little brandy over it, to prevent it from moulding; stopped it tight and set it in a cool cellar, where it kept perfectly well.

You will perceive that it is a little bitter, which is owing to its having been done a little too late in the season; and here I would offer another hint .- The 'Pie plant' is always best when in the most vigorous growth, and the person who gathers it should take particular care to pick the leaves last grown-for a few days' standing, after they have completed their growth, renders them tough and bitter,-The want of this precaution is probably one of the greatest reasons why new beginners are not so likely to relish it.

I have been induced to be thus particular, from the circumstance of my own experience on the subject-for I have cultivated and used the Rheum Undulatum at least seven years, and during that period I have been gaining by degrees the very

small amount of information I now possess on the subject. Yours, truly,

Newton, Feb. 17, 1831.

The article referred to above is very palatable, and we doubt not wholesome, as it probably partakes in some degree of the medical qualities of all the plants of that species. Mr Pettee will accept of our thanks for the donation, and his description of the mode in which it was manufactured. It will prove a valuable acquisition to our dietetic articles. - Editor.

MEN BAGGAMD FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FCB. 23, 1831.

POULTRY .- BY THE EDITOR.

Under this head we shall include hens, geese, ducks, and turkeys, and give a few practical observations with regard to each,

The duughill cock and hen (Phasianus gallus) is a native of the warm countries of the east, is orly in great repute, but is now nearly lost. It is found wild in many parts of Asia, and is domesticaand rural economy have made any progress.

The varieties of this bird, which, according to

Loudon, are known in Great Britain are-The common dunghill cock and hen—middle size,

of every color, and hardy. The game cock and hen-rather small in size, delicate in limb, color generally red or brown; flesh white, and superior to that of any other variety for richness and delicacy of flavor; eggs small, fine shaped and extremely delicate; the chickens are difficult to rear from their pugnacity of disposition. The game cock has long been in use to gratify a depraved taste for a barbarous amusement. London says, however, that this sort of sport is not so much in vogue, as it has been in Great Britain; and we do not know that it has ever been much practised in New England.

The Dorking cock and hen .- This is named from a town in Surry, (Eng.) It is the largest variety; shape handsome, body long and capacions, legs short, five claws on each foot; eggs large, and lays abundantly; color of the flesh inclining to yellowish or ivory. Both hens and cocks often made into capons.

The Poland coek and hen were originally imported from Holland. The color shining black, with white tops on the head of both cock and hen; head flat, surmounted by a fleshy protuberance, out of which spring the crown feathers. Their form plump and deep, legs short with five claws, lay abundantly, are less inclined to set than any other breed; they fatten quickly and are more juicy and rich than the Dorking. This is one of the most useful varieties. There is an ornamental subvariety, known as the golden Poland, with yellow and black plumage.

the above, of Dutch origin; they are of smaller which were upon an equality with the rest of the ed with warm water, and quickly replaced, less size, and said to be great layers. Their tops are stock. Yellow legged towls are fren of a tender they adhere to the hen and be drawn out of large and should be periodically clipped near the constitution, and always interior in the quality of the nest; if necessary the hen's feathers may also eyes, otherwise, according to Mowbray, they will their flesh, which is of a loose flabby texture and be washed, but always with warm water. grow into the eyes of the fewls and render them ordinary flavor, very subject to alarm.

for chickens, when small ones are not otherwise to hons, and even to his offspring. Hens above the be had. They are also particularly useful for set- common size of their respective varieties are by ting upon the eggs of partridges and pheasants, be- no means preferable either as layers or sitters. ing good nurses as well as good layers. There are The indications of old age are paleness of the two varieties of this breed, of which the more combs and gdis, dulness of color, and a sort of common is remarkable for having the legs and downy stiffness of the feathers, and length and feet furnished with feathers. The other and more size of talons, the scales upon the legs becoming scarce variety is even smaller; and is most elegant- large and prominent, ly formed, as well as most delicately limbed. bright stands pre-eminent.

The Shackbag or Duke of Leeds' breed was form- January. for the turkey,

tween the Dorking and Spanish breed, also to be adapted for capons.

The foregoing, according to English authors, we have observed considerable differences in their pany of the cock; of course such eggs are barren. forms, as well as in their habits. Some kinds have be glad to obtain and communicate information relative to the best breeds of fowls, as we have no doubt there is as marked a difference in the on the kind selected for rearing.

"The health of fowls is observable in the fresh valued chiefly for its grotesque figure and delicate and dryness of the eyes; the nostrils being free small, and as smooth legged as a game fewl, plumage, The most useful cock is generally a believe Mr Toohey has produced the first Asparavenient, as they may always be used as substitutes in his fits of passion, if not well watched, to his past.

The number of hers to one cock should be There is a society of funciers of this breed, who from four to six, the latter being the extreme numrear them, for prizes, among whom Sir John Se-ther with a view to make the utmost advantage. Ten and even twelve have formerly been allowed to one The Chitagong or Malay hen is an Indian breed, leock, but the produce of eggs and chickens, unand the largest variety of the species. They are der such an arrangement will seldom equal that in color, stricted yellow and dark brown, long to be obtained from the smaller number of hens. necked, serpent headed, and high upon the leg; Every one is aware that the spring is the best their flesh dark, coarse, and chiefly adapted to season to commence breeding with poultry, and soup. They are good layers, and being well fed in truth it scarcely matters how early, presupposproduce large, substantial and untritive eggs; but ing the best food, accommodation and attendance, these birds are too long legged to be steady sitters, under which the hens may be suffered to sit in

The conduct of the cock towards his hens is sometimes to be met with at Wokingham, in generally of the kindest description and sometimes ted in every country, where the arts of agriculture Berkshire, and is so large and the flesh so white, as in the Polish breed so much so as to be quite firm and fine as to afford a convenient substitute incredible to those who have not witnessed it. It is not an uncommon occurrence, however, for The improved Spanish cock and hen is a cross be-the cock to take an antipathy to some individual hen; when it continues for any length of time it found in and about Wokingham. It is a large is best to remove her, and supply her place by bird with black plumage, white and delicate flesh, another, taking care that the stranger be not worthe largest eggs of any British variety, and well ried by the hens. Spare coops or houses will be found useful on such occasions.

In making the nests, short and soft straw is to are the principal breeds of the gallus, or cock and be preferred, because the straw being long, the hen species which are known in Great Britain, hen on leaving her nest, will be liable to draw it We are not able to say what varieties of this useful out with her claws, and with it the eggs. The bird have been introduced into this country, but here it is ascertained will lay eggs without the com-

Eggs for setting should never exceed the age of a greater propensity to ramble, and to dig up a month, newer to be preferred, as nearly of a size seeds, and injure vegetables in gardens, &c, than as possible, and of the full middle size; void of other varieties of the same species. We should the circular flaw, which indicates the double yolk, generally improductive, nor should there be any roughness or cracks in the shells. The number of eggs according to the size of the hen from breeds of hens, as in those of swine or neat cat- nine to fifteen, an odd number being preferable, tle, and the profits of poultry must depend much in the supposition of their lying more close. The eggs to be marked with a pen and ink and exam-BREEDING .- Loudon says 'It should be a general | incd when the hen leaves her nest, in order to derule to breed from young stock; a two year old teet any fresh ones which she may have laid, and cock and pullets in their second year. Pullets in which should be immediately taken from her, as their first year, if early birds, will, indeed, probably they, if hatched at all, would be hatched too late bay as many eggs as ever after; but the eggs are for the brood. It is taken for granted that the small, and such young hens are unsteady sitters, hox and nest have been made perfectly clean for Hens are in their prime at three years of age, and the reception of the hen, and that a new nest decline after five, whence, generally it is not pro- has not been sluggishly or sluttishly thrown upon fitable to keep them after that period, with the ex- the old one, from the filth of which vermin are ception of those of capital qualifications. Hens propagated to the great annoyance of the hen, and with a large comb, or which crow like the cock, the prevention of her steady setting. Eggs broare generally deemed inferior; but I have had ken in the nest should be cleared away the mo-The every day cock and hen is a subvariety of hens with large rose combs, and also crowers, ment of their discovery, and the remaining wash-

To be continued.

Early Asparagus .- Mr Roderick Tooliey, gar-The buntan cock and hen is a small Indian breed, and florid color of the comb, and the brightness dener at Gov. Gore's place, has sent to the office of the New England Farmer, several bunches of flesh. Mowbray mentions a subvariety extremely from any discharge, and the healthy gloss of the Asparagus of good size and fine appearance.—We From their size and delicacy they are very con-bold, active and savage bird, cruel and destructive gus that has appeared in Boston, for several years

TO HYPOCHONDRIACS.

To be always considering + what we should cut, and what we should drink, and wherewithal we should be elathed,' in order to avoid the approach of disease, is the most likely means to provoke its attack. A man who is continually feeling his pulse is never likely to have a good one. If he swallow his food from the same motive as he does his physic, it will neither be enjoyed nor digested so well, as if he are it in obedience to the dictates of an uncalculating appetite,

The hypochondriac who is in the habit of weighing his meals, will generally find that they lie heavy on his stomach. If he take a walk or ride with no other view than to pick up health, he will seldom meet with it on the road,

Nothing surely can be more idle and absurd, than to waste the whole of our being in endeavors to preserve it, to neglect the purposes, in order to protract the period of our existence.

L. M. Wheaton, Esq. of Norton, recently killed an ox weighing 1282 lbs,-tallow 150.

Several communications are received, and will soon appear.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, March 5 next, at 10 o'clock, at the Society's Hall.

ROBERT L. EMMONS. Feb. 23. Rec. Sec'u.

North Devon Bull.

A thorough full-blood Bull of this breed, eight years old in May next, which was imported from England by John Prince, Esq, at large cost, is offered for sale or to let on fair terms This breed are always of a mahogany red color, and having no white except the tip of the tail are easily mached; -considered the smartest working cattle in England; are easy to fat, and considered good milkers :- they probably combine the three qualities, as well as any known. Young stock of his getting may be seen at Sandwich, N. H. and Westminster, Vt. Apply Apply to John B. Russell, (post paid) office of the New England Farmer, Boston. Feb. 23.

Insect Transformations.

This day published by Lilly & Wait, (late Wells and Lilly.) Part 1st of volume 6, Library of Entertaining Knowledge, illustrated with beautiful engravings on wood, by Bowen.

'To the Farmer, as well as to the Naturalist, and all who love to search into the my-terious and beautiful operations of nature, the volumes upon Insect Architecture and Transformations, will prove uousually interesting Interesting to all, but to the agriculturalist particularly useful, in enabling him to understand the origin and the character of those numerous insects that blight the expected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green tree and in the bud. Teaching him where such ravages may be provided against, and where they must be submitted to, as the unavoidable dispensations of Providence."

. The Elephant,' is in a state of forwardness, and another interesting part upon Biography, with heads of Barry, and of Sir Richard Arkwright, in preparation. Feb. 23,

White Mulberry Trees.

Gentlemen in want of these plants, can have them, two years old, in any quantity not less than 100. Luthfully packed in moss, at 5 dolls, per hundred, by sending their orders to J. B. Russell's Seed store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Feb. 23.

Early Potatoes.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety to this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

Cow for Sale,

For sale a good Cow, 6 years old, got by Cœlebs, with calf by Mr Welles' Durham Short Horn Bull. Price 40 dolls. Apply to J. B. Russell, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and filelity. Address I. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid).

Cow Cubbage,

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much folder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acqui-

Silk Red.

These useful machines may be had of the subscriber for the low price of \$25 each. By the help of this reel, the silk threads may be extracted from the cocoon with evenness and rapidity. It is the same for which I received the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and has been a considerable time in use.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

[CERTIFICATE.] 1, Edward Brown, of Ashford, Con. late of London, England, silk manufacturer, do hereby certify, that I have used a considerable quantity of raw silk reeled in the filature of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass.; that 1 find the silk rected by him equal to the Italian or China silk, and is capable of being used in the manufacture of any description of silk goods. I further certify the trimnungs for a suit of curtains now in the house of Hon. Datael Webster, of Boston, was made of raw silk raised and recled by said Jonathan H. Cubb.

Ashford, Ct. Jan. 15, 1831. EDWARD BROWN.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. Market. Inquire of Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. Jan. 21.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry perons, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives of the community, have offered and do continue to offer for sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation -the hills of Directions have the same caption-enumeration of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing the genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. The individual against whom 1 would most particularly guar I the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N.

II. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of Boston the spurious article—to some individuals he has given his own name, to others he has called his name Moore-to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and affixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore-to his bill of sale to another person he represented himself as my brother, and claimed an equal right with myself to man-ufacture and yead 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should not have noticed Mr Simpson it certain deale s in Medicine were not in the habit of receiving from him and palming upon country traders the spurious article-whether their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation of the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce articles of their own composition, I know not—this much I do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of Life' is too firmly established to be overthrown by the concentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long known of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and have suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the public, my aged father, and myself, requires this exposi-JOHN S. MOORE. Feb. 23.

Grass Seeds, Sc.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A lew bushels of genuine Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Mealow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr Phinxey,) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr Noves,) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, &c; all of the very first quality.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ASHES, pot, first sort, Penf, first sort, new, Penf, first sort, Penf				FROM	TO
Pent first sort,		-	barrel.		$^{2}00$
BEANS, white,	ASHES, pot, first sort,	-			
BEEF, nors.	Pend, first sort,	-	16		
BEEF, news,	BEANS, white,	-	bushel		
Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No. 2, Cargo, No. 1, Cargo, No. 2, BUTTPER, unspected, No. 1, new, Skummed milk, FLANNEED, FLOUR, Baltimere, Howard-street, Genesee, Alexandria, Baltimore, Marf, Gardinore, Howard-street, Gran, Southern Yellow, Ware, Gran, Southern Yellow, Gran, Gran, Grand Yellow, Gran, Grand Yellow, Grand Yello		-	barreld	8 50	
BETTERK, inspected, No. 1, new, communication of the Skimmed milk, see and see		-	1 **		7 75
BUTTERR, unspected, No. 1, new, count of CitieEsels, new ontik, CitieEsels,		-	44	6.50	6 75
CHEESE, new untk.		-	bound.	11:	15
Skimmed milk,		-	11	6	
FLANNEED, FLOUR, Kalalimore, Howard-street, -		-	14	3	
FLOUR, Rahimore, Howard-street, - barrel, 6 75 6 87 GREATN, Corn, Northern, - (6 625 6 50 Baltimore, wharf, - (6 625 6 50 GRAIN, Corn, Southern Yellow, - (7 6 626 70 Rye, Barley, - (7 6 626 70 Rarley, - (7 6 626 70 Rarley, - (7 6 626 70 Rarley, - (7 6 62 70 Rarley, - (7 7 7 7 7 8 70 Rarley, - (7 7 7 8 70 70 Rarley, - (7 7 8 70 70 70 Rarley, - (-	1 1	1 12	
Genesee, - " 6 75 6 87 Alexandria, - " 6 625 6 50 Baltimore, wharf, - " 6 60 6 25 Baltimore, wharf, - " 6 60 6 25 GRAIN, Corn, Southern Yellow, - " 75 30 Barley, - " 60 6 6 70 Barley, - " 60 6 6 70 Barley, - " 60 6 6 70 Barley, - " 60 70 Barley, - " 75 Barley, -		-	barrel		6.87
Alexandria, Bullmore, wharf, GRAIN, Corn, Northern, Bullmore, wharf, GRAIN, Corn, Southern Yellow, Rye, Barley, Gots, Grate, G		٠.			
Baltimore, wharf,		-	14	6 25	
GRAIN, Corn. Northern bushel. 70 72 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		_	1 11		
Corn, Southern Yellow,			bushel		
Ref.					
Harle,		_	4.		
Oats, - 4 42 46 1 10 10	Darles	-	1 11		
HAY. Cwt. 60 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		-	"		
1106/S LARP, first sort, new, cwt. 9 001 10 06 11078, Ist quality, cask. 70 3 00 3 12 PORK, clear, corp. corp. cask. 70 3 00 3 12 PORK, clear, corp.		•	1 1		
HitPs, 1st quality,		•			
LIME -		-			15 00
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		•			
PORK, clear, barrel, 17 ul 20 of of of the poly of the pol		-			3 15
Navy mess		-			90 12
Cargo, No. 1,					
SEEDS, Herd's Grass Sushel 1 50 1 75 Red Top (northern)			1		- 2 00
Red Fop (northern)			1		
Lucerne, pound, 33 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16		-			- 13
Red Clover, (northern)		-	**		
TALLOW, tried, Color Col		-	pound.		33
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	Red Clover, (northern)	-	- 41		12
Merino, mixed with Saxony, 4 65 75 75 Merino, three fourths washed. 4 5 5 5 5 Merino, half blood, 4 4 4 5 6 Merino, quarter, 4 4 4 2 Merino, quarter, 4 4 4 4 2 Merino, quarter, 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		-	ewt.	7 50	8 00
Merino, three fourths washed, 44 52 58 Merino, half blood, - 48 50 Merino, quarter, - 40 42 20 Merino, quarter, - 40 42 Pulled, Landi's, first sort, - 40 50 55 53			pound.	60	65
Merino, three fourths washed, 4 52 53 53 Merino, half blood, 4 48 50 Merino, quarter, 40 42 Native, washed, 40 42 Pulled, Lazalles, first sort, 4 50 50 53			- 11	65	75
Mermo, quarter, - " 40 42 Native, washed, - " 40 42 Pulled, Landes, first sort, - " 50 53		od.	11	52	
Mormo, quarter,		-	111	48	
Native, washed, - 4 40 40 40 Pulled, Landrs, first sort, - 4 50 53	Mermo, quarter,	-		40	
Pulled, La. ale's, first sort, - " 50 53	Native, washed,	-	44		
	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	- "		
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sor		44	42	44
Pulled, "spinning, first sort, " 45 .50	Pulled, " spinning, firs	tsor	rt ec		

PROVISION	MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	a.bauoa. •	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,		53	7
YEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- 4	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	- 1	8g 33
Indian, retail,	- "		
POTATOES,		25	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Feb. 21. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 300 Beef Cattle, (including 44 upsold last week) 526 Sheep, and 230 Swine. All the Swine have been before reported. PRICES-Beef Cattle-A little quicker and a little

better than last Monday-about the same that they were two weeks since. We shall quote from \$3 84 to 4 84; a few yokes were taken at \$5, and one yoke at 5 25.

Sheep-We noticed one lot taken at \$3 42, and two lots at 3.75; also a lot of about 90, unusually large and fat, but were not able to ascertain the exact price obtained for them, probably about \$6 each.

Swine-The only sale effected was one entire lot, to close, of 161, at about 4c; nothing doing at retail.

Wood .- Of the lot advertised by Warren, Barry, & Park on Friday, we notice the following sold :- 1100 lbs superior pulled Lambs, 55 te per lb cash; 1000 do Lambs, 34c per lb; 1000 do called Staple, 34c; 3100 do Merino pulled Lambs, 49c; 3400 do, unwashed, 35 a 36c per lb 6 nos. Private sales of about 5000 lbs Spanish Lambs, 55c per lb 6 mos .- Patriot.

MISCELLANY.

Miss Hamilton, in her book on education, gives a very remarkable proof that the memory of perception may be enjoyed in high perfection, where all the other faculties are defective. An ideot so ntterly destinte of the faculty of concention, as never to be capable of acquiring the use of speech, (though it did not appear that his organs either of speech or hearing, were at all defective) was for a great number of years confined to an apartment, where he was occassionally visited by his family and friends. In this apartment stood a clock, to the striking of which he evidently appeared very attentive, and it was the only sign of attention, which he ever displayed. Every time the clock struck, he made a clucking noise, in imitation of the sound; and this he he continued to do as often as he hour returned. After several years, the clock was removed; when, to the surprise of all, he continued, as the hour came, to make exactly the same noise. He was perfectly exact in the calculation of the time, and never missed an hour in the day or the night; nor did he ever cluck one too many, or too few. To the hour of his of time without the slightest variation!

In popular Essays, by the same writer, we find an anecdote which illustrates how completely the senses may be absorbed by intense attention to one object: 'a wounded officer, after having received all the assistance he could from the most able surgeons in London, still continued to suffer agonizing pain, and was finally obliged to quit the service and go home to his friends in the country. In this remote situation, he was attended by a very young practitioner, who declared his belief that a piece of the leather of the belt had been carried by the ball into the shoulder blade, from whence it might be extricated by an operation. Experienced surgeons, when consulted, rejected the idea; but the young man, worn out by suffering, at last consented to the operation. The surgeon, whose reputation was deeply interested in the event, performed it with complete success; and triumphantly producing the piece of leather began to compliment his patient for the fortitude he had displayed: 'I have not even heard you utter a groun,' said he. The attendants could not forbear smiling; for in fact, the poor suf ferer had uttered such piercing shrieks as to be heard for furlongs!

Doctor Warren in the course of his very interesting address on the subject of anatomy, mentioned one very remarkable case which had occurred under his own observation. A sailor on board of a U. S. ship fractured his skull, and the bone pressed in upon the brain. The result was total imbecility of mind, and fergetfulness of speech. After continuing in this helpless state of idiocy four years, trepanning was advised by Dr W. The bone had settled in, with such an uneven surface, that the use of the circular saw was extremely difficult and dangerous; however Dr until you saw the Angel? Warren deemed it the only alternative-either way, death seemed ready to seize the poor victim.

The experiment was tried with perfect success; and, wonderful to relate, upon the removal of the bone, his senses, and his speech returned! He wished the doctor a Happy New Year and for the first time in his life, said he had a right to apply for a pension .- Mass. Jour.

Biblical Lore .- At a recent discussion on some points in biblical history, it happened to be remarked that there was no account of the death of Eve. ' Nor of Adam either,' said one of the company. 'I beg your pardon,' replied a religious lady, 'if' you read your bible carefully, you will find it stated that Adam was guthered to his forefathers!

twins: Mrs Shoe, the wife of a shoemaker in Dover, January, 1831, was \$108,000. Among the articles

A Serious Reparted.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee. When an Irishman makes a blunder, he generally the sly humor it conveys. Their satire, however, in this city from Boston, with a large and general assortiss superior to their mirth. French may be the language of how was one will be superior to their mirth. guage of love, was once well observed. English of business, but Irish is the language of expression. There is no other language, German not excepted, that expresses so much meaning in a few words,-The Irish endeavor to translate this capacity into English, and to supply with dramatic effect the deficiency of expression. A Galway gentleman lately entered a coffee house in London, and called for tea; his brogue attracted the attention of a scented civilian in an opposite box, who, relying upon his superior accent, resolved to have a jest at the expense of the stranger. The civilian called for tea too; the Irishman called for muffins, so did the civilian; toast, milk, sugar, &c, were severally called for by the Irishinan, and as severally echood by the fop, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjecting the Galway man. At last, with the greatest composure, and if possible a death he continued to give exact notice of the lapse richer brogue, the Irishman desired the waiter to DR KNAPP, have been cured within the year past of a bring up pistols for two,'-the jester's echo was si- bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of lenced.—English paper.

> Mr Wilkes (in his juvenile days) going to Dolly's chop-house, accidentally seated himself near a rich and purse-proud citizen, who almost stunned him with roating for his stake, as he called out. Mr Wilkes, in the mean time, asking him some common question, received a very brutal answer; the steak coming at that instant, Mr Wilkes turned to his friend, saying, 'See the difference between the City and the Bear Garden; in the latter the bear is brought to the stake, but here the steak is brought to the bear.'

About the year 1500, a Chinese merchant opened a mine of precious stones. As soon as it was known the Emperor caused it to be shut with this observation: 'Uscless labor causes sterility; a mine of precious stones does not produce corn.

A Sailor belonging to a man of war, having been for his good behaviour promoted, from a fore-mast man to a boatswain, was ordered on shore by his Captain to receive his commission at the Admirality Office. Jack went accordingly; and thus described his reception afterwards to his companions: 'I bore away large, said he, for the Admirality-Office; and on entering the harbor I espied a dozen or two guill-drivers. I hailed' em ;-not a word said they. Hollo! again said I. Not a word said they. Shiver my top-sails, but what can this mean? said I. Then I took a guinea from my pocket, and holding it up to my peeper, Hollo; again said I. Oh! Hollo, returned they. So, so, my boys, cried I, you are like Balaam's ass, are you? You could not speak

Violent Courtship .- During the excesses of the Jacobin party in Paris, Schneider, who was Commissary of the French Government at Strasburgh, was distinguished by the atrocity of his actions. A Priest of the name of Funck having made his recantation, and taken the civic oaths, requested Schneider to find him a wife; he assembled the young women of Strasburgh, and addressed them in a speech, in which he declared, that whoever should refuse Citizen Funck for a husband, should be considered as a suspected person, and punished by the guillotine. The amorous Priest, of course, found a pretty wife.

The amount of property left in pledge with twelve An English paper thus announces the birth of pawn-brokers in New York during the year ending was, on the 9th inst. safely delivered of a pair of pledged, were no less than 120,000 garments, and Shoes. . Igricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the most approved kinds; with also a general and very extensive issortment of Grass, Garnen, Field, Flower and HERB SEEDS, which will be found to comprise a larger variety than has ever before been introduced into the Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased from the well known Agricultural Establishment of Messrs NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selected by the subscriber himself, (who has been for several years engaged in the business) with great care. Those who may call at his Agricultural Warehouse, No. 23, Lower Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, will be assured of finding every article wanted in the agricultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices. S. C. PARKHURST.

Cincinnati, Jan. 1831.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

DR HULL, Sir-Under the advice and direction of your patent trusses. I had wo n various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I were it not to exceed five months, and tound myself cure t. I have not had it on tor six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable H. N. FISHBURN. inventions in the world. BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st.

Veltow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A lew lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (Robinia pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777. and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de-

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT 1111 AGRICULTURAL WARLHOUSL.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. 1X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1831.

No. 32

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Continued from page 242.

Manifactures or Corron. -These may be said to have fallen fifty per cent in price since the protection of the domestic manufacture of them : that is, fifty cents will purchase as much cotton sloths, shirtings, sheetings, calicoes, plaids, stripes and all the common articles for men and women's year, as one hundred cents would do, before our pound. ariff laws were enacted to encourage the domestic ndustry, and consume the domestic material. Whole ship-loads of East India cotton goods were nported into the United States-we now export American cotton goods to the East Judies! It is eadily admitted, though our opponents will add the present selling price is $2\frac{3}{3}$ cents per lb. nit nothing,") that a large part of this reduced rice is caused by improved machinery; but the et is no less true, that coarse cotton goods are eaper at Providence, in Rhode-Island, than at lanchester, in England. We speak understamigly; and the proof is at hand, that in England ev have counterfeited our marks to sell their pods for ours in South America. We have seen enty specimens of this trick. The poor cotton Surat was worked to imitate the strong upland tton of South Carolina, &c, thus to injure both r planters and manufacturers; but such frauds ve generally been soon discovered, in the superquality of our goods. Mr Ragnet has spoken the lax on these goods. We will assure him payment of 109,000 dollars a year, bonns, if shall obtain us the liberty to export them, free duty from England for five years-half a milof dollars, by way of purchasing his free le! We have friends who are ready for this eculation'—as things are at present.

The duty on such goods is 83 cents a square d; the cotton in them costs 21 cents, together , we buy them at eight cents the square yard ; n, if the duty be a tax, the manufacturer not v gives his labor for nothing, but pays a premiof 31 cents on every yard that the people kind enough to purchase of him! Such is reasoning of the 'free trade philosophers!'

he price of cotton goods is too low, by the nestic competition; but that must regulate it-The following little statement may show power of protection to produce competition, decline prices, as well as a volume of facts. 826 and 27, a sort of goods, well known as · Warren calicoes,' were worth 17 cents a l; the tariff of 1828 raised the duty, and they to 16; they were 15 in 1829, and now are 14. What an oppression is here!

uch is the case in respect to all and every ription of goods, the manufacture of which nave fairly ' taken hold of.' We speak withthe fear of contradiction. A reduced cost to umers has universally followed increased proin to manufactures.

HEMICAL PREPARATIONS .- All these have been ced at least 50 per cent in price, because of only a few leading articles.

as; a duty of 2,50 cents per cwt. was laid upon fore the duty was laid.

POLITIOA도 300回の風で。it by the tariff of 1824, and the present selling price is 3 l to 3 l cents per lb.

Glauber salts had a regular demand at 4 cents per lb .- 2 cents per lb, duty was levied by the tariff of 1824, and the present price is 2 cents per lb., the exact amount of the duty.

av quantity may now be had for 11 cents per and of superior quality.

Refined salt petre was from 12 to 14 cents per cents per lb, was put upon it-it soon fell to 9 South Carolina. The price of the article has cents and may now be had for 8 cents.

There is a duty on copperas of 2 cents per lb.

GLASS AND GLASS WARES, -Such window glass as sold for \$15 the 100 sq. feet in 1816-may now be had for 7 dollars and 50 cents, or one half the old price. Glass and glass wares genthey were before protection was extended to them and we are thankful that they were really proteeted. We buy as many tumblers for 50 cents as used to cost us 100.

Carlinet wares, &c .- We are told that, on all sorts of cabinet wares, the people are 'taxed' thirty dollars on every hundred of the cost, for \$3 on every cradle or table that costs \$10.'-So says Mr Raguet of the Banner of the Constitution! s also informs us, that chairs, hals, leather, and all its manufactures, such as boots, shoes, saddles, &c, with, indeed, almost all the products of mechanics, pay the same ' tax'-Now, what rogues must these mechanics be, seeing that from Balti- worth 20, and has been sold at 18, more, only, they have exported to foreign places, not less than five hundred thousand dollars worth of these articles in one year, to meet the competition of all the world, while they EXTORTED three the United States, dollars, on every ten, of the value of their products, sold at home! A leathern medal, with a suitable motto stamped on saw dust stiffened with glue, is worthy the man who thus exposes the swindlings of the mechanics! Some of the boys,' being upholsterers, might think that he deserved a coat of glue, sprinkled with feathers-but we hope that they will not bestow it! 'LET HIM ALONE! Let him wear his English coatunmolested-'a monument of the safety with which error of opinion [or perversion of facts] may be tolerated, when reason is left free to com-

MISCELLANEOUS.-We have already extended this essay much beyond the limits that we wished to assign for it-but the facts are so numerous and the subject so copious, that it was impracticable to condense them more than we have done-we shall therefore conclude with a few more specifications, as to the happy effects of the 'American System,' in reducing the price of commoditiesadding some general remarks.

Lead and all its manufactures, have been relomestic manufacture of them. We shall not duced much in value—the duty on pig lead is 3 duced much in value—the duty on pig lead is 3 with sand, LIME and continuous Nay, the very cents per lb—its price 3½ cents; the duty on shot granite rock on which the rails of the Baltimore and he old steady price of alum was from 5 to 6 is 4 cents, the price 5. It was 9 to 10 cents be-

Gunpowder was 45 cents per lb, and is 22 cents and less. The common as low as 19 or 12

Spirits of Turpestine was about 50 cents a gallon in 1823, now 30 cents.

"Cuphering states" were "taxed" with a duty Epson salts had a steady price of S cents per of $33\frac{7}{4}$ per cent, and they are now cheaper lb.; a duty of 5 cents was laid upon them, and by 331 per cent, than before that duty was levied,

Paper is a great and valuable manufacture the various business which old rags fornish is of b, before the tariff of 1824, when a duty of 3 a greater annual value than the cotton crops of declined about twenty per cent, though the duty upon it was much increased, and the quality has greatly improved by the domestic competition. The long list of 'taxes' on books of different sorts, is a string of nonsense.

Castor oil had an average price of more than three dollars a gallon previous to 1824, when it erally, are more than one half less the price that was 'taxed' with a duty of 40 cents per gallon, A large cultivation of the bean immediately followed, and the price fell to about 150 cents, except in 1828, when, because of a great demand for our oil in England, it rose to 275 cents per gallon, by which our farmers profited.

Fire bricks, in imitation of the English Stourbridge, and fully as good, are selling for 30 dollars a thousand. Before we made them ourselves, the British charged 70 dollars for them, are now kindly willing to take 30. But our own are preferred; to prevent future impositions.

Cotton bagging, before the tariff of 1824, averaged about 40 cents per yard—it is now hardly

The manufactures of hides and skins are worth at least, 30 millions a year, or 34 millions more than the great export of cotton last year from all

There are fifty minor articles that we might add, as fast as we might write them down. But it is enough. In what is the consumer taxed for the benefits of the manufacturer? Take the fire brick as an example. John Bull demanded and received of us \$70, for what he is willing to accept 30, since we began to make them for ourselves; foreign nations made us pay \$3 a gallon for castor oil, until we grew the bean on our own farms, and now it is worth only about \$11. What more is needed?

To be concluded next week

^{*} We mention this important article because it is in the vast catalogue of 'taxes,' and twice mentioned, that lately was published, and there are many of its class: such as 'bonnet wire,' 'braces.' or suspenders-' ehaffing dishes'- Cologne water,' currants for mince pies, dolls for children, 'haversacks,' mittens,' otto of 'dolfs for children, 'naversacks, inneres, one of roses,'-' pack thread' twice mentioned—'tooth powder,' spermaceti candles,' 'sweetmeats.' twice put down - 'toys,'- 'tubs,'- 'traps for rats and mice,'- 'vinegar' - wafers - walking sticks'- tooth brushes' and wigs' and hundreds of other contemptible things-a mere buggaboo to frighten the vulgar,-and disgraceful. Why were not horn spoons, tooth picks, tweazers, nailbrushes, corn cutters, whisker-patterns, shoe-strings-Ohio road are laid would be taxed-if-only if imported, according to the honorable statement before us.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND LARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

Mr Fessenden-If you deem the following observations and extract on the subject of live fences deserving a place in your highly valuable paper, they are at your service.

I noticed a short time since at Brockline a hedge, and unable to resist any horned beast. of the Three Thorned Acacia of the extent of 100 rods, set 6 or 7 years since at the mansion lately the residence of John Tappan, Esq. of your city. This hedge has been annually pruned top and sides, and promises I think to become ere long a fence the most beautiful if not the most formidable of its kind.

This most hardy and thrifty tree is a species of the sensitive. Its beautiful pinnated leaves, regularly and daily contract and shut up at about the going down of the sun. This plant is neither devoured by the destructive worm, nor does it like most other species of the Locust throw up innumerable suckers from its root. Its numerous and branching thorus-growing sometimes more than a foot in length, have occasioned its being sometimes called by way of distinction the 'Horrid Acacia.'

The Red Cedar, although not armed with dreadful thorns as is the three-thorned acacia, yet I think bids fair to prove a valuable material for live fences. Its extreme hardiness, its beauty when considered as an evergreen, and its wood, bark and foliage being at the same time so offensive to both animals and insects, that neither have ever been known to devour them. The gentleman above named informs me of a hedge of the Red Cedar of considerable extent which he has oftimes noticed at the Insane Hospital near the city of New York. So perfect had this hedge been rendered by shearing-and so dense its surface, that it seemed scarce possible to discern a space where even a hand could be forced through its compact exterior

At Mount Vernon, we are informed by the Rev. Mr Colanan, are very extensive and beautiful hedges of the Red Cedar, These I understand by him to the top being now distributed among the are set in a single row. Judge Taylor has also branches. The next is that a tall hedge stagfrom his own experience highly recommended nates the air, and poisons both corn and grass hedges of Red Cedar.

One point with regard to hedges seems now to be pretty generally admitted, that in our climate a hedge will not succeed so well on the summit or outer angle of a bank of earth as on the level surface; on the outer angles of earth-banks the thorns that from space to space are allowed to droughts to which we are sometimes liable and a too powerful sun are destructively injurious.

I send you, Mr Editor, an extract on the subject of hedges from a writer of the 18th century; it is Lord Kaimes a writer well known as an eminently practical man. His mode of training and forming the hedge, as I have never seen it practised, I thence conclude is not generally known among us; yet, to my mind, there is no system that I have ever heard of, which has ever been devised, which promises to equal that which is here described for forming a strong and permanent hedge. Let the material consist of whatever tree it may, whether the White Thorn-the Acacia-the Virginia Thorn or the Cedar, the same system of management seems alike adapted to them all.

In training hedges (says Lord Kaimes) I have had the experience of three hedges trained twelve years as follows:

The first has been annually pruned, top and

The sides of the second have been pruned, but the top left entire.

The third was allowed to grow without any

The first is at present about four feet broad and thick from top to bottom; but weak in its stems

The second is strong in its stems, and close from top to bottom.

The third is also strong in its stems, but for two feet up bare of lateral branches, which have been destroyed by the overshadowing of those above, depriving them both of rain and air. That the secould is the best method is ascertained by experience; and that it ought to be so, will be evident from analogy; in the natural growth of a tree its trunk is proportioned to its height: lop off its head and it spreads laterally and becomes a bush, without rising in height or swelling in the trunk.

Hence the following method of training up a hedge which is to allow the thorns to grow withont applying a knife to their tops, till their stems be five or six inches in circumference. In good soil with careful weeding they will be of that size in ten or twelve years, and be fifteen feet high or upwards. The laterals only must [meanwhile] be attended to. Those next the ground must be pruned within two feet of the stem, those above must be made shorter and shorter, in proportion to their distance from the ground; and at five feet high they must be cut close to the stem, leaving all above full freedom of growth. By this dressing the hedge takes on the appearance of a very steep roof; and it ought to be kept in that form by pruning. This form gives free access to rain, sun and air; every twig has its share and the whole is preserved in vigor.

When the stems have arrived at their proper bulk, they are ent over [cut off] at five feet from the ground, where the lateral branches end; this answers two excellent purposes, the first is, to streng then the hedge, the sapthat formerly ascended

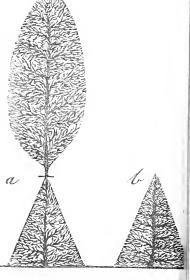
A hedge trained up in this manner is impenetrable even by a bull; be may press in the lateral branches, but the stems stand firm. I'or an instant proof that this method will answer, observe the grow up above their fellows in form of a hedge row. These thorns though growing in the middle of a bushy bedge have stems far larger than the rest. Besides the strength of such a hedge, it is less expensive than a hedge reared in the ordinary way; the weeds are sooner checked and it requires much less pruning, * * * * * *

* Good thorns, are indeed more essential in this mode of training than in any other; they ought to be the best thoras that can be procuredall of an equal size and equally vigorous, that luded to belongs to the same genus with the bott they may not overleap one another,

The thorn is a tree of long life, and a hedge raised and dressed in the way here described would continue a firm bedge for perhaps five hundred

Respectfully, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, Feb. 16, 1831.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Fig. a-Mole of pruoing the hedge till the stems become 5 or 6 inches in circumterence and at least 15 feet in height.

Fig b, represents the hedge when completed and topped .- It is now 4 feet wide at bottom and 5 feet high, in the form of a steep roof; in this form it must always be

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS IN CATTLE.

Mr Fessenben-Some of my young cattle have small swellings under the skin near the back, containing worms which can in some instances be forced out by pressure of the thumbs and forefingers of both hands, through a small orifice on the most prominent part of the swelling; and are white, with a black or brown point at the head, and are about three fourths of an inch long, and nearly the same in the greatest circumference.

This is a common occurrence among young catthe in the spring of the year; and by our old farmers are called cattle worms, who notice them but little, saying they will all come out by pasture time. They are however a serious evil to the

If you, or any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, can and will inform the public through the medium of your valuable paper the cause of their origin, and how that can be prevented, and the best method of extirpating them at this season, when so full grown, you will confor a great favor on that public, and many herds-Essex North.

Remarks by the Editor.—The insect above alin the horse, and is called by naturalists Oestrus bovis, or ox bott. It is thus described under the article ' Botts' in Rees' Cyclopedia,

'When young, the larva is smooth, white, and transparent; as it enlarges it becomes browner; and about the time it is full grown, it is totally of a deep brown color, having numerous dots on its surface, disposed in transverse interrupted lines

At certain seasons of the year the parent of this larva attacks neat cattle for the purpose of depositing its eggs beneath their hides; and 'although its effects on the cattle are so often remarked, yet the fly itself is rarely seen or taken, as the attempt would be attended with considerable danger, if the insect is in pursuit of the oxen. The pain inflicted in depositing its eggs appears to be very severe. When one of the cattle is attacked by the fly it is easily known by the extreme terror and agitation of the whole herd. The unfortunate object of the attack runs bellowing from among them to some distant part of the pasture or the nearest water. The tail from the severity of the pain is held with a tremulous motion straight from the body, and the head and neck stretched out to the utmost. The rest, from fear, generally follow to the water, or disperse to different parts of the field.

When the oxen are yoked to the plough, the attack of this fly is attended with danger to the Irivers; since they become perfectly uncontrollaple, and will often run with the plough directly orward through hedges, or whatever obstructs their

'There is provided on this account, to many doughs a contrivance to set them immediately at iberty. The singular scene attending the attack of this fly upon the herd has often been the subect of poetical description.' Virgil in his Georrics has given a beautiful sketch of the kind, which we have translated as follows.

Through waving groves, where Aino's torrent flows, And where the ilex in redundance grows, Myriads of insects flutter in the gloom, (Œstrus in Greece, Asvlus named at Rome)

Fierce and sonorous: By the borrid sound Driven from the woods and shady glens around, The universal herd in terror fly,

Their bellowing shakes the woods and rends the sky.

It is said that the strongest and healthiest beasts re preferred by this fly. Kirby and Spence afrm that 'though these insects terrify and tornent our cattle they do them no material injury. hey indeed occasion considerable tumors under he skin where the botts reside, varying in number com three or four to thirty or forty; but these sem unattended with any pain, and are so far from eing injurious that they are rather regarded as roofs of the goodness of the animal. The taners prefer those hides which have the greatest umber of bott-holes in them, which are always ie best and strongest."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LICE IN CATTLE.

Mr Fessengen-One of the great evils attendig young cattle during our long winters is their ptitude to become lonsy; the Durham short orns with black, and the native breed with red

The most sure and least dangerous method of estroying the race is, I believe, generally admit-

passing round the segments. Two distinct and ted to be, washing them with a strong decoction different kinds of lines are seen on each segment; or tobacco. At this inclement season of the year, the uppermost of them is narrower, and consists of that seems a very barsh, if not inhuman remedy; larger dots, underneath this there is a broader line, and mercurial ointment, I have proved to be a and the dets smaller. The first are easily seen by very unsafe one. If you, or any of your practiusing the lens to be real hooks, bent, upwards, or cal correspondents will have the goodness to state towards the tail of the insect; and on examining via your useful paper any more humane, safe and the broader line of small dots, with a tolerably reflicious method of destroying these vermin during powerful magnifier they were found also to be real the cold season, as also any means during the fall hooks turned in an opposite direction to the former, and early part of the winter to be used as prophytactics you will oblige many farmers in

Feb. 19, 1831. Essex North.

Remarks by the Editor.—A writer for the New England Farmer whose communication was published vol. i. p. 307, gives the following method of destroying Vermin on Cattle.

I have found that a strong decoction of tobacco washed over a beast infested with vermin will generally drive them away; it sometimes makes the beast very sick a short time,

But a better way is to mix plenty of strong neck of the creature with it, which will effectually give them air, and let the honey run off. But kill or drive away all vermin from a quadruped.

Mr John Lane Boylston, in a communication. published, New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 19. recommends white washing the interior of barns, stables, &c, as a remedy for lice in cattle; and likewise advises 'shearing the ears and between the horns, in the fall before they are put up to bay,' He says, in white washing no salt must be used, as is usual in the outside of buildings, lest the cattle should lick it off. The same gentleman (who is a practical as well as a scientific cultivator) approves highly of the practice of earding cattle in the winter, after they are put up to hay,

TO PREVENT SOWS DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

MR Fessenden-The vexatious propensity of many sows to devour their young offspring, immediately after their birth, is well known. I have never seen in the New England Farmer, nor heard of, an effectual preventive. I trust, however, one has at last been found. Last summer a vessel arrived at Long wharf, in this city, having the wharf, produced a fine litter of pigs,-She very soon began to devour them, upon which the captain threw her several pieces of salt pork, which she are greedily, and disturbed the pigs no more. The captain, who was formerly an experienced farmer as well as sea captain, said he had often tried the experiment, and always with perfect success. This may, or may not, be new to your readers. To me it appears very important. Yours truly,

Boston, March 1, 1831.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

Mr Editor-I wish to ask through the medium of the New England Farmer if the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have struck from their list of agricultural products for a premium, the article 'Spring Wheat' for the year 1831? Also 'WINTER RYE'? As I consider these products among the first to advance the interests of Agriculture, I have thought it may have been a mistake in the printer in omitting their mention in the list as published in the last Repository and Journal, No. 3, Vol. X .- An answer to these questions will be gratifying to

February 25, 1831. A COUNTRYMAN. FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BEES.

Mr. Fessenben-I had on the 16th day of last January a swarm of bees which melted down, so that one third of the honey ran out, and half the swarm was drowned in the honey. The weight was fortyeight pounds, honey and bees, and the hive was thirteen inches by eighteen. The thermometer stood about ten degrees below freezing, and the hive was out in the open air, exposed to the weather. The entrance to the hive was lightly fastened up to keep the bees from coming out on the snow. They had been fastened up one day, when the event happened. It was first discovered by the honey's running out and falling on another hive, which stood underneath; and on opening the hive the steam ascended from it, as it would from a boiling pot; and the bees made all possible speed to leave the hive, but were so immersed in the honey that they could not fly, and a great many were lost on the snow. I soon stopped them up, scotch snuff in train oil, and rub the back and and bored some holes in the bottom of the hive to there had so many bees fallen down, that they clogged up the holes. I then took up the bottom board, and put the bees into a box six inches deep, so as to see what state they were in. A good deal of the dry comb in the hive fell down, and it has been so melted that it is now in many crooked shapes. I have since carried the hive to Brighton, and while removing it (which happened to be during a snow storm) I noticed that as fast as the snow fell, it melted on the hive by the heat of the bees within, although it was a very cold day.

I have some other hot natured bees, so hot as to melt the snow away from the hive two inches, but not so hot as to melt down the honeycomb, I wish to publish this, for to me the above occurrence is unaccountable. It is a thing which has never happened to a swarm of bees in my possession be-

I should consider it a great favor if some one would through the medium of your paper, state the probable eauses of this great heat, proceeding from bees, and how they have the power of creating it, so as to melt their comb at any time they on board a sow which, very soon after reaching please. I have conjectured myself the cause, but should like that some one older than I am in the management of bees, should inform the public the cause of this new phenomenon.

EBENEZER BEARD.

Brighton, March 1, 1831.

MILCH COWS.

MR Fessenden-lam making arrangements to keep a dairy stock of ten or twelve cows, and as I wish to have none but profitable ones, I should be glad of the aid to be derived from the information of those who are more experienced, as to the breeds from which the most productive stock might be selected, taking into view both the quantity and the quality of their milk. It is presumed the imported breeds of cattle have been long enough with us to test their value for the dairy, compared with the best cows selected from our native stock. If gentlemen, who have tried them long enough to decide upon their comparative merits, would communicate the result of their experience through the New England Farmer, it would doubtless much benefit the public generally, no less then your humble servant, A Rustic.

Feb. 24, 1831.

FOR THE NEW FAGLAND PARMED.

D'SEASE IN SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN-As the raising of sheep and the gre wing of wool have become an object of so metch importance, everything that would seem to impede or promote the prosperity of this great source of national wealth ought to be spread before the public. I would therefore beg leave through your useful paper to state a few facts relating to a disease, which had lately occurred) among sheep in this town.

The disorder may and no doubt has been in progress some time, but its direful and deadly effects were not visible until since cold weather set in. It has appeared in different parts of the town and among those apparently in the summer and fall in the best health, but has been confined mostly to young or yearling sheep. I have carefully examined several volumes of the New England Farmer to see whether the disease was described or a remedy proposed. If we except the two fellowing instances. I have not found anything that seemed to be parallel to the one above alluded to. A writer in vol. vii, page 109, under the signature of a 'Wool-grower' describes a somewhat similar disease among sheep. After examining every other part, he says that the laid the lungs open and in the cellular substance of the lungs and in the bronchial [air] vessel there were a multitude of worms about as thick as a linen thread and from one inch to six in length exceeding sharp pointed at one end,' &c. For which he prescribed Scotch snuff on the food morning and evening, and tar and sulphur once a day, which appeared to improve their health immediately, A. L. H. in Vol. viii, page 207, describes the symptoms, progress and direful effects of a disease as it occurred among his sheep, being no doubt the same disorder, which has made such havoe in this neighborhood. This writer not having made any examination after death, seemed to be altogether in the dark as to its cause or cure. Neither do those who answered his communication throw much light on the subject. But let us return to the malady which has prevailed among us and blighted the hopes of many a farmer.

The most common symptoms of the disease are a loss of appetite, general emaciation or leanness with a peculiar gauntness, so that the animal is bent up almost double and is hardly able to drag its tottering frame after it, and unless the disease is arrested by a timely remedy, often a scouring sets in and the pitiable creature soon falls a victim to the fell destroyer. One gentleman having lost many promising yearling sheep in this way, determined if possible to ascertain the cause. He commenced by a careful dissection of the head, expecting to find a worm or w rms, as much had been said or written to that effect. In this however he was disappointed; nothing daunted he proceeded carefully to follow down the whole alimentary canal examining every part; no sooner had he opened the stomach but he found innumerable minute worms from an inch to two inches in length, in size from a fine to a coarse linen thread, in color white or nearly so with one end sharp, and when examined soon after the death of the animal, they were very lively. Other dissections earefully made by many other individuals have

remedy was resorted to, which has not failed, I expectation the Trustees have not been disappointbelieve, in a single instance of effecting a cure, ed. At the same time they may be remitted to when timely administered. Half an ounce of say, that much more, they hope and trust, might Gum Aloes pulverized and mixed with a little have been exhibited had the inclinations of our meal and water, enough to make the whole into farmers corresponded with their ability. The thick dough, is a full dose for one sheep, and may Trustees are aware, indeed, that some extraordibe conveniently given by opening the animal's nary exertion and skill are necessary, in aid of a mouth and putting it on the root of the tongue good year, to meet the requirements of the Society; with the handle of a common iron spoon, or it but our enterprising bushardness, and all other may be made into small balls, and in like manner classes of citizens, would do well to have in mind given .- This quantity proves an effectual purge, always, that nothing of great worth is to be had and brings away large quantities of worms, where- without industry, and care, and skill. Labor is upon even many sleep apparently on the verge of the price demanded of us, by a wise Providence, death have been restored in a few days to wonted for everything truly valuable. It will be well, too.

From many faithful trials of the aloes in smaller doses, given to sheep slightly diseased, having noor amerites. & c. the most decided good effects have followed. One gentleman briving nearly 100 fine lambs in the fall, after losing about half of them, I advised him to try aloes as above directed. He first procured 1 lb, had it pulverized and ordered it given to Souly, but through mistake it was given to a about 20 : a decided good effect followed the administration of the medicine. He has since procured, and made use of a pound or more, by the use of which he says he has saved his flock.—The above facts are submitted, wishing that a fair trial may be made of the aloes should the same disease occur, or any other, where a purge is indicated, as it can be more easily given than any other of that class of medicines. The price of this article is cheap, it may be procured of any apothecary. I leave to others, more acquainted with entomology, to give a name to the worms above described, and to inform the public whether they are natural to the sheep in a state of health, and only when in too great numbers or under some peculiar circumstances they are the cause of death, and likewise to explain the reason why young sheep, in particular during the winter, fall the victims of this disease. L. W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, R. I. Feb. 21, 1831.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN. VEGETABLE CROPS, &c.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees to examine the claims for premiums for Grain and Vegetable Crops, for Experiments and Discoveries, -for Raising Trees and Hedges,-submit the following Report-

The past season has been a most bountiful one, and has been particularly favorable for the production of almost every article which claims the attention and rewards the labors of agriculturists in this part of the United States. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that there has not been a week in which the want of rain has been severely felt in this commonwealth,-while the sanshine and heat have proved sufficient for bringing to maturity the crops and fruits of our farms, and orchards and gardens. Of grass, wheat, rve, barley, Indian corn,-of potatoes and vegetable of almost every description, the crops have been truly abundant. For fruit of every kind, excepting, perhaps, pears and grapes, for which latter the summer has been too cool and moist,-few seasons have been so good. Blessed with a year of so much confirmed the presence of like worms not only in plenty, it was natural to suppose that the claims of the stomachs but in the small and large intestines our farming brethren for the premiums offered by of sheep dying of this disease. As soon as the this Society, aided by the bounty of the Legisla-

cause of death was ascertained the following simple ture, would be numerous and respectable. In this to have constantly before as the force of example. The natural effect of a successful effort, in any pursuit, is to stimulate others in the same course, and thus to promote the general good. Care and system, like everything else, become easy by prac-

> It is a remarkable fact, that among the applications before this committee, there is not any instance in which two applications have been made for the same article. They are not embarrassed. therefore, as some of the committees have been, in comparing the merits of numerous competitors. They regret that one claim, at least, should not have been made for each article proposed by the

> The committee recommend,-instead of abstracts by the committee of the modes of culture. as has been usual,-that the statement of the claimants, in their own words, should follow each case. They are led to propose this, not only because they are generally very well expressed, but because they will be more intelligible to practical cultivators, probably, than any views the committee can give.

WHEAT.

I. The Committee consider Messrs Tristram Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, in Essex County, as cutitled to the premium of \$20 for a erop of spring wheat, being 343 bushels on an acre. These gentlemen have been benefited almost every year by the premiums of this Society, and seem righly to deserve all they have received. as judicious cultivators.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN-We sowed the present season a piece of spring wheat, containing, by admeasurement, one acre and one rod. The soil is a rich dark loam, the past year it was cultivated with onions, and manured with yard (or cellar) manure, about eight cords to the acre, which produced between four and five hundred bushels. The 22d or 23d of last April it was sowed with wheat without any dressing; one bushel and a half was sown (the wheat was of the white kind) the soil was once ploughed and the grain barrowed in. It was reaped in August, which cost four days' labor: the quantity of straw was as large as the bulk of five tons of hay. It was threshed and winnowed in October, which cost ten days' labor, and there were thirty four bushels and one peck of grain.

Respectfully yours,

TRISTRAM LITTLE. HENRY LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 2, 1830.

2. To Capt, Benjamin B. Howard, of West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co. is awarded the premiushels the acre.

o the Trustees of the Massichusetts Voricultural Society.

something near 400 bushels. In April last, it cart loads of coarse manure from the barn ndows, were drawn on, spread, and harrowed

at the rate of about three bushels to the acre, d with grass seed, which also were ploughed d harrowed in. The crop was mown and got in July, and was threshed out in September th two horses, in less than two days. It was aned with a machine, and measured 78 bushels I one peck of clean handsome barley,

BENJ, B. HOWARD,

RVE

3. To Mr Richard Adams, Jr, of Newbury, \$20 the premium on winter rye-being 389 bushou an acre-

be Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Gentlemen-Agreeably to the directions of

Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural ciety, requiring each claimant to state the qualiof the land, its previous product, &c, I submit fellowing, in support of my claims for the Soy's premium for raising the greatest quantity of on an acre the present year. The soil is a velloam; the season of 1829 it was cultivated h white beans without any manure, which proed about 25 bushels. The September follow-(after the crop was harvested) the ground was ughed and five pecks of rve was sowed and rowed in. The April following, there was ead on the same about ninety bushels of leachishes. It was reaped and threshed in July, the produce was 38 bushels and three pecks. s straw I sold, which weighed more than two 5. The labor done on the above crop was, as will see, nothing extra except the dressing h ashes.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD ADAMS, JR. Vewbury, Nov. 1, 1830.

1. To Mr Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, an customer from the County of Worcester, \$20 his crop of potatoes-about 570 bushels to an

te Committee on Agricultural Products.

m of \$30 for his crop of barley, being about 48 turnips for the successful culture of which, the gard, and one great object of the Society is to clisheep (100) were nightly folded, for two pre- cit the opinions of observing farmers for the pubvious years, after the hay crop was taken off. hie good. Perhaps some one will attempt to show GENTLEMEN-The following production of one The rye stubble was turned under immediately the difference in labor, as to planting corn and po-

ere one half and eighteen rods of land, culti- after reaping that crop. The process for prepar- tatoes, by dunging in the hill or otherwise. It is ared with barley, the just season, by the sub- ing the ground for the Potato crop was as follows, a question which needs to be settled. riber, on his farm in West Bridgewater, is offer-viz. In May 1830, fifty cart-loads, 33 husbels I for the Society's premium. The soil is a dark each, of unfermented sheep and other manure, ch loam, pretty free from stones, and somewhat Was evenly spread on and immediately ploughed clining to moisture. A part of it, in 1829, was in 10 inches deep, furrows struck three feet each ultivated with Indian corn, having been manured way at right angles. Twentyfive bushels of the the rate of about eight common cart loads to River of Plate Reds and Philadelphia Blues, were e acre; the rest was cultivated two seasons suc-, used for seed; the reds planted whole, one in a ssively previous to the past, with potatoes; hill; the blues split in two pieces, which also seedceiving each year, at the rate of about 15 loads ed a hill; the planting finished the last of May. manure. The crop of corn was estimated at The plants had two good hoeings; the last when bushels to the acre; that of potatoes, in 1829, in the bud, the plants or stalks being ten inches in height. The harvesting finished the last of Ocis twice ploughed with a light plough, and about toher. The amount of the potato crop was by careful measurement, six hundred and eighteen bushels on an acre and fourteen and a half one About the first of May it was sown with bar- hundred and sixtieths parts of an acre. Also had on a part of the field about 1000 lbs, crook necked and West India squashes, planted in every other hill and every other row, where the potato seed was wholly left out. The land is probably good enough to produce a much larger crop when the season is congenial to the culture of the Potato. The past season has been too wet and cold, even for this hardy vegetable.

Yours, &c.

P. WILLIAMS.

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.

50 loads mamire, the proportion drawn by the Potate crop probably not more than 50 per cent. at \$1 per load \$25 00 Carting the same and spreading 5 00 Ploughing in the manure 4 00 Labor in planting

25 bushels of seed at 2 shillings Two hociers

Harvesting the crop, say 20 days' work, at 4 shillings.

13 50

\$69 S3 In reading Mr Williams' account of his fine crop of potatoes, our farmers are requested to notice that the manure was spread over the ground instead of being put in the hill in the common way. If using manure at broad cast will give as good a crop of potatoes or corn as putting it in the hill, will it not be a great saving of labor, and at the same time, place the manure more equally on the ground? No process in farming seems more slow and tedious than dunging out in the hill. It is hoped that this statement of Mr Williams, who has always appeared before this society as a very intelligent and successful farmer, will bring out some remarks from practical men on this subject. It will be seen that Mr Ware, of Salem, planted this year, in the same way, both corn and potatoes, Among our New England crops, none are so general, or more important, than corn and potatoes, and if a more economical mode of raising them. as regards labor, can be found out, it will be a TENTLEMEN-As a claimant for the premium great public benefit. Mr Williams used a great quanred by the trustees of the Massachusetts Ag- lity of manure, it is true, perhaps twice or three ltural Society for the largest crop of Potatoes times as much as is usual among farmers, and his wn on the acre the present season, I will state, land was in good condition before; but then he the ground on which my crop was grown, in- intimates, and seemingly with reason, that, owing es to the morning sun, is of a deep reddish to its being spread and ploughed in, not more than a, somewhat rocky. In 1829, an abundant half its strength was drawn out by the potato of winter rye was taken from it, preceded by erop. All experiments of this kind deserve re-

[To be continued.]

new england parmer.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

Cattle should be liberally supplied with food from this time till they can be turned to grass. As straw and hay become drier than they were in the fore part of the winter the supply should be greater, and the quantity of roots which you give them had better be increased than diminished, Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the

Dress with stable, compost, hog-pen or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass ground as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now may be equal to two then; but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should now be dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time; your moving grounds which are upon a dry soil, will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre.

Your orchards continue to claim your attention -give to each tree a top dressing of your best chip, stable, or compost manure : your fruit will richly repay, besides the extra profits upon your grass under your trees, whether moving or pasture, together with the growth of your trees.

Look to your water courses, and change their direction to receive the benefit of the spring rains; the frequent changing of your water courses will render your mowing even, and prevent one part from becoming rank, and lodging before the other part is fit to cut, and thus turn to your best profit, that which if neglected would become waste and

Do not permit the carcases of dead animals, such as lambs, cats, &c, to contaminate your premises, and poison its inhabitants. When domesticated animals die, it is the common practice to let them rot above the ground. This is sure to annoy the neighborhood. If the steach from the animal be too distant to contaminate the air, dogs are fond of carrion, and after they have gorged themselves with it, become insufferable inmates to the families to which they belong. The dead animal should be laid on a thick layer of earth, and well covered with the same material, After the covering has sunk in, and the earth has absorbed the animal matter, the compost will not be more offensive than slaughter-house dung, provided a sufficiency of earth has been employed. They should be hauled to the field during winter and ploughed under as soon as frost will permit. The same should also be done when night soil is

Sir Humphry Davy, observed that 'Manures from animal substances in general require no preparation to fit them for the soil. The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituents in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition,

The entire parts of the muscles of land animals

are not commonly used as a manure, though there and I have been led to believe that no time is of other nations, the raw material of which ma are many cases in which such an application more favorable. might be easily made. Horses, dogs, sheep, deer and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally or of disease, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air or immersed in water till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case, most of their organized matter is lost from the weather, would not be a good substitute ed some valuable improvements, especially in the for the land on which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving off noxious gases to the atmosphere.

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matter, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh In some trees, (as in the Fall Pippin) the limbs children may be honorably and profitably engager quick lime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops.

Procure the very best of garden seeds and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you mean to deserve the character, and realize the profits of a good cultivator, you will see that every article of use in your honorable vocation is among the best of its kind. You must plant good seeds, or you will not grow good vegetables, possess good breeds of domestic animals, or your stock will not be so valuable as it might and ought to be. If your tools and implements are not the best, you will waste much strength to little purpose when you attempt to use them,

Those plants, which you wish might yield a forward crop, such as garden peas, beans, &c, may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot houses, or under hot bed frames, or the south side of walls, and transplanted when they are one or two inches high, into the places in which they are intended to stand for a crop,

Your ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, rakes, &c, should be inspected and put in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted or covered of adopting measures to promote the growing of with some suitable composition. Covering wood the Mulberry Tree, and the Culture of Silk, have repeatedly with oil or grease will have a tendency had that subject under consideration and ask leave to preserve it. Where tools or implements are to submit the following exposed in the field a good part of the year, they require to be new +ainted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as to the wood, both of which should be kept coated, as far as is practicable, with paint or oil.

It will soon be (if it is not now) the proper season for pruning fruit trees. London says ' For all the operations of pruning which are performed on and manufacture silk in this Commonwealth to an the branches or shoots of trees, it would appear the period immediately before, or commensurate with the rising of the sup is the best.' Col. Pickering observed, 'My practice has been to prune in in the culture and manufacture of silk. France, the spring, beginning when the buds have searcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave 'stumps' of limbs. Every branch that is taken away, is cut close and even with the stem or limb where it grows; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances. If amount of silk imported and consumed in this the branch cut off be large, the wound should be country, which exceeds seven millions of dollars, covered with some kind of plager.'

last observes, it has been my practice for several like these need no comment; yet it is proper that years past to prune in autumn and in winter, ap- we should bear in mind, that the vast sums thus explying a cout of boiled tar and brick dust, or of pended for silk, in its various forms, are paid indi-common paint, immediately to the naked wood: rectly to enrich the Agriculture and Manufactures

· I was induced to try this experiment, partly in or any other staple product. consequence of being often from home at the usual season, and partly from a desire to test the pre-tby a few of our citizens in small quantities, of valent opinion that autumn pruning was very inju- quality not inferior to the best imported. Jon rious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why than II. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, has commence an artificial covering, which protected the wood the culture of silk with success, and has introdu for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as art of recling from the cocoon, and it is due to the soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw gentleman, that the committee should remark, th trees bear pruning better. . 1 considerable part of it is from practical information communicated 1 my fruit garden was pruned two months ago.

Permit me to add that it is a maxim in surgery in relation to this subject. to save skin, and in pruning to save bark. The The state of society in this Commonwealth saw ought therefore to be used in preference to well adapted to promote the successful culture the axe, so as to cut the large branches square off. silk-it is an employment, in which females a are much less two or three inches from the trunk; with the exception of planting the Mulberry tre and if taken off at that distance, would be much the whole labor may be performed by that class sconer covered up with new wood. It is injudi- the community. The committee feel warranted cions, however, to leave the sumps too long, as | saying that so soon as the article can be produce well as to cut too close to the trunk.'

LEGISLATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is ably drawn, and the paramount importance of its objects concisely and happily expressed. At the time this was sent to the press, the Report had not been brought officially before the House, but so far as we can learn, public opinion is much in favor of some legislative aid in the object contemplated in the hill; and we hope that our rulers will readily take proper measures for supplying the people with 'that capital which consists in knowledge;' which seems all that is necessary, in addition to the enterprise and industry characteristic of our countrymen, to make Silk a staple commodity of New England.

House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1831. The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the order to manire into the expediency

The Committee have examined the subject attentively and find it to be of much greater importance than was at first supposed. They are surprised to find how great a field is here open, and how long it has been neglected; they are satisfied beyond a doubt, that we have the power to produce immense extent, and that no difficulty is to be encountered either from soil or climate.

The nations of Europe are generally engaged more than any other nation, derives her power and resources mainly from this branch of her industry; her example has induced England, Holland, Germany, Prussia, and Sweden to engage with zeal in the same pursuits.

The culture of silk is important in relation to the while the amount of bread stuff exported is on the A writer for the Genesee Furmer of January average less than six millions of dollars! Facts

be produced here with as much certainty as cott-

The article of Silk has already been produce thin, that they have derived some important fac

a good home market will be found at such price as to afford a profit on the expense and labor \boldsymbol{b} stowed upon it. The White Mulberry Tree is e silv cultivated, does not require the best soil, serva valuable purpose for hedges, and is highly orn

The Committee are satisfied that little capital required to commence the culture of silk, exce that capital which consists in knowledge. It is a FORMATION which is the foundation of Agricultu as well as all other arts. Nothing is so well ca culated to call the attention of the public to th subject as information respecting its value, as the means by which our citizens may avail ther selves of the advantages which are connected wi it; for the purpose of disseminating this inform tion the committee have thought it their duty report the following resolution.

Which is respectfully submitted, For the Committee,

ABEL WHEELER, Chairman.

House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1831

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, 1 requested to cause to be compiled and printed, coneise manual, to contain the best information n specting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, wil suitable directions for the culture of silk-and the this manual be distributed in suitable numbers! every town in the Commonwealth-That to de fray the expense thus incurred, he be authorize to draw his warrant on the treasury for a sum me exceeding six hundred dollars.

Erratum.-in last week's paper, page 250-2d column-16 the from bottom-for 'ploughing the coin,' read 'planting the

Readers of No. 3, Vol. 10 of the Massachusetts Agr cultural Repository and Journal, are requested to corre the following crrata :- at page 288, in Mr Ware's state ment, of his crop of English Hay, for 775 tons, read 11 tons. At page 246, the price of Henry Sprague's Butter sold at auction, should have been '25 to 36,' iostead (25 to 26 cents.

NOTICE.

Members of the Massachusetts Society for promo ing Agriculture, are informed that the third No. of Vo 10 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository is ju published, and may be obtained at Mr J. B. RUSSELL Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. Men bers of the Society are entitled to one copy, each, grati-Price to others, 50 cts. per number.

or sale at the Seed Store connected with the New land Farmer, 52, North Market street,

nall boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens .i box contains a package of the following seeds:v Washington Peas | Long Dutch Parsnep

Large Head Lettines Uarry Sil sia do rf Blue Emperial Peas Matrowfat Peas V Mohawk Dwarf String Pare-apple Melon (very fine) Watermelon

r Dwarf Wlute Casekode Large White Portugal Onion ans 1, or Saha Pole Benns

Large Red do. Double Curled Parsley Blood Beet (time sert) That Squash Pepper Early Searlet short-top Radish y turm proceed Beet y York Cabbage e Cape Savoy do (fine) Dutch do (fine pick) White Turmp Radish Salsify or Oyster Plant Early Bush Squash Winter Crook-neck Squash Early White Dutch Turnip

g) 7 Dutch Caulidower 7 Horn Carrot (very fine) Orange Carrot e Solid Celery

d Cress or Peppergrass · Cucumber

Creen Turkey do. this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of

ew England, of the very first quality, and at fair priwholesale and retail.

Yellow Stone Turnip

mer Savory

PUT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Sum-

e and European origin,) and Oroamental Shrubs at with the seed. March 2.

Sheep for Sale.

superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed blood) Sheep-about 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 2 to rs-in prime health and in good flesh, not expected re lambs until the 10th of April.

Apply to NATH'L TUCKER. Itan, March 2, 1831.

Cacoons. dr price in eash will be given for Cocoons in large E. W. LAWTON. all quantities, by vport, R. I. Feb. 23, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

horough Gardener, well acquainted with raising and Green House Plants, is wanted on a place oston. Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Boston. ch 2. 3t

To be Let.

entyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and house, in Roxbury—one mile from Boston line. ly at J. B. Russell's Seed Store. 3t March 3.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

ters in the country who may wish to keep an assortof Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be ued, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected ie New Eugland Farmer, 52 North Market Street, , with hoxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to intaining a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as an be procured in this country, of equal quality, done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with licections on each parkage for its culture and ement-warranted to be of the growth of 1830, the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Cow Cabbage.

received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow e; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this will give so much fodder from the same space of , for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully ted to a large extent in New England and the Mides the past year, and promises to be a great acqui-

North Devon Bull.

prough full-blood Bull of this breed, eight years day next, which was imported from England by rince. Esq., at large cost, is offered for sale or to air terms. This breed are always of a mahogany or, and having no white except the tip of the tail ly marched ;-considered the smartest working n England; are easy to fat, and considered good:
-they probably combine the three qualities, as any known. Young stock of his getting may be Sandwich, N. H. and Westminster, Vt. Apply B. Russell, (post paid) office of the New England , Boston. Feb. 23.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horiticultural Society will be held on Saturday, March 5 at 10 o'clock, at the Society's Hall.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, Feb. 23

White Mulberry Trees.

Gentlemen in want of these plants, can have them, two years old, in any quantity not less than 100, faithfully packed in moss, at 5 dolls, per hundred, by sending their orders to J. B. Russell's Seed store, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Early Polatoes,

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season;

and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a tine mileh COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly 50, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both small - Short directions for its culture furnished gratis Feb. 16.

.Immunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowelt. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell HOBART CLARK. Market. Inquire of Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 61 dan. 21.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigues of these animals can be given as far back as Hubback, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals, For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem. Sulem, October, 1830.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Darry; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 28.

Grass Seeds, Sr.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A few bushels of genuine Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, raised in New Hampshire expressly for this establishment: also, Lucerne, Red and White Clover, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, (raised for us by Mr PHINXEY,) Herds Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, (raised for us by Mr Noves,) Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, &c; all

complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston.

Dec. 24.

S30 each. Hay—S4 a 106c per cwt. Oats in good demand at 40 a 43c per bush.—J. of Com. the Farmer office, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		1 110		
			IROM	то
APPLES, new,	-	barrel.	1 75	€ 60
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	H5.00	
Pearl, first sort,	-	1 "	130 - 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	-	bashet.		1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 75	9.10
Cargo, No. 1,	-	6.6	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	-		6.50	6.75
BUTTUR, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new melk,		"	l G	8
Skimmed milk.	-	4.6	3	4
FLAXSEED,	-	-	1 13	1.50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Roward-street		barrel.	6.75	6 57
Genesce,		**	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	•	64	6 25	6.50
Baltimore, wharf,	-	4.	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn. Northern.	-	bushel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	- 44	69	72
Rye,	-	4.6	1 75	80
Barley,		+6	(it)	65
Outs,	-	44	-11	46
HAY,	-	cwt.	GO	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 00	
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	16	14 00	15 00
LIME		cask.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	-	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy mess.	-	4	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		11	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.	1 50	1 75
Red Top (northern)	-	4.6	62	75
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	-	+1	10.	11
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		pound.	60	65
Merino, mixed with Saxon	v.	100110.	65	75
Merino, three fourths wash	od.	66	52	58
Merino, half blood,		1 11	48	50
Merino, quarter.		111	40	42
Native, washed,	-	11	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		46	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sor	١.	16	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first	sort		45	50
,		,.	. 40	0.0
	_			

PROVISION MARKET.

	BEEF, best pieces,	- 0	្រុកពេល	18	10
	PORK, fresh, best pieces,			6	7
,	whole hogs,	,	6.	53	7
2	VEAL,	- 1	"	Ğ	8
1	MUTTON,	- 1	60	4	ē
	POULTRY,	- 1	11	8	8 8 13
	BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 1	11	12	15
1	Lump, best,	-		13	20
	EGGS,	- 0	lozen.	20	25
1	MEAL, Rye, retail		ushel.	1	83
١	Indian, retail,	-	"	- 1	83
ı	POTATOES,	- 1	44	25	30
	CIDER, [according to quality]	b	arrel.	1 00	2 00
ı					

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Feb. 28.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 382 Beel Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, 902 Sheep, and 78 Swine. 91 Sheep and all the Swine have been before reported; unsold about 40 Beef Cattle and 75 Swine.

Prices-There was a larger proportion than usual of good Cattle at market, and we are of opinion a little better price was obtained. We shall quote higher-from \$4 to \$5; a few extra were taken at 5 25 and 5 50.

Cows and Calves-We noticed sales as follows: \$16, 19, 21, 22, and 24.

Sheep-We noticed one entire lot of 96 taken at \$5 50 each; one small lot at \$5 00; also 8 Cosset Wethers at \$8 75 cach. We also noticed a lot of 193 Merinos, the pelts of which were sold at 2 25 each.

Swine-Not much doing except a little at retail at 5c. for sows and 6 for barrows,

New York Cattle Morket, Feb 21 .- At market this day, from 1 to 500 head of Beef Cattle, and about 800 Sheep .- The market for Beef continues good, and price high. Several lots of favorite Cattle taken at \$7,50 a 8; Novers, Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, Broom Corn, Sc; and 1 mgs. Section loss of avortic cattle taken at \$6,00 a \$5 of the very first quality.

Wented,

Wolumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to and mid \$2,50 a 3 each. Milch Cows—Several sales a

MISCELLANY.

ICELAND.

Concluded from page 245.

'At first, I confess, I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland; but what was my surprise when I found the temperature of the atmoswinter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived in either in Denmark or Sweden!

'In the month of November, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer did not sink lower than 20°, and it was nearly as often above the freezing point as below it. On the 6th of December, with clear weather and a light breeze from the cast-north-east, it sunk to 8° 30", after which, especially towards the end of the year, the weather became remarkably mild, and continued in this state till near the middle of January; the thermometer for the most part between 34° and 40°. On the 10th and 11th of Jannary it fell as low as 15° 30″, but rose again in a short time, and continued much more frequently above than below the point of congelation till the 7th of March, when we had a strong wind from the N. N. W., and the mercury, which had stood the preceding day between 30° and 34°, sunk in the morning to 9° 30", at noon to 8°, and at 9 o'clock in the evening it fell as low as 4° 30', which was the strongest. degree of frost we had the whole winter.

The quantity of snow that fell during the winter was very considerable, especially in the northern parts of the island, where many of the peasants were reduced to circumstances of great distress, by the total consumption of the folder they had provided for their cattle. The atmosphere was on the whole rather clear and serene, than darkened by mists, which is in a great measure to be ascribed to the prevalence of brisk land winds, to which the mountainous nature of the country is extremely favor-

'It must, at the same time, be allowed, that the winter of 1814, as well as that which immediately preceded it, was considered by the Icelanders as uncommonly mild. The keenest frost ever experienced in Iceland was in the year 1348, when the ocean was congealed all round the island, so as to admit of the inhabitants riding on horseback from the one promontory to the other on the ice.

Nothing so materially affects the climate of Iceland as the arrival of the floating ice from the opposite coast of Greenland. Generally towards the end of winter, and sometimes in the beginning of summer, it is seen moving towards the coast in immense masses, which are not unfrequently piled one above another, and more resemble islands with mountains, castles, and spires, than bodies of ice. They are so thick that they have been known to run aground in eighty fathoms' water. Their motion is not so much accelerated by the wind as by the current; but their rapidity, when unpelled by these two causes conjointly, is so great, that no six-oared boat is able to keep up with them. When the sea is agitated by a storm, the ice-islands are dashed against each other in the most tremendous manner; the noise arising from the crash is heard at a great distance; and, as often happens, the drift timber jammed in between the masses takes fire from the friction, presenting to the eye of the spectator a scene the most incongruous that can possibly be imagined. The quantity of floating ice is commonly so great, that it not only chokes up all the friths and bays, but extends to such a distance in the ocean that its termination cannot be discovered from the summit of the highest mountain; and in the year 1766 the whole of the va.st strait between Iceland and Greenland was entirely closed up with it. It principally infests the northern, and part of the castern coasts, as likewise the western friths, but it is seldom that it surrounds the whole island.

While the masses of ice remain in a state of fluctuation, sometimes at a distance, and sometimes nearer the coast, the weather is very unsettled, and the winds are cold and damp; but when they are

driven into the bays, and the salt water freezes around them, the weather becomes more steady; the cold increases; and insalubrious fogs are carried over the whole island. The consequences are, that the winter snows are longer in melting; it is late before the frost leaves the ground; vegetation is more backward and scanty; and the summer so short, that the peasants have great difficulty in getting Datch Cabbage; Early York, do ; and several other v phere not only greater than that of the preceding home the small quantity of hay that may have been produced. Add to this, the devastations committed growth. London Scarlet Short Top Radish; and Cher by the Greenland bears, which sometimes arrive in and White Turnip Radish. Early Curled Silesia Le considerable numbers on the ice

The manner of cluding the Polar Bear is curious. He is a very dangerous animal when his natural ferocity is increased by honger; but the Icelander almost always escapes from his pursuit, even when some requires no sicks; price 33 cts. I unarmed. As the bear comes near, they throw a quart. Also, Early Washington Peas; Early Hotspi mitten behind them; the animal powerfully attract- do.; Knight's Dwarf Marrow do., and several oth ed by the smell of perspiration, instantly stops, and 's ats will not quit the mitten till he has turned it inside out, thumb and all. When he gains upon his victum, another mitten is thrown him; and so on.

₩.

heights and hollows of this remarkably uneven island, one dark night, was at length puzzled by a plaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be for height, which his sagacious horse refused to mount, in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written However, the whip compelled him to it; and the gentleman did not discover his situation, till the fore-feet of the animal stuck in a hole, which he he found, on dismounting, was the chimney of a house !- Henderson's Iceland.

A composition for coloring and preserving Gates Poles, Barns, Roofs and Timber generally, from the weather. - Melt 12 ozs. rosin in an iron pot or kettle. add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or vellow othre. or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted .--Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

years, and prevent the weather from driving through by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Men brick walls.—Domestic Encyclopedia.

Light Varnish to preserve Insects.—Take a pint of spirits of wine, and a little light amber, which should be allowed to dissolve in a sauce pan for fortyeight hours; to this add a little mastic, as much red arsenic, and an equal quantity of turpentine and let it dissolve in a vessel for twentyfour hours. This done, take the insect you wish to preserve, extract its entrails, and let it be well bathed for several days in spirits of wine, into which some sugar candy has been put. In this state, rub it over with the varnish at intervals until it shines; it may be thus preserved for a long time.

Anorel undertaking .- The London Court Journal. states that 'a large establishment has been projec ed at Paris, for the purpose of enabling any individuals by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than 301.) to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes and washmg, the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard rooms, play, conversation, &c. The whole to be under the management of a Committee chosen by themselves. The prospectus even holds out the expectation of a country house, and free admission to the theatres!'

On a stone in the church-yard at Langtown, in Cumberland.

Life's like an inn where travellers stay: Some only breakfast and away; Others to dinner stay, and are full fed --The oldest only sup and go to bed; Long is his bill who lingers out the day, Who goes the soonest has the least to pay. Seeds for Hot Beds.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connects with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 Nor Market Street.

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable Seeds, amowhich are the following, that will soon be wanted f Hot Beds, viz. Early and Late Cauliflower, (from E 10pe.) Large Cape Braccule, (from Europe.) Ear ricties of Cabbage seed, both of American and Europe tuce; Tennishall do.; and Royal Cape Head do Double Curled Parsley; true Early Horn Carrot, &c.

Also-New Larly Dwarf Frame Pea, an extra e: ly, productive and fine variety, that grows from 12 to inches in height only, (according to the richness of t

Black Current Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 Nor Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Curre A story is told of a traveller, who riding over the Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an accor of its astringent and detergent properties in various co Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coff Price 75 ets. per bottle-also, a few bottles of old Wh Dutch Current Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connec with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 No. Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a n and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases to occidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes: ymptoms of each, and the most improved remedies (doyed for the cure in every case; with instructions to Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquishowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the: mal functions in health, and showing the principles which these are to be restored when disordered. By J Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable addit It is well attested that this will preserve plank for and improvements, particularly adapted to this coun of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

> Cocoons, and Silk Weaver Wanted. Cash and a fair price will be given for Cocoons. A employment for a Silk Weaver, on application to PAUL WARI Warren, R. I. Jan. 15, 1831. .

> > Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents pound, according to quality. J. H. COBI Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

 $B\epsilon\epsilon s.$

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving ! can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per ib. The! were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the patent hive.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per and avable at the end of the year-but those who pay wi naty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a

duction of lifty cents.

[To No paper will be sent to a distance without paya being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts-by wi all descriptions of Printing can be executed to med wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J RUSSELL. at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 K Market Street.

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Bultmore - G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer Cincinnuti-S. C. PAREBURST, 23 Lower Market-street. Cincinnate—S. C. PARKHURST, S. Lower markets according to the Albany Austery,
Flushing, N. Y. Wu. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Ga
Hortford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers. Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller. Portsmonth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller. Portland, Mr. - SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller. Augustu. Me. WM. MANN.
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Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bockseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1831.

NO. 31.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS. Concluded from page 257.

them: but we must hasten to conclude.

Revenue, in some way raised, must be had .etness of this opinion or practice. It is suffiarket to our farmers, has not affected the d in a manner that cannot be disputed, that the the greatest rate. There is no wonder in thisis the natural result of competition-no matter ether among ourselves, or of the working peo-

of the United States against those of Great Brit-. Take the strong case of fire-brick, not affectby any newly discovered machinery, but only the application of American labor, to bring o value what had been valueless American tis. While England had the monopoly, the ce of each brick was seren cents; but when persevering Messrs Berry, of Baltimore, under encouragement of the 'Maryland Institute,' of-'s, the English makers were content to receive by the 'tax' upon them, same for theirs. Generous men! but such is inevitable effect of a brisk and well-managed petition in all things. Monopolies cannot long st among ourselves. The Messrs Berry alby have successful rivals in their meritorious mufacture in Baltimore. This is unavoidable n ssily, or what the ancients called 'Fate,' and is pplicable to every domestic manufacture, unless

is insignificant to excite attention. Ve shall show in a note below, that protecting Is never had but little, if any effect on the mue as derived from the customs (unless to inuse its amount,) though the ruin of that revenue mournfully predicted. Those who made such lictions knew not even themselves-much less e they acquainted with the laws which regulate ety. Desire always presses upon means. The who earns one dollar a day generally saves as h money at the end of a year, as another who s a dollar and a half-for the reason that the r indulges himself in what he calls comforts, the range of ' holy truth.' e the other is bound down to the purchase of nessaries, only. These things are within every we's experience. We ask our readers to look and among their neighbors, and see if these not so. And, strange as it may appear, a manuairing village of 500 persons, though the ter part are children, consume more dutying articles than an agricultural population In 1816 and 1817, because of the exothe same class) of 2,000 persons. The regureceipt of money by the former, enables, or tents, them to gratify themselves in comforts.'

with it. There are more silk gowns and yards of 1819 ril-bon, at a factory using 500 bales of cotton a 1820 year, than among the persons engaged in growing 1821 General remarks.—An important commentary \$10,000; and much more tea, coffee and sugar is \$1822 the facts stated, naturally presents its ff-for used, Curus, after his overthrow of the Babylonish 1823 atters of most serious interest to a large major- empire, was told how great a sum of money he 1824 of the people of the United States are involved might have possessed, had he retained justical of 1825 distributed, the fruits of his victories among his 1826 friends and followers. To show the folly of such 1827 iblic opinion, or, at least, the public practice, is a calculation, he gave it out that be needed a lar- 1828 favor of supporting government by duties on ger sum of money—and it was immediately ten- 1829 (about) portations. We shall not now contest the cor- dered to him by those to whom he had given the 1830 estimated means of advancing it, So with us-if labor be ent to our present purpose to show that the pro- rendered profitable, there is no fear of a lack of tion of manufactures, which insures a homea sure indication of the condition of the labering nount of the revenue, or enhanced the price of classes in England. We refer to England, beticles on which it acts. We have demonstrated, cause the efree trade philosophers, make all their comparisons with a country in which the poor's years of 1828 and '29, ice of commodities has universally declined and rates, alone, are larger in amount than the whole of at those most highly protected have declined, our revenue, reducing the public debt at the rate of 10 millions a year!-whose church rates, would pay off all our national debt, in about a year and millions of free persons, who are subsisted by do-

> Advanced duties are, or are not, taxes, 'according to circumstances.' Now if a person is compelled to use 20 lbs, of tea per annum, an increased day would be a tax; but if at liberty to refuse - of it, a diminished consumption might re-

the world has given them since the revolution -excepting the cultivators of cotton, &c, whose provalue, with the acquisitions of the home market. those who have not reflected on the subject-but the points that we have previously made and sustained, are to us confirmations strong as proofs

We add a table of the receipts, according to the nett amounts given by Seybert antil 1815, and since derived from the documents,

The average from 1791 to 1800 was

less than 1800 to 1812 (or the war) 12,000,000

hausted stock of foreign goods of all sorts during the war, the average was

の近まなほのなり このの可の異なる Such is human nature, and we shall not find fault 1818

duct, great for export, is of small comparative This may appear an extravagant expression to from holy writ,' that this assertion is much within

(a) Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1816!

(h) Increase of two millions, not vithstanding the tariff of 1824.

(c) As stated by Mr Secretary Ingham notwithstanding the revenue destroying tariff of 1823. In 1819, the three first quarters yielded 17,770,000.

Manufactures in Egypt .- A late Bombay Courier published the following:—An Arab ship arrived from the Red Sea, has brought 250 bales of Cotton Yarn, the manufacture of Ali Pacha, at his spinning mills near Cairo. It is reported that he has sent 500 bales \$8,000,000 to Surat, 1000 to Calcutta, and that he intends next season to send long cloths, Madapollans, &c, having established steam power looms!

These goods are at present admitted at 60 per cent invoice cost, besides 4 1-2 per customs.

What will the mercantile community say to this (a) 31,500,000 new competition?—Balt. Gazette.

17.000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 13,000,000 17,000,000 19,000,000 17,800,000 (b)20.000,00023,000,000 19,700,000 23.000,000 (c)22.500.000(c)22,000,000

These figures simply show that the various tariffs have had no necessary effect on the revenue unless probably to increase it. In 1820, '21 and '22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in three years was only 45,500,000 -or the same sum as is the two

The great benefit to the farmers from the division of labor, has been conclusively demonstrated-but what must become of at least two mestic manufactures and internal improvements, these being abandoned? This is, indeed, a SOLEMN QUES-TION. Are the tanners, curriers, boot and shoemakers, cabinet-makers, chair-makers, coach-makers, saddlers, and all the rest of the mechanics, to be east out of "To yment-all the workers in duce the tax that he paid. We do not grow any iron, lead, copper, -in wool and cotton, flax and ten. But there is a 'tax' of 15 per cent, or, 15 henry, to be driven from their homes, to seek new dollars on every hundred of the cost,' as Mr Raguet means of livelihood, and simply because these has it, on wheat and Indian corn-acorns and freemen increase and multiply faster than some of ad a quite equal if not superior article, at three hickory nuts but the price of these is not affected the southern holders of slaves wish that they should do? Here is the foundation of the opposition It is then manifest, that the farmers pay less to the protecting tariff. It is not worth while to money for the articles needed by them, because mince the matter. As we stand before God, we beof the manufacture at home, than they did be- lieve that the more rapid increase of citizens in the fore such manufacture was established. We defy north, middle and west, is the leading cause of the the showing of a single case to the contrary, even furious opposition to the tariff that is now going on, on ' cradies' or 'artificial flowers.' But this is though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, not all. The divided labor of the people gives for the accursed thing may not be openly prothe land-holders larger and more safe markets for claimed. We believe it is the ground on which their various commodities in grain and other veg- the leading politicians of South Carolina have placetables, meats, drinks, fuel, timber, lumber, and ed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it all other products or profits, in one year, than all | - and, when working men toil for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which these persons would cause to hold political power-'rather to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

COMMUNICATIONS.

PLANTING ON GREENSWARDS.

Mr Fessenden-In answer to the inquiries of your correspondent, who styles himself 'A Young FARMER,' relative to my method of making the drills and planting corn upon greensward, I will briefly state, that my corn was not planted in hills but in rows. After turning over the greensward, preparatory to planting, I did not furrow the ground with a plough. The drills were made by a hand instrument very similar to that which is commonly used in making drills for sowing garden seeds, making three rows at a time. The instrument resembles a rake, having three teeth set other to give a proper width between the rows, and having a joint near the middle, so that either end of the head may rise or fall to accommodate itself to any unevenness of surface. As nothing more is required than merely to mark out the rows to guide in dropping the seed, the instrument may be so light as to allow of its being easily drawn by a man or boy. If the inverted sward be well harrowed, and compost manure be spread on and mixed with the soil, abundant materials will be found for covering the corn.

Not being a farmer of very long experience, I be planted with corn. My own practice has been to spread it on the surface before ploughing and turn it under the sward. In this way the whole strength of the manure is preserved, and if any one should apprehend, that, by thus turning it the manure, let him open the ground between the rows of corn about the time when the ears are filling out, a period at which the crop most requires nourishment, and he will readily discoverhat the roots, aided by the finely pulverized condition of the decomposing sod, have found their way to the treasure beneath. This is no doubt the best manner of applying manner, where the depth of the ploughing does not exceed three or four inches. But if the ploughing be deeper, and a natural heat was raised in the hive, the bees were considerable portion of the poorer subsoil be turned up, it would be preferable to make a compost, exhalations were condensed into water, part of formed of one part of stable manure, mixed with the honey was rendered uncommonly fluid, and two parts of swamp mud or loam, and after allowing the whole mass to ferment very moderately, the water in the hive was soon frozen. The fetid excellence. It would appear probable that the to spread it on the inverted sward. Let the compost thus spread on be well mixed with the soil by the use of a light harrow drawn lengthwise the furrows and then rolled, and there will be very little if any waste of the nourishing matter by exposure to sun and winds,

ten to fifteen cart loads of stable manure and from one day, yet the steam arising from it was like twenty to thirty loads of compost to the acre. that from a hoiling pot. This fact seems almost Geography of the Western States, a variety or spe-For a crop of Rye or Barley with grass seed or inexplicable, and cannot I believe be accounted cies of the Grape Vine, is described which is there with grass seed alone, sown upon the furrow, a for upon any other principle, than peut up air, called the Pine Woods Grape and is considered to less quantity will suffice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. Lexington, March 3, 1831. E. PHINNEY.

GRASSES-QUERY

correspondents have the goodness to inform me up in the same manner at any time before. through the medium of your paper, what grass

what grasses it is profitable to sow with Red-top, and in what proportion to the acre, on the same vive after being buried four feet under the surface soil? Or if it is more suitable to sow it alone, what quantity to the acre? By publishing the above, you will greatly oblige A CONSTANT READER,

Hadley, March 4, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN-In your last paper Mr Beard relates a singular incident which had befallen a hive of his bees in January last. It so happened that the very day before I received the Farmer, I was favored with a letter from a gentleman in Sturbridge containing an account of a similar mortality, the present winter, he has lost all his young swarms, amounting to seven in number, all of which were plentifully supplied with honey. In December last he placed his hives on a bench in bee house made so perfectly tight that a bee could not escape. He intended to have cut apertures in front of the house corresponding with the entrance of the hives and placed them in contact, but this was unfortunately neglected. When the hives were moved into the house, the entrances of the hives were closed with a piece of shingle not so tight as to exclude the air entirely; these were sufshall hardly venture to give directions to your cor-fered to remain two days after the hives were respondent, as to the best method of applying housed and then taken away, and in about ten fresh horse stable dung to greensward that is to days, he found two swarms dead, and since then all have died except one old hive that stands upon an empty new hive. Before he discovered that any of the bees were dead, he noticed a considerable quantity of thin watery honey upon the bottom board which dripped down from the comb. under, the crop will not get the whole benefit of He then examined more closely and found the bees were dead and the hive emited a fetid smell. There was a considerable quantity of frost and ice within the hives, which seemed to be formed from water that ran down the inside of the hives, at one time it nearly stopped the entrance to the

(My answer.)

'Your bees undonbedly died from suffication. Being entirely excluded from external air, a preterforced into a profuse perspiration, the perspirable after the bees were dead, no heat remained and tise, but no satisfactory information concerning their smell in the hive was occasioned by impure air.'

they are capable of generating heat sufficient to and disseminate information upon the subject, support them during the cold of winter; but they would not have omitted efforts to obtain a variety

For a corn crop I usually spread on from to the open air, and its entrance stopped up but the astonishing number of eighty native varieties Mr Beard inquires, how bees have the power be of the same kind with that mentioned by Maof creating heat, so as to melt their comb at any jor Long. It is thus described. 'It ripens in the time when they please,' at the same time says 'he has conjectured the cause.' It is hoped that he will make the public acquainted with his conject. It has a stender bluish purple Vine, that runs of MR FESSENGEN-Will you or some of your ure, and also whether he has had hives stopped the ground among the grass.' It would certainly

best hay for cattle on a rich moist loam? Also without unquestionable authority I could not receive as even credible. It is, that bees will surof the earth for five or six months as practised in New Hampshire. See New England Farmer, vol. 5, page 82, 190, 402, and my Treatise on bees, page 119, 120. But I have been informed by Mr Beard that he tried the experiment with three hives and they all came out dead in the spring, and one person in this vicinity lost a hive in the same man-

I am with respect your obedient servant. JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, March 4, 1831.

MAJ. LONG'S GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN-In the Journal of the Expediin the head, at a sufficient distance from each but to a greater extent. Since the setting in of tion of Major Long, to the Rocky Mountains, mention is made of a kind of Grape, growing wild in the country through which the Expedition passed, whose excellence is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. The following is a part of the account of this Grape, extracted from the Journal of the Expedition. 'Many of these,' referring to the Vines, were so loaded with fruit as to present nothing to the eye but a series of clusters so closely arranged, as to conceal every part of the stem. The fruit of these vines is incomparably finer than that of any other native or exotic which we have met with in the United States, I wish, Sir, to make inquiry through the medium of your paper, whether the Vine here spoken of has been cultivated by any one, and its merits actually tested. If the account of it above given be correct, adapted as it is to our climate, this vine will most likely make a valuable addition to our stock of table, and perhaps of wine grapes. In an article in the 57th number of the Londor Quarterly Review on the Valley of the Mississippi. the review asserts it to be the Vilis vinifera of Wine Grape of Europe, but I find nothing in the Journal of the Expedition which would warrant such a conclusion. Thave hastily examined Prince's Treatise on the Vine, a work which I doubt not contains a great fund of useful information as well as gratifying to every lover of the Vine and exhibiting great research, but I find no satisfactory account of the one in question. I think it probable it must be indentical with one of two varieties inserted in the Catalogue of Prince's Garden viz. Long's Missouri and Long's Arkansaw, and of both of which I think a short sketch is given in the Trea-Messrs Prince with their ardent admiration of Bees cannot survive long without fresh air, the Vine, and their persevering efforts to obtain cannot sustain a great degree of preternatural heat, or species so highly recommended, and by so re-It appears that Mr Beard's hive was exposed speciable authority, and that it must be included in described in the Treatise. In Flint's History and month of June, is cone shaped, transparent, with four seeds, reddish purple, is a time fruit for eating. appear, from all the authorities that there does ex-In this connexion I am reminded of a fact list in the Western Country a species or variety 0 or grasses are the most productive and yield the which always strikes me as inserntable, and which the Vine, which if not superior to any of the culothers besides your correspondent. ML.

Berlin, Ct. Feb. 22, 1831.

MILCH COWS.

Mr Fessender A Rustic' is informed that Long Horns give better milk, but not so much in quantity as the Short Horns. The best of the Short Horns with the richest keep that Old England can afford, are said to give 36 quarts wine measure per day,

The celebrated cow Belina, imported by Col. Powel, is said when in England with her first calf to have given upwards of 4 gallons of milk wine neasure at a meal, or 8 gallons per day, but since ner arrival in Pennsylvania, there is no account of her exceeding 26 quarts per day. John P. Milnor, Esq. Recording Secretary of Penn. Agric. Society, ertifies 'this cow has had no other food than slop of Indian meal, clover and orchard grass, has yielded epeatedly by measurement 26 quarts within the 14 hours.' She was undoubtedly the best cow hat was imported by Col. Powel.

The size of the improved Durham Short Horns, he quantity and richness of the food they require, ender them objectionable for this part of the counry. Very few of us are able to keep our cows a clover and orchard grass up to their eyes, and upply them with as much Indian meal as they an cat.

The North Devons give rich milk, but in small uantity; the Herefords, and Sussexes give more quantity and rich in quality; they all produce ood working and beef oxen, more especially the vo former.

The Fifeshire cows are small and usually black; a ood Fife cow will give from 5 to 7 gallons of milk er day: from 7 to 9 pounds of butter and from 0 to 12 pounds of cheese per week, tron weight, 24 ounces to the pound,) for some months after alving. It is said that a Fife bullock of 40 stone ill bring an equal and often a higher price at the ondon market than an English bullock 10 stone eavier and equally fut.

The . Ilderneys are very small but give very rich ilk, and when well kept give a fair proportionate

uantity for their size.

It is said in the Chalais of Grayers in Switzerind, there are cows which yield each from 60 1 64 quarts of milk a day, but they are almost s large as Elephants, not very well calculated to Il themselves by grazing on our gravelly halls, and orn out plains, but better adapted for the intervals f the Connecticut, or the alluvious of the Missisppi.

The Galloway, a pole breed rather under size, revailing color black or dark brindle, give more ad richer milk than any other imported stock in oportion to their size and keep. Seven quarts of reir milk will produce cream sufficient to make pound of butter. These cattle are sometimes sent ere is perhaps no breed that sooner attains macrity. They fatten kindly on the best parts, the sh is of the finest quality. Of this breed there previously.

tivated, exotic or native varieties, possesses very is a variety termed Suffolk Dans, they are also polgreat excellence. Any information concerning it led but possess little of the beauty of the original like manner in the berry without taking the pulp would be adding to the stock of our knowledge stock, and are chiefly remarkable for the abunupon this important subject and probably gratify dance of milk given by the cows. A good cow in prime will give 8 gallons of milk a day, a great part of the season 6 gallons; best milkers red brindle, yellowish cream color or light dun: (See Coventry on live stock, p. 28, and Col. Pickering on improving the native breed of New England cattle, New England Farmer, vol. iv, p. 82.) A few years since Galloways might have been obtained of pure blood in Mass, either at Chelsen, Noddle's Island or Shirley, but it is feared they have been adulterated and deteriorated by crossing with the Short Horns.

It is recommended to 'A Rustic' that he should select the best cows through the state without regard to breed, size or color; perhaps he may find one or two in a county of the first quality, that will amply pay him for his journey, It is said that Reading has produced a cow that has exceeded 20 quarts of milk a day; also Somerset and Plymoith, and 50 years ago there was one in Plympton that gave 15 quarts a day of the yellowest and best of milk, 5 quarts of which were said to have produced cream enough for a pound of the yellowest butter. This kind of selection was the method pursued by the late enlightened agriculturist and distinguished philanthropist, the never to be forgotten Fisher Ames, and he then had the best set of cows and the best dairy in the commonwealth. COLONUS.

March 5, IS31.

LIVE FENCES.

[Extract of a letter from Caleh Kirk, Esq. a distinguished far-mer near Wilmington, Belaware, to Dr Benjamin Shortleff, Ros-ton, communicated for publication in the New England Farmer.]

RESPECTED FRIEND-I duly received thy favor of the 11th, which I feel bound to answer as early as my other engagements would admit. Though I am not any longer a farmer, I feel gratified if I can aid them in their laudable pursuits, and more especially in live fencing, which occupied my close attention upwards of twenty years practically; my neighborhood evinces the benefit of it.

I communicated my knowledge then on that head to the public, through the American Farmer published in Baltimore. Sir John Sinclair, of Edinburgh, Scotland, President of the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, seeing that paper, wrote for some seed of the two kinds that I had there recommended as the best kinds for fencing. I shall give the direction now that I gave him, to manage the seed, which after many trials I found successful; he followed my direction and although the vessel that carried them over, did not leave Philadelphia until the tenth of March, 1820, he received them by way of Liverpool, and planted so as to obtain a growth of the Virginia kind eighteen inches high, that season, and says they will be a great acquisition to to that country; and then ordered on behalf of his gardener, ten nounds' sterling worth of seed, as that kind had never om their native pastures in Scotland directly to been introduced there before; the Newcastle kind mithfield, a distance of 400 miles and sold at had, by being planted in gardens as a curiosity; I nce to the butcher; and in spring they are often give their common names with which farmers are town in Norfolk immediately after their arrival, in most familiar. Those I sent of the Virginia had good condition as, or even better than, when been rubbed or triturated when gathered in the bey began their journey. With full feeding fall, and hung up in a bag in an airy place, where they would not be deprived of their vegetative powers, and I packed them up and placed on the t being well intermixed or marbled and their top of some quicks that I had placed in the box

The Newcastle or Cockspur kind I placed in off, as that kind will not vegetate the first season by any mode yet discovered, but must lay deposited in the earth, and under the influence of wet and frost two winters. The Virginia was treated similar many years as it was thought necessary. But many years past I obtained some cleaned seed that I gave two dollars a quart for, the beginning of March, on purpose to try if I could not vegetate them without a winter's frost, I put them into warm water two or three days, had them in a vessel standing on one of our open stoves whose heat never was too warm to bear the hand-then put them on a suitable vessel, spread them, and watered so as to get the action of frost as much as the latenes of the season would afford # a few days after I set them in my meat or smoke house to keep them secure from some pigeous that frequented the place; the smoke house was warm by smoking the meat, and in a few days, before I was aware, I was informed my seeds were vegetating. I hastened to put them in a bed, prepared and sowed them, raking them to cover, my object was obtained-to find a short time was sufficient to vegetate the seeds, and my direction to Mr Sinclair was simply to immerse them into warm water a few days previous to planting, to soften the hard shell inclosing the kernel, after keeping in a dry state through the winter. His success very fully proves that is all that was necessary.

I think there was something published at one time of my recommending hot or boiling water, as that was once my opinion. But I had reason afterwards of retracting, as I believe my neighbor injured his seed by so doing. The cockspur will not so easily vegetate-they are naturally a strong rugged growing shrub, and will make a strong hedge with good management; but the Virginia kind is easier managed in training. That part is essentially necessary, but too lengthy to say anything about in this communication.

Near Wilmington, Del., Feb. 28, 1831.

GRAFTING GRAPES

Mr Fessenden-Some of my friends succeeded remarkably well the last season, though a bad one for the purpose) in obtaining fine grapes by grafting. This mode of improving one of the most delicious and costly of our fruits, seems to me worthy general adoption. Into the vines or roots of ordinary and even native grapes, the black Hamburgh and other rich kinds may be engrafted, so as to bear in profusion and ripen the first year. Will some of your correspondents, with whom this subject is familiar, favor your readers with an accurate practical account of the proper season for engrafting grapes, the best scions, the different modes of performing the operation, and the subsequent management. If practical horticulturists are not in need information, it will be gratefully received at least by An Amateur.

Dutch Cheeses,-It is computed that 30 millions of pounds of cheeses are annually made in Holland; much of it goes to England. Edam in North Holland is celebrated for its trade in this article, 6,660,631 lbs. having been weighed there in one season. The two great divisions of Dutch Cheese are Sweet Milk and Curds. The Edam cheese is all sweet milk cheese, which is again divided, according to its rind, into red and white,

AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS OF THE

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

I. ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

The Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Farms beg leave to submit the following REPORT.

claimants for the Premiums of the Society for the best cultivated farms. Essex County, though inferior perhaps as a whole for the quality of its soil, might exhibit with a reasonable pride many examples of an intelligent, skilful, industrious, and successful husbandry; and it would have given your Committee great pleasure had they been invited to visit several establishments in the county which do honor to their cultivators, who, we regret to think, are deterred by an improper diffidence from Society. Agriculture presents one of those singular cases in which competition however excited can it; but on the contrary it may be productive of the greatest benefits both of an individual and a public the same farm. The rate too at which the work nature. Experiment is always the best teacher, Competition leads to experiments: it promotes improvements, and extends them after they have been discovered. In an honorable competition no generous mind should feel mortified with ill success. The attempt to excel brings its own reward with it; and a public-spirited mind will see that a successful competition inevitably contributes to advance the great cause itself, and reflects back upon the community advantages greater than it could receive from the acquisition of the most liberal premiums. Great benefits must arise from bringing our farms into comparison with each other; from seeing what can be done; from the knowledge of each other's improvements however humble; from liabits of exactness, experiments and observation; and especially from that strong interest in cultivation and improvement, which an extended competition cannot fail to excite and the tenant are successfully pursued, not only withmaintain. Your Committee know no better mode of applying the funds of the Society than in premiums for the best cultivated farms, which are found entitled to an honorary notice upon personal inspection; and they express to their brotherfarmers their earnest desire that another year may find the list of competitors for these prizes greatly enlarged. It is not the most extensive. showy, fertile, productive, nor expensive farms, which they would deem best entitled to their approbation; but those which present the fairest neatness, skill, and constant improvement: virtues within the reach of all, and which in their just combination constitute the true excellence of hasbandry.

Your Committee are unanimous in awarding the first premium of thirty dollars to Erastus Ware of Salem, tenant on what is known as the Pickman farm in the southeasterly part of the town. tenant, the late Mr Paul Upton, for several years was formerly the universal custom. the successful manager of the Salem Alms-House

ceffent condition. The general appearance of his of milk. It should be the great object of every fields, the good order of his fences and buildings, farmer to convert his produce into a condition the labors of so extensive an establishment have but never in that of hay, straw, or vegetables, been conducted, entitle him to the highest credit. We believe that leases are seldom given in Eng-

try, and, where several hands are employed, on performed away from the farm for hire was done is not known to the Committee; but that done for for labor at home. Still however the amount paid for labor on this farm, compared with the quantity of produce raised and marketed, and the amount of Live Stock kept, on any common estimate, must be considered as very small, and shows that it must have been faithfully exerted and judiciously applied.

Mr Ware's farm is not an experimental farm: his main object being to obtain the greatest pecuniary profit from the place consistently with a just regard to the interests of his landlord. The condition of the farm shows that the landlord can have little grounds for complaint; and it is highly gratifying to find an example, rare enough we must allow, in which the pecuniary interests of out detriment but with advantage to the interests and rights of the owner. The contrary course, however dishonorable and dishonest, is but too common; so that in general where a man lets his farm he must despair of its improvement; and a lease upon what is termed shares is too frequently a virtual renunciation of all claims to anything.

Though not an experimental farm, yet the observations of Mr Ware being the result of inexamples of industry, perseverance, economy, of hilling Indian corn confirms the suggestions eligible course; though it must be allowed, es-

tending its improvements and maintaining its ex- sell the greater part of his produce in the form corded at the time,

the condition and productiveness of his nursery that it may be disposed of without injury to the and orchards, the nearness prevailing in every de-place. This may be done in the form of milk. partment, and exemplary temperance with which, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, wool, grain: -Making proper allowances for the amount of land without an express condition, that all the land occupied in pasturing, the greater part of hay and straw raised shall be consumed on the They regret to state that there were but two which is incapable of collivation, your committee place; and it is respectfully submitted to the deem the product of the farm very great; and consideration of the Society, whether some of especially when compared with the actual expense their premiums could be more advantageously beof labor. This seems small in any view and must stowed than in the encouragement of careful and have been applied with much skill and fidelity, exact experiments upon the value of any article though your committee would have been able to of agricultural produce in the fattening of hogs, judge more satisfactorily on the subject, and it sheep, or eattle; experiments that should go to would have been much more advantageous to the show not merely the pecuniary results which public, had the claimant stated the number of days' must of course be affected by many contingencies, work done or the number of hands and the time for that could neither be foreseen nor controlled, but which they were employed, rather than the pecun-the best course of feeding; the actual amount becoming competitors for the premiums of your lary cost of the labor, which for obvious reasons of food consumed and of flesh produced; and as can hardly form a rule by which others may gov- far as it can be ascertained the comparative value of ern themselves. The price of labor by the day or different kinds of vegetable food in its application do no harm; we see not what evil can result from month differs much in different parts of the coun- to the stall-feeding of animals. From the value received for the sale of hay or straw is obviously to be deducted the labor and expense of marketing and a sum equivalent to the value of the manure, which would be furnished to the farm by the town may be supposed to exceed the rate paid the consumption of such hay or straw at home. These are pretty serious deductions; and if any mode of applying a portion of our produce could be discovered, by which we might derive an equal advantage, as from the sale of it in the form of hay or straw, a most important point would be gained. Experiments on this subject, though on a small scale, are carnestly urged upon the Farmers of Essex, under the persuasion that any such experiments well and exactly conducted and detailed, though no specific premiums should be promised, would receive the particular notice and approbation of the Society.

Your Committee bave thought proper, and particularly with a view of encouraging competition for these premiums, to award the fifth premium of eighteen dollars to John Adams, Esq. of Andover, Mr Adams' statement is subjoined, in which they have to regret an almost total want of that exactness which the Committee deem highly important, Mr Adams' husbandry is respectable and the Committee were gratified with the general appearance of his farm; but they would have been much better satisfied to have been told the particular amount of his butter, cheese, pork, and hay, as near as it could be ascertained, and the unaber of cows kept, telligent and long experience, are entitled to great &c, than to have received the very general stateconsideration. His opinion against the practice ment of his keeping from twenty to twenty five cattle and selling about three bundred weight of which were made to the Society on former occa- butter and some cheese, and about ten hundred sions on this subject. His success in laying down weight of pork besides what he consumes in his his land to grass in the fall after taking off a crop family, and from ten to fifteen tons of English of early Potatoes deserves notice. There is an hay. In the disposal of these premiums the obvious convenience and there are many advanta- Committee feel that they are responsible to the ges in this management; we believe it the most Society and to the State; and they therefore should deem it indispensable in regard to all claims pecialy if the sowing in the fall is very late, that for premions that the statements of those who His full statement of his management and pro-there will be many weeds in the next year's crop apply for them should be given with as much exducts is subjoined, and will be read with interest of grass; and the hay will not be of that substanta across as possible. Butter, cheese, pork, vegetaand pleasure. The farm owes many of its im-tial quality that it would be, if the grass seed bles, and grain are all easily measured. Hay sold provements to the labor and skill of its former were sowed in the spring with English grain, as is of course weighed; and when not sold, the number of loads when carried from the field Mr Ware has singular advantages in his near-should be counted, and as fair an estimation of farm. Mr Ware is entitled to the credit of ex- ness to a market, and especially in being able to their weight as possible should be made and re-

The amount of labor expended on the farm of the ground which he plants, the quantity of seed Adams is equal to that of two men through year. This is very small, compared with the ent of the farm; and we take the occasion to ark that farmers as often mistake their true eep a teamster, whose business, should be to that team constantly, that none of the labor ch it can perform should be lost. Few of our ners seem to think that they may as well for r own interest let their men be idle as to let e team be idle without necessity; and on a e can seldom be any want of profitable em- in himself. ment for a team. Again, the profit of farming, it in your power to apply; but the quantity of are will on the other hand depend on the int of land cultivated and of produce grown. more land we cultivate, the more produce aise; the more produce we raise, the more ; we keep or fatten; the more stock, the more are to enrich the place. If our land is too than pay the expense of cultivation, it would etter to cultivate it, because judicious cultiun and improvement will not fail ultimately icke it profitable. Expensive as labor is among here certainly may be too many hands employtho may interfere with and embarrass each ; and from a neglect of constant oversight he judicious division of labor among men. ning every man his place and duty and as possible obliging him to attend in that place perform that duty, there is much waste of and much less work is oftentimes accomplishin with fewer men and more careful arranges; but where, on the other hand, a team must pt, which ought to be constantly employed, with the team the necessary appendages of ploughs and farming implements; and where o extra labor, house rent, or fuel will be re-I for the support of the men than if there fewer of them, there it would seem to be r to cultivate as much land as you can maand cultivate well, and to employ as many s within the above limits as can possibly be to work to advantage, Your Committee ore would deem it proper on their part not uire with how little labor a farmer can get , but to compare the labor employed with stent of the farm, the quantity of land under tation, and the amount of produce grown; pronounce that the best husbandry where bor employed, be it more or less, has been

d with the best judgment and profit. fur Committee avail themselves of the prebecasion to call the attention of their brother rs to the importance of keeping accounts. ny farmer make the experiment and he will as interesting as it is useful, and both interand useful to know from year to year the produce of his farm. Let everything therewhich can be measured and weighed, be meaand weighed; and let that, which cannot be ht to an exact standard, be estimated as himself were about to sell or purchase it.

which he uses, and the manure which he applies. The labor of doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture in these rest in employing too little, as too much labor, leases is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often ry farmer who keeps a team ought we think with different individuals almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions, which may most essentially and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience; it is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement. It will put it in his power to of a hundred acres or even fifty, in the con- give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only in in which most of our farms are found, ground on which he can securely place confidence

Your Committee congratulate themselves and ere is any such thing, must depend on culti- the Society in the belief that the agriculture of in. The amount of cultivation should depend the County is in a state of improvement. It is true on the quantity of manure, which you very far from being what it should be; yet some examples of its farming and many instances of crops raised in the county will hold an honorable comparison with the farms and the crops of counties and countries much more highly favored by soil and climate. The County of Essex enjoying many advantages from its proximity to good markets and possessing an industrious, temperate, morto pay the expense of cultivation, then let it al, and intelligent population, may find in these bandoned. But where it will do but little blessings some compensation for the sterility of much of its soil; and in its general inprovements, and its agricultural and commercial facilities and advantages it presents to industrious, frugal, and enterprising citizens ample occasions for honest pride and grateful contentment.

Respectfully submitte I,

Jesse Putnam. HENRY COLMAN. JOSEPH KITTREDGE, Moses Newhall. JEREMIAH COLMAN. WM. P. ENDICOTT, J. W. PROCTOR.

January 4, 1831.

[To be continued]

CARROTS.

It appears not to be generally understood in this part of the country, that carrots are among the best and most nutritious food for cattle and horses. One bushel of carrots will yield more nourishment than two bushels of oats, or potatoes, and it is a remarkable fact, that horses will frequently leave oats to feed on carrots, after they have acquired a relish for them. -Generally, cattle as well as horses are very fond of them, and thrive astonishingly well, when fed upon them. They not only give them a fine flesh, but a rich brilliant gloss.

If our farmers would turn their attention to the raising of this vegetable extensively, they would find an immense saving in grain, as well as a visible change in the thrift of their animals. As a matter of economy and profit, it is of vast importance. The quantity of carrots which may be raised from one acre of good land, is almost incredible. Where the land is rich and mellow, an acre will yield from 1000 to 2,000 bushels. The process is simple, and the labor comparatively light.

Select a rich piece of ground, tolerably dry, and as free from weeds as possible; plough it deep, make it mellow, and harrow it smooth. Then sow your ground with the usual quantity of flax seed, and harrow it in ; after this, sow about a im likewise, as near as possible, measure the quart of carrot seed to the acre and bush it lightly. I titute of foundation.

Both seeds will come up together, but the flax springing up with considerable rapidity, while so shade the carrots that they will not gain souch size till the flax is pulled. The shade of the flax, will also prevent the weeds from growing, -c as to interfere with the carrots. After the flex is pulled, which will be in July, the carrots will begin to enlarge rapidly, especially if the weeds have been kept in check by the shade, for the onlling of the flax will so loosen the earth around them, and so expose them to the rays of the sun. as to give them new vigor and strength. At that time also, the weeds will not grow rapidly, if at all.

Thus may be raised two valuable crops without impoverishing the land, more than by a crop of

It is not probable that the first attempt would yield so largely as I have suggested above, but if you take the proper precautions, and are tolerably successful, your will realize from one acre about 1,000 bushels of carrots, worth three shillings per \$37: 00 300 lbs, flax. 10 cents per lb. 30.00

6 bush, flax-seed, 874 cts, per bush.

Total

5 25 \$416.25

To what use can an acre of land be applied, by which it will produce half the amount.-This may seem a large estimate, but it is nevertheless true; and if you wish to test the matter, try it next season.

Horses will work on carrots, nearly or quite as well as on oats, and keep in much better order. The transportation lines along the Canal, would find great economy in using them as a substitute for oats .- Genesee Farmer.

SPINNING FLAX BY MACHINERY.

It is not generally understood that flax is spun by machinery, although most of the Irish linen sold in our markets is manufactured in that way. On the 12th of July, 1823, I visited the Linen Manufacturing establishment of Mr Crossthwait (banker of Dublin) at Lucan, about seven miles from the city. At this establishment was manufactured 5 tons of flax per week, earrying it through the spinning, weaving, and bleaching processes. The machinery was quite as simple as that for spinning cotton, and less expensive. The spindles turned about three thousand times per minute, and one girl tended about eighty of them, which spun from one hundred to one hundred and twenty runs per day. I also examined about two hundred tons of flax, a part of which was Russian, and the remainder Irish. The Riga Flax, Mr Crossthwait informed me, cost from filly to sixty pounds sterling per ton. The Tandarage flax cost eighty pounds per ton which is nearly eighteen eents per pound. The same season flax was worth only about ten cents per pound, in most parts of the United States,-For manufacturing, water-rotted flax only is used in Ireland, as dew-rotted is not considered worth working.—Ib.

Note .- If the frish Manufacturers can afford to pay eighteen cents for a pound of flax to manufacure to send to America, what profit could the Yankees make in the same business when they could buy the flax for half the money?

The Nerves,-By the assistance of a newly invented galvanometer, of a very delicate construction, it has been ascertained that the hypothesis of the existence of electric currents in the nerves, is des-

MEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

by frosts from the culture both of our gardens and cient, and will produce upwards of four hundred guarantee that it will be conducted in a judici fields from the middle of December to the middle of March, and often from the first of December to cant rows, intended for other plants, and pulled such an agency are too well known and high the first of April.

ent for the gardener, who wishes to make his busi- sowed broad cast, moderately thin, raked in light- ments in agriculture which have conferred such ness either profitable or pleasant, to prepare hot- ly and even, or in drills from a foot to sixteen portant advantages on the northern section of heds for forcing vegetation. Hot beds are not inches apart. It is said that the straight leaved United States, to require any encombians from merely articles of luxury, as has been supposed sort is best cultivated in broad cast, and does not by some, but are of real and considerable utility, require transplanting, but the curled and head Pattern Farm and a Sample Farm, in which especially for those farmers and gardeners who lettuce are said to succeed best when transplanted, best specimens of every kind of improvement of send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air, may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown, and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in a hot bed. The most plain and simple directions for making hot beds, which we remember to have seen are the following from the Farmer's Manual,

'Mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally six feet the least room. For summer crops and large in length and three in breadth, covered with glass set in sashes of 12 panes each of 7 by 9 glass. These sashes are hing with binges upon the back side, to admit of their being raised up and let down at pleasure. The front side of the sashes, to incline from the back side about six inches The frame or box is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about 12 inches high in front, and 18 inches on the back side.

Dig your bed thus marked off and cover it with litter from your horse-stable; stamp down cucumbers we must have recourse to artificial heat, your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish, then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth, from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful and the heat too actave, give it air by raising the lights in your frame untily on have obtained a right temperature :(which you may determine by placing your hand upon the bed, or even thrusting your hand into it.) You may then plant your early encumbers, radishes, salads, &c; these plants will soon come forward, instead of the ordinary difficulty of separating the and may be transplanted on to other hot beds, not so powerful, or set promiscuously in the garden and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, or 4 panes of glass according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use.. These plants may be brought to perfection, generally, about one month earlier than in the open ground.

. Isparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner. Draw or dig from your asparagus-bed as many roots as will fill your hot-beds, and set them in rows that will admit the hoe between, and from one to three inches asunder in the rows, (roots of four years old, and that have never been cut, answer best;) cover with your frames, and when you pick for use cut within the ground.

In the cultivation of sweet potatocs it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop it is said may be obtained in our northern climate. Other modes of of live stock; and combining with these the busimaking hot beds may be seen in New England ness of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the dener, page 161.

Lettuce may be sowed in the open ground as Horses,' &c, and it is proposed moreover, if st soon as frost will permit. To obtain a constant cient encouragement should be given that a v supply of good lettuce it is serviceable to sow it educated Veterinary Surgeon may be attached every month from the opening of Spring till Au- the establishment. The whole will be under gust. For a seed-bed, four feet wide by ten feet care and superintendence of Col. Samuel Jaqt In New England we are generally precluded in length, a quarter of an ounce of seed is sufficient of Charlestown, whose name alone is a sufficient plants. It may likewise be sowed between va- and enlightened manner. His qualifications out for use before the other plants are large enough appreciated by every person, who is in the slig As soon as the frost subsides it will be expedit to be encumbered by it. The seeds may be either, est degree acquainted with the recent impro

ground is thawed. Of the small early kinds, one and every species of Rural Economy, will be pint will sow a row of twenty yards; for the lar- Instrated by inspection, explained by exhibiti ger sorts, for main crops, the same measure will and shown to be practicable by ocular demons sow a row of thirtythree yards. For early sorts tion. Those who may not comprehend theor make the drills one inch and a half deep; and or may not believe statements, will there be 1 let parallel drills be two feet and a half, three or mished with evidence which cannot be contradic four feet asunder, according to the sort, and the soil. Peas that are to grow without sticks require sorts, make the drills two inches deep, and four, five or six feet asunder, and distribute them along the drill according to their size and the richness of the soil, which should be light, loose, and mod- in which lessons will be given gratis from wh erately rich. But peas are rather injured than the most scientific may derive profit, and the n benefited by fresh stable dung.

Cucumbers .- In a Treatise on Gardening, by J. Armstrong, Duchess County, N. Y. published in Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, we have the following passage: 'To obtain early and with the less reluctance, as, of all plants, the cucumber is that with which it best agrees. this end, therefore scoop as many large turnips as you propose to have hills-fill these with good garden mould, sow in each three or four seeds and plunge them into a hot-bed. When the runners show themselves, spare them, or pinch them or bury them as you think best; and on the 10th of May transfer them to the beds where they are to stand. The advantage of a scooped turnip as a seed hed over pots or vises will now appear-for mass of earth and the plant from the pot which contained them, and without injury to either, we re-inter both pot and plant, and even find in the one an additional nutriment to the other. The subsequent treatment does not differ at all from that of plants cultivated in the open air.' Other plants, such as summer squashes, melons, early corn, &c, &c, night no doubt be forwarded to great advantage by means similar to those above stated.

STOCK FARM IN THE VICINITY OF BOS. TON.

We have seen and perused with much pleasure and entire approbation a 'Prospectus of a proposed Stock Farm,' to be established in the vicinity of Boston, and to be ' devoted to the important object of breeding and rearing the best breeds of Horses, Neat cattle, Sheep and Swine ; the receiving and selling on commission all kinds Farmer, vol. vi. p. 277, and New American Gar- most approved and economical system. The business also of disciplining young and refractory animals may be fairly tested by comparison w

This place will be not only a Stock Farm, bu Early peas cannot be planted too soon after the nected with the arts of Agriculture, Horticultu and explanations which cannot be misunderste The whole farm, together with its buildings well as its stock and utensils, will furnish a Ly um, Arena, or Hall of Agricultural and Hortitural Science, furnished with appropriate appr tus, which will always be open to the public, ignorant may fully comprehend.

It is intended to have concentrated at farm the most esteemed varieties of anin now known in Europe and America. Liberal intelligent Merchants, Officers of the U. S. No Captains of Vessels, &e, &e, will find on Janues' Stock Farm, a place where they can de sit whatever productions of foreign countries, s as rare and useful animals, plants, &c, they t be disposed to import either for their own eme ment, or for the benefit of their country. But advantages to be anticipated from an establishm of this kind, are too obvious and too numerous require or to admit of recapitulation. We therefore happy to perceive that the plan is wan recommended by the Trustees of the Massac setts Agricultural Society and by the Hon. Je LOWELL, late President of the Society; andt the liberal and enlightened capitalists of Bos and its vicinity have taken such a number of she in the establishment, that no doubt remains of being immediately carried into effect.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received following letter from His Excellency Gov. Linco. whose opinion on agricultural subjects is worthy highest consideration.

Boston, March 8, 163

COLONEL JAQUES.

SIR-Having examined your proposals for establishment of a Stock Farm, I take g pleasure in expressing to you my cordial approbat of the plan, with my best wishes for your success so important and interesting an undertaking. W the skill and experience which you possess, in rearing and management of stock, the public 1 have a reasonable assurance that there will be best selection of domestic animals of every desira race; and in the variety which such an establi ment will present, the occasions and preferences Farmers for Breeds of Cattle suited to different jects, will be abundantly satisfied. I know of no rangement in rural affairs more important than t by which the properties of the breeds of dome n other, under the same course of keeping and hagement. No two breeders will be found to and treat their stock in the same manner .nce the great uncertainty, as well as diversity, in results of practical observation. Inferior anis, by more care, are often made to appear better, give a greater product than others of decidedly rior qualities, with less attention. But by coling individuals of different races into one estabment, and subjecting them to uniform treatment, er the same careful inspection, their characterdifferences will be ascertained, and the pecuproperties which recommend them for different and purposes of economy, will become well untood. The Feeder will learn how to select for pasture and the stall. The Husbandman, who s for strength, activity, and hardihood under the , will not meet frequent and mischievous disaptments; and the Dairy will be sure of its pro-

ne benefit of such opportunity for comparison and election, in conformity with the particular interof each purchaser, will be equally experienced lose, who are engaged in the rearing of Horses, p, and Swine, with all which, as much as with ned Cattle, it is now well understood, there lies entire difference, in different breeds, between · worthlessness, and great productiveness and 2. Indeed I cannot but indulge much confidence, in the utility of your scheme to the public, and s rewards to your own excellent spirit and enize. I mean this remark should apply to your e plan; as well to the part which respects the se of Husbandry proposed on the land, as to the ling and keeping of Animals; although, as I am acquainted with the precise character of the which you have selected, I beg to decline ofrg any opinion, as to the particular purchase, or mount of the investment, which may be required ie Establishment. Your ob't serv't,

LEVI LINCOLN.

ORTICULTURAL HALL, MARCH 5, 1831.

s following plants in flower, were exhibited by Daaggerston, Charlestown Vineyard: - Camellia Saea Rosea; Camellia welbankii; Camellia Greville's Camellia Paoniflora; Camellia Pallida; Camellia ubens; Pelargonium Feronia; Azalia Indica Coc-Do. purpurea; Acacia armata; Pæonia moutan.

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

are happy to learn that the whole of the Lowell oston Rail Road Stock has been subscribed for, and the Company will be immediately organized and m ence operations.

Lesum of \$130,000 has been subscribed to the Worand Boston Rail Road.

CORRESPONDENTS .- We have but room enough apologize to six or seven Correspondents, for the on of their favors, which shall be attended to next

NEW CATALOGUE-PRICES REDUCED.

wan Botanie Garden & Nurseries-Flushing

near New York.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce, that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near es, compactly filled with the choicest Trees, Shrubs Plants,-has enabled them to reduce the prices for is kinds; and their . Vew Catalogue with the reprices, will speedily be presented to the public,— it may be obtained of the various Agents, or by apg direct to themselves per mail. The greatest atn and unwearied scrutiny have been exercised in I to the quality and accuracy of their trees, and they a larger size than at any previous period. Aware he establishment of Nurseries in every part of our ry would be a National advantage, they will fur-all supplies for such purposes at a liberal discount, t a credit to comport with the convenience of the asers. Any information desired will be furnished return of mail, and all orders, &c, will receive the tomed attention and despatch. Orders can be sent March 9. any other Agent.

Dry Goods.

Woolsey, Poon & Convers, 161 Pearl street, New Vork, have on hand and are constantly opening, a large and general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, comprising every variety of staple articles; which they offer for sale by the piece or package, on the most favorable terms of credit. As they will be receiving a constant supply of the more important articles from their own importations; their Stock will offer an unusually favorable opportunity for making selections. New York City, 1831.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing—for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

While Mulherry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BAR-BER, Jr, near the meeting house in Bradford, East Par-East Bradford, March S. 11

Farm Wanted.

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, barn. &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to H. L. T. box 556 Post Office, will receive attention. 3t Boston, March 9.

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, fruit trees, &c, situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply at this office.

March 9.

. Issorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens, Each box contains a package of the following seeds:-Long Dutch Parsnep

Large Head Lettuce Early Sil-sia do

Large Red do. Double Curled Parsley

Flat Squash Pepper

White Turnip Radish

Yellow Stone Turnip

mer Savory.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Pine-apple Melon (very fine)

Waterinelon Large White Portugal Onion

Early Scarlet short-top Radisl

Winter Crook neck Souash

Early White Dutch Turmp

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Sum

NATH'L TUCKER.

Early Washington Peas Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Late Marrowfat Peas Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beaus

Early Dwarf White Casekinfe Beans Lima, or Saba Pole Beans Long Blood Beet (true sort) Early York Cabbage

Early York Cabbage

Savov do (fine)

Large Cape Savoy do (fine) Red Dutch do (for pick) Early Bush Squash ling) Early Dutch Caufiflower Early Horn Carrot (very fine) Long Orange Carrot

White Solul Celery Carled Cress or Peppergrass Early Cucumber Long Creen Turkey do.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail. Also, Finit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both

native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Sheep for Sale.

A superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed blood) Store Sheep-ahout 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 2 to 4 years-in prime health and in good flesh, not expected to have lambs until the 10th of April.

Apply to Milton, March 2, 1831.

To be Let.

Twentyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and Chaise house, in Roxbury—one mile from Boston line.

Apply at J. B. Russell's Seed Store. 3t March 2.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Parmer, 52 North Market Street. Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as asers. Any information desired will be furnished they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, 1 and ordinary \$5.5 .5½ per cwt. Sheep very 2 return of mail, and all orders, &c, will receive the neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with scarce and selling well; several lots extra taken at \$6.2 kg. J. B. Russell, 52 North Market st., Boston, Market st., Boston, Market st., Boston, Calves worth and the several selection of the growth of 1830, Market st. and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Man Wanted.

Wanted immediately, in the vicinity of Boston, a middle aged man, who is competent to take charge of a Garden, and to do other work required in a small family. The best recommendations will be required for qualifications and character. Apply at this office. March 9. Cow Cabbage,

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market freet, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisttion

Early Potatocs.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine mileh COW, with her ealf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle.

Feb. 23.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small .- Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

.Immunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting— 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tt Jan. 7.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersev Derby, Salem. Salem, October, 1830.

Farmer Wanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 45 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and fidelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, March 7. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 142 Beef Cattle, (including 27 unsold last week,) I pair of Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, and 152 Swine-55 Swine were included last week.

PRICES.-Beef Cattle-An advance of about 25 cts. per cwt. was effected from last week. We noticed only one pair prime Cattle, sale not effected-\$6 was asked; we shall quote from 4 25 to 5 25. Should the market for a week or two continue open, (as may be the case) our friends from the 'River' will probably find as good a market at Brighton as at New York.

Working Oven-In demand; many buyers were disappointed at not finding any which were good at market.

Cove and Calves—We noticed sales at 19, 21, and \$22.

Sheep-None.

Swine-Not much doing; too high a price appears to be asked. A few at retail were taken at 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 28 .- At market, this day, 230 Beef Cattle, and 250 to 300 Sheep. Number of Cattle much less this week than usual, demand of course greater, and price advanced; a few pairs show Cattle sold for \$10; several small lots extra 71 a 8; good 61 a 5 a 51c. weighed alive .- Journal of Commerce.

HISCELLANY.

following method of extracting a blue acidying from buck wheat straw, is from a adon geriodical:

straw should be gathered before the grain is or a dry, and placed on the ground to the sun, The becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from has swith facility. The wheat having been , the straw is to be piled up, moistened to ferment till it is in a state of decompoau III. - the period when it should be gathered, ed into cakes, which are to be dried n, or in a stove. On these cakes being water, the water assumes a strong blue hai ich will not change either in vinegar or aric acid. It may however, be turned into a alkali, into a light black with bruised gall 13111 tinto a beautiful green by evaporation. d blue with the solution, which is to be or same way as vegetable matters of a cies employed in dving, become of a and durable color.

To porent Milk becoming sour .- To prevent in ". turning som and curdling as it is so ant are heat of summer the milk-men of Paris all a still quantity of sub-earbonate of potash or s also such saturating the acetic acid as it forms, pr . a ... coagulation or separation of curds, of them practise this with so much sucor gain the reputation of selling milk that or the Often when coagulation has taken or y restore the fluidity by a greater or less addition of one or the other of the fixed alkalies. The acctate which is thus formed has no ingerless effects and, besides, milk contains naturalica small quantity of acctate, but not an atom of re: l' a varbonated alkali.

securing timber from decay.—Timber for budges, especially for ships, bridges, canals, grafian sand stables may be effectually preserved from decay and particularly from the rot, by repeatedly impregnating the wood with a solution or common salt and green copperas.-This simple p. 10.85 is attended with such decided advantage that wood thus prepared will remain for ages, personly sound.

An inscance of this fact occurred in the theatre at Copeal agen, where the lower part of the planks an Ljoists formerly required to be replaced in a few years all Mr Volmeister, an architect of that city, discovered and employed the process above stated. Twilve years after, the wood, on removing one of the boards, was found in such a state of preservation that he could not observe the least appearance of decay .- English Publication.

Wood unpregnated with alum, salt or copperas is also rendered in a great degree incombustible as is also rendered in a great degree incombustible as sale nally, wearing flained round it at the same time. It well as incorruptible. When thus prepared it proves most effectual when applied early.—The may be charred or consumed by intense heat, but Mirror. ean scarcely be made to blaze, and of course would not readily communicate fire to other objects lard till quite brown, and then separated by a strainin its vicinity.

themselv's, that nothing can be made by agriculturists. That this numerous and respectable portion of our citizens, taken as a whole, do in fact take little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families, cannot be denied .-

But this does not prove the incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness there is reason to believe is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy in conducting it, or to a carelessness and inattention in cultivating it. Among the common bilions fevers which often afflict the to the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring and tilling their land sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one that cannot be too often brought in view, so long as the preshen it will become of a blue color, this ent system is pursued. Many of our farmers attempt to improve more land than they can attend advantageously. If they would expend all the labor and manure on one third, or at most one half the quantity of land they now do, they would in most instances obtain twentyfive or fifty per cent more produce; and the danger of a total failure in ing-the Apple tree thraving very well in this cou their crops greatly lessened,

> Lotteries, -A respectable gentleman of the Society of Friends in this city relates the following ineident: A farmer of his acquaintance in the country called on him to procure a loan of three thousand dollars, on a mortgage of his valuable farm. The gentleman had the money to spare-was satisfied with the security-and was free to accommodate his old acquaintance. But he wondered exceedingly why the money was needed. After much inquiry the fact was elicited. The farmer was in-

lic awake to this subject! While millions and millions of these moonshine fortunes are annually sold in this city, and while every village of note in the interior is inundated with them, many good people are flattering themselves that the evil is principally confined to the city !-No such thing. A great part goes into the country-and many a farm is gambled away in this manner .- V. Y. Gen. of Planters of the Western States, that he has just arri

OUR ARMY .- The following is an account of the standing Army of the United States, extracted from the last Report of the Scretary at War. It presents a force of 6188 persons engaged for all the military service of 13,000,000 of people, extended over a square of 2000 miles. What will Europe think of such an army? Surely our nation must have its defence in the hearts of millions of good citizen republicans, and in the Arm of the Almighty .-- Phila-

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

To remove ice from door steps, &c, throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may be easily removed with a shovel.

Recipe for a sore throat.—Take a glass of elive or sweet oil, and half a glass of spirits of turpentine; mix them together, and rub the throat exter-

A salve made of carrots grated fine, simmered in er, is considered excellent for chilblains.

If a fellon or runround be coming on your finger, A givultural.-It is often asserted, by farmers you can do nothing better than to soak it thoroughly in hot lye.

Lard which has been melted and cooled in fresh water four or five times in succession, and then simmered with sliced onions, and strained, makes a most excellent salve for wounds inflamed by taking cold. -Frugal Housewife,

Vuluable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of che Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Le and state of New York. Some of the land is impresand under cultivation. The country is remarkably h thy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and I upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of take. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much covered with rich black mould. The timber is chi Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, ley. Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good WI and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers its The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of Land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing from the same quantity of land in any other of the Bl River townships. The land is admirably well water there being but few lots which have not durable runt streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orch; Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least po ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the dro purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and pay the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will rea find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several mers at present residing on this town, were origin from the New England States, and some of them f Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. above described land is offered for sale at the very price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars acte, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars at half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalme will be given. As a further convenience to purchas debted that sum to a firm of Lottery venders in this city, for sundry purchases of tickets!

This fiet speaks volumes. When will the public under the public public to the land with highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. The title to the landow the highest cash process. purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will plto apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Haibor, cot of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIE Esa, on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON March 9. ep16t

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

CINCIN NATI, OHIO. The subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers in this city from Boston, with a large and general ass ment of Agricultural Implements of the 1 approved kinds; with also a general and very extenassortment of Grass, Garden, Field, Flower HERB SEEDs, which will be found to comprise a lar variety than has ever before been introduced into Western country.

The above articles have been recently purchased f the well known Agricultural Establishment of Me NEWELL and RUSSELL, in Boston, and were selecter the subscriber himself, (who has been for several ye engaged in the business) with great care. Those may call at his Agricultural Warchouse, No. 23, Lo Market street, between Sycamore and Main streets, be assured of finding every article wanted in the a cultural line, of a superior quality and at fair prices, Cincinnati, Jan. 1831, S. C. PARKHURSI

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per ann payable at the end of the year-but those who pay wif sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a duction of litty cents

No paper will be sent to a distance without paym

being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whall descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 No. Market Street.

AGENTS. New York-G. THOREURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street Men York—G. PHORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-Sircet Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDIETH, 35 Chestunistreel. Baltimor—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer, Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURS, 72 Dower Market-street. Albamy—Hen, Jases Buell, Albamy Nursery, Plushing, N. Y. Wan, Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar Hartford—Godding & Co. Booksellers. Weakstreed, Brinkey Rey Stephala, Bookseller. Newburuport, Ebentzer Stedman, Bookseller. Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARFHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

0L. 1X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1831.

NO. 35.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALTHAY

R Pessexuex-I have no wish to enter the in the salt hay controversy. But I can state facts, which may throw light on the subject, serve in a measure to reconcile the apparent adictions, that have appeared in relation value. From the several articles you have shed, it is evident there is a considerable sity of opinion, both on its intrinsic and relavalue, not only with those who profess not knowledge on the subject, but among expeed men and good judges. This arises, I pre-, for the most pari, from not duly regarding et, that there is very great veriety of salt es differing essemially in value. I have many seed extensive tracts of salt marsh covered lifferent kinds of short, hard and wiry grass, I I would not make into hay, and secure in or stack for the emice crop, unless in a senson tat scacelly. Again, there are many kinds luable, that, cartle, horses and sheep being s, (and I have always been in the habit of g great deference to them as the best judges quality of hav.) I am not slow to believe night even be preferred to English hay. For ive years or more I have had opportunity iess the value of salt hay, by feeding came ng them fed with it. My honored fatter te John Capen, of Dorchester, raised much kind called black grass from its dark color growing, and made into hay, which, for cows, working oxen, and for horses oceay, he used to consider but little, if any, less le, than English hav, if cut in the flower Il cured. There is a kind still better which is light color I have been used to call white I believe it is more properly called goose It is a very early grass, usually found on narshes, by the side of creeks, or such as

een rendered more firm by ditching. new of marshes which a few years ago barren as scarcely to be worth mowing: being intersected with narrow ditches two e rods apart, have changed to this grass;

two toos to the acre, of hay worth as (I say it not in jest) as English hay.

en I resided in Dorchester, about ten years hired a piece of marsh, where there was a rable quantity of this grass. This was o the baru promisenously, with the other I once tied a friend's horse in the barn floor, at English hay, as I thought. Going to the while after, I found he had rejected the a bay, and taken the liberty to help himself, milk, which to many is very unpleasant, made a spacious excavation into the salt ow. This horse had long been kept near iter on a farm where salt hay was no rarity. ered at the the animal's taste. But in such if ever, it was true ' de gustibus non est ndum;' There was no disputing with him ffair of taste. Upon examination, I found the goose grass, he was regaling himself

These two kinds, the goose grass and black grass, then ent in season and well cured, are very highly and richly fragrant. They produce abundant crops, are very leader and soft to the months of catcle, and very greedily eacen. Many other kinds, of which I know not the botanic name such as blue gross, a matted grass called bottom grass, the short sidges, &c, make excellent hay. The far grass, a red topped grass, if not cut early, is too hard and woody, almost bidding defiance to steel or ivory. I have uniformly noticed, that eattle kept upon salt hay always look in good condition. While those kept upon tresh hav may generally be known by their long hair, bare bones, and thin and ghastly appearance.

There seems to be a very general prejudice against feeding milch cows with salt hay which I think is not entirely well founded. I would by no means recommend its exclusive use, nor do I think it so productive of milk as rowen, clover cut early and well secured, or the finer kinds of English grass. For the last twelve years, having fixed near and owned salt marsh, I have very freely fed my mileh cows upon salt hay, and am satisfied, that upon good salt hay, with the addition of a few vegetables, they will give as much milk, of as good quality, will hold out in milk as long, and keep in as good condition as upon common English hay, and the same quantity of ve stables. In the winter of 1824, I kept a cow be ly apparall hay of the common mixed kinds of grass, with the addition of from a peck to a half bushel of carrots, and usually some meal or bran, not exceeding two quarts of the former, nor half a peck of the latter, a day. The cow had given milk from the first of May and was expected to calve again in April. The milk she gave, during the three winter months yielded a very small fraction less than seven pounds of batter a week, nearly as rich in color and flavor, as summer but-

It is a well known fact that cows pastured upon islands, or near the salt water, where they can feed partly upon salt grasses yield milk in abundance and of the best quality,

To conclude this article, which I have mexpectedly prolonged, I will refer the classical nich produce an average, I should judge, of reader to a sentiment which has lost none of its value by age, though older than the Christian era. The correct doctrine upon the use of salt havis lain down in Virgil, Georgic 3d, 394-and which the lover, of milk, eni lactis amor, will still do well to observe.* Together with other succelent food he will furnish his cows with salt hay in their stalls. This will not increase their appetite for salt hay mow side, and gave him a baiting of drink, and add to the quantity of their milk; but Territory, north of Illinois and west of Green Bay, improve its flavor, by imparting a relish and thus correcting that peculiar freshness, often found in

South Boston, March 2, 1831. L. CAPEN,

* The passage alluded to is as follows: At cui lactis amor evtisum lotosque frequentes Ipse manu salsasque ferat prasepibus herbas. Which may be thus rendered.

> Whose on milk deliciously would fare. Lentils and clover to his kine will bear, And saline herbage liberally provide To swell the fuscious and salubrious tide .- ED.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

Mr Fesesnber The plants of the Virginia Thorn of one year's growth can be obtained of Mr Joshua Peirce, Linnaan Hill, near Washington City, of fine growth from 12 to 21 inches high for \$5 a 1000 and from S to 10 inches for \$4, and if 10,000 or more are taken one dollar will be deducted per 1000 on each size. When plants are brought from such a distance, or when the roots appear to have dried in the least, or the land is not in a fit state of preparation for immediate planting they should be soaked in thick water one night, and the next day put in a trench and the roots should be covered with rich, friable unadhesive earth and well drenched every 2 or 3 days with water, and when taken up for setting, let them have another night's soaking. This is called puddling and trenching. Those I had of Mr Peirce in 1818, I soaked the night previous to setting, in tubs and buckets with fresh, new adhesive cattle mannie, and carried them in the same vessels to the place of setting, laid them in the trench, and covered the roots while wet, and did not lose one out of a hun-

William Pontey, nursery man and forest pruner to the Duke of Bedford and a director of plantations and other improvements says in his Profitable Planter, page 167, A puddle for trees is made by mixing water "the ty soil rather tenacious, so intimately as to form a complete puddle, so thick that when the plants are dipped into it, enough may remain upon the roots to cover them. The process of puddling is certainly simple, and its expense too trifling to deserve notice; its effects, however, in retaining, if not attracting moisture, are such that, by means of it, late planting is rendered abundantly more safe than it otherwise would be. It is an old invention, and hence it is truly astonishing that it is not more frequently practised. If people were to adopt it generally in spring planning, the prejudice in favor of autunn planting would soon be done away.' I have written to Mr Peirce for 4000 plants to set this spring, and hope to be able to set 10,000 or more next spring. Yours, respectfully,

Boston, Feb. 1831. BENJAMIN SHURTLEEF.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WILD RICE.

MR FESSENDEN-The following extract from Gilleland's 'Ohio and and Mississippi Pilot' may nerhans be interesting to some of your readers. 'Among the vegetable productions of the Western on the Onisconsin and Fox rivers, the Wild Rice, called Folle avoine by the French, and Menomen by the Indians, claims particular attention. It grows in inexhaustible abundance, through all parts of the territory, in almost every one of the in numerable lakes, ponds, bays, rivers, and creeks. It is said to be as palatable and as nourishing as common rice, and if so, it will be incomparably more valuable. It grows where the water is from four to six feet deep, and where the bottom is not hard or sandy. It rises above the surface of the water from four to eight feet, and is often so thick as to

prevent canoes from passing through among it. The stalk is soft like the bulrush, but grows in joints like the reed cane, which it much resembles. It is usual for the Indians to force their canoes through it (just before it ripens) and tie it in large bunches for the purpose of preventing the wild ducks and geese from breaking it down and destroying it. When it is fully ripe, they pass through it again, and spreading their blankets in the inside of their canoes, they hend the bunches of the wild rice over them, and thresh off the grain with sticks; an operation which requires little time, and is generally performed by the women. After drying it in the sun, they put it into skins, for future use. This singular spontaneous grain grows nowhere south of the Illinois river, nor east of Sandusky bay. Every autumn and spring the wild ducks and geese resort to the wild rice lakes in flocks incredibly numerous. The Menomonics (Folles Avoines or Rice eaters) who live in this part of the country are distinguished for their comeliness.'

possessed by the individuals of this tribe be in part attributed to the frequent and long continued use of this kind of rice? Professor Bigelow in his Collection of Plants, has given the following description of this under the name of Canada Rice, (Zizania aquatica).

This interesting plant grows in deep water at the edges of ponds and sluggish streams. It resembles at a distance, slender shoots of Indian corn, but often grows to the height of five or six feet from the bottom. Culm jointed, as large as the little finger. Leaves broad-linear. Panicle a foot or more in length, the k wer branches with tial account. I have been thus particular that the spreading barren flowers, the upper with appressed, crect fertile ones. The seeds are blackish, smooth, narrow, cylindrical, about three quarters of an inch long, decidions; within they are white and farinaceous. It is found in a brook near the Punch bowl, Brookline; in the brook which divides Cambridge from West Cambridge; in July, Aug. The Zizania will probably at some day be an object of cultivation, since it affords a means of rendering useful large tracts of inundated ground, and stagnant water. Horses appear to be fond of it, and no plant employed as forage, offers a larg-

The grain afforded by this plant has the qualities of rice, and is yielded in large quantity. It is however very deciduous, and on this account diffiault to collect, since the seeds drop into the water clmost as soon as they are ripe.

Perhaps some of your correspondents or subscribers can furnish some further light upon this subject, and will be so obliging as to inform us whether the culture and growth of this plant has been commenced or attempted in any part of New England. There are many ponds, lakes and rivers in the Eastern States having muldy bottoms and a suitable depth of water, now unproductive, where this nutritious kind of grain might be raised with little expense. The seed could undoubtedly be introduced by public spirited gentlemen who visit Detroit, or its vicinity, or by not be got into the ground too early after the fro-t some seedsman through some of the traders in Michigan. And if this species has the valuable properties of the common rice, the introduction and cultivation of it is certainly a desideratum, and may be reafter become a source of additional Novus Strictor. wealth to New England.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LEGHORN WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN-It may probably be recollected by some of your numerous readers that I offered a few remarks some time, since through the medium of your paper relative to some experiments made with the Leghorn Wheat. Further experiments justify the conclusion that our climate is not congenial to the production of the beautiful material. known by the name of Legborn Straw, in any good degree of perfection; yet it appears to be a kind well adapted for the furnishing of the more important one, viz. the Staff of Life. That no error way arise as respects the particular kind, I would observe that a too treacherous memory led me to state in my former communication that the original seed was purchased at Mr Russell's seed store, and requested that the date of the year when purchased (which I left blank) might be filled up by yourself, not doubting the correctness of my statement; this blank was accordingly filled May not the superiority of form and complexion agreeing with the date of the year when Mr Russell had it for sale. This date was 3 or 4 years subsequent to the time that I purchased the original pint and consequently rendered some part of my communication prefectly irreconcilable. To the hest of my recollection, now a diplomatic gentleman," belonging to our government then at some court in Europe, procured one or two bushels of this wheat at or near Leghorn which, with the mode of culture, was transmitted to New England, and the seed, or a part at least, was placed in the hands of some seedsman in Boston for sale, at 33 cents per quart. Having sent instead of purchasing it myself. I am unable to give a more circumstantwo kinds, viz. the one I purchased, and that sold by yourself might not become confounded together and also to learn if possible how others have succeeded.

Further attempts, Lthink, warrant the conclusion that it is a valuable acquisition. The last season 82 rods produced 133 bushels of clear wheat, weighing at this time sixtyfour lbs. per bushel; the near vicinity of the field to the barn gave a number of fowls an opportunity of laying it under severe contribution which continued until threshed, from which it may be reasonable to conclude that the whole product would have amounted to 15 bushels, at least. This was sown on land which had been comparatively well manured for two seasons previous, and mostly planted with potatoes; but no manure of any kind was applied the last sea-

The effects of high manuring at the time of sowing appears to produce a great and luxurious growth of straw, but rather a diminution of grain. Although perhaps land could not be made too rich by the application of manure in previous years, as the same would then become completely incorporated with the soil. But one experiment has been made by sowing it with grass seed, and that one answered the most sanguine expectations, both as to grain and grass.

It need not probably be stated that wheat cauis out, and the land becomes sufficiently dry to

[* Mr Davis probably allodes to the Leghorn wheat sent home in 1821 by Mr Appleton then United States consul at Leghorn, See Hon, Samuel Dana's letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, vol. 1., page 212 cn off, and often splitting the trunk to the bo -EDITOR.]

The method adopted previous to sowing been to wash the seed and while wet apply much air slacked lime as would adhere to grain; this has been left in a heap from 6 to hours. No one car of smut has been observed any season, and no disease whatever, except t a few snaws scattered over the field appea sickly soon after heading out; in these, after so fruitless attempts to ascertain the cause, w found, commonly at the first joint from the t within the cavity, a very minute worm, exceeding small, but whose ravages had cut off all co munication between the root and head, My norance of entomology and the attacks of insin wheat prevent me from determining whether be a new unwelcome guest or whether it be same species that is found under similar circ stances in rye while growing.

Whether the above describe I kind of wl possesses any decided superiority over other ki-I am unable to determine, having never raised other, but the prevailing opinion in this vicinit that common wheat cannot be raised to advant as it is subject to blast and mildew. If this o ion be well founded, this kind then does posse very decided superiority, if future experim produce the like effects as have heretofore res ed. Should any of your numerous readers ! ever attempted to cultivate this kind of w either for the straw or grain it would be pecu ly gratifying to learn the results of their exp

TO KEEP MICE FROM PEACH TREES.

Your Brookline correspondent respecting depredation of mice cating the bark of his pe trees brings to mind an incident which happe 8 or 10 years since; during that winter the s remained several weeks around a number of peach trees, in consequence of which a nut were either killed or much injured by the r One fine tree was completely girdled excepti small space on one side, which was saved, in sequence of a small longitudinal gravel stone b accidentally placed perpendicularly against tree : taking the hint from this occurrence and ing a small quantity of gravel around those ; most exposed so as to form an elevation nex the trunk of 2 or 3 inches, it has hitherto se as a complete protection. Any substance, haps, would answer equally as well as gravel, such a nature as not to invite and afford wi quarters to the little mischievous pests.

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

One remark will be offered as to the mod pruning. This ought to be effected by hear down, that is cut off all the top, to within 5 feet of the ground once in 4 years at least; no jury will result, but more healthy and vigo wood will be formed and a greater quantity fruit be produced; as peach trees seldom more than 1 or 2 years in succession, the succ ing spring after a bearing year should be sele to perform the operation. Young wood will t be produced and if the season be favorable, y a good supply of fruit the next year, as the set year's growth is that which mostly, if not alw produces fruit in the peach tree. The evils contrary course of pruning consist in the li towards the bottom of the tree becoming si and dving; the top running up so high as to exposed to the wind and consequently being b

ience, not theory, that has dictated the above stances, to them, the most odious and detestable. marks. Yours respectfully, Newton, Merch 1, 1831. SETH DAVIS.

ON, H. A.S. DEARBORN.

President of the Mass, Hort. Society. DEAR SIR-If you deem the following remarks on canker-worm worthy of trial, they are at your sere. The circumstance, that we know not the cankerrm here, may be my apology for not being able to ke any experiments on this subject of myself.

Very respectfully,

Your friend and most obedient servant. Vewton, March, 4, 1831. WILLIAM KENRICK.

REMARKS ON THE CANKER-WORM.

In the immediate vicinity of my residence Theve the canker worm has never yet appeared; ram I aware that I have ever seen this insect: I have but too often been a witness of its raves in the distance :-- whole orchards resembling ests through which the destructive flames have

Under these circumstances I trust it may not be med presumptions in me to attempt writing on ubject on which so much has already been said I written, and yet on which so much still reins to be done.

Among the various remedies which have been ps of list which are to be nailed round the tree, ve led us to doubt as to its certain efficacy.

Other ingenious modes have been proposed, as gular frames of lead or of wood, in which are med circular gutters, for the reception of oil, &c: se are to be nicely adjusted both to the tree and a perfect level; I have no doubt these modes ght answer; yet how far their efficacy has en tried or approved on an extensive scale, we not yet informed.

Another writer has proposed carting away the containing the grab in autumn to the depth tree to the extent of the circumference of its inches; carrying this infested soil to the barn d or to a distance, and replacing this by anier and better soil.

But of all the remedies hitherto extensively opted, tarring seems to be the most certain and apoved.

The objections to this are, that it injures the tree; t to obviate this, strips of canvas are someies first nailed around the tree : it requires unpridge of carcases over the tar, and in one fahour the whole swarm have ascended; and en this event takes place, I believe nothing

affording a less quantity of fruit and that of sage of the insect in its natural, and more or less inferior quality. No better time for pruning direct ascent. What I now propose, therefore, is ich trees perhaps can be selected than about to oppose to the progress of the canker worm an 1st of June. The mode and time of pruning obstacle, which they can in no wise pass, without y appear to those who have never made the being first compelled to an indirect course, and unempt at variance with their ideas; but it is ex- natural descent; and this too over the very sub-

> First, a compound belt is to be formed around the tree, projecting an inch and a half, or an inch and three quarters, from the body of the tree. This belt may be very readily formed by bending around the tree double or triple bands, consisting of as many small sticks of green alders, osiers, or other pliable wood; each reduced by shaving on two sides only, to the proper thickness, and secured to each other and to the tree by nails.

Around the belt thus formed, a thin strip about two and a half inches in width is bent and nailed. to it by its upper edge, and projecting below the belt previously formed, about two inches; and every crevice above is now to be carefully closed with clay.

This strip may consist either of the thin lead procured from the lining of tea chests, or of paste- | ject will oblige a board previously oiled with linseed-oil and dried, or of thin oak or ash basket stuff. It is to the inside of this outward strip or helt, and very near its lower edge, defended alike from the sun and rain. that the tar, mercurial ointment, or other offensive substance is to be applied, and occasionally whenever necessary, renewed.

Let me here suggest another substance perhaps deserving of trial, and one to which I think all insects have a mortal aversion. It is the bark of elder, which may be prepared by simmering in scribed for this purpose, it has been confidently lard; after straining, the substance may be aperted that the mercurial ointment, any lied to plied in the manner of the mercurial ointment.

When the season of the canber worm is over, in effectual remedy; yet your own experiments, the belt may be removed from the tree, and preserved till another season, to be again reapplied and refitted to the same or other trees.

BEES.

MR EDITOR-Seeing in your last paper a communication from Mr E. Beard requesting information as to the probable cause of bees producing so great a heat as he represents in his communication and how they have the power of creating it. I have ventured to give my opinion as to the cause of this phenomenon, although I make no pretension as a naturalist, and am much younger than as many inches as may be necessary; and from Mr Beard in the management of bees, it being only about three years since I commenced keeping them. It is a fact well know to naturalists, that whenever bees become agitated from any cause whatever, the animal heat is greatly increased to such a degree that they are compelled to leave the inside of the hive.

I consider the heat increased in proportion to the population of the hive and the commotion of the bees. I have no idea that bees keep up a uniform temperature in the hive, although 1 presume asing watching and attention for many weeks: an extreme degree of heat makes it very uncomstarring must be very frequently renewed, for fortable, and extreme cold produces torpor. Now, nen dried on its surface, it no longer serves as a Sir, you will remember that Mr Beard says the rrier to the progress of the insect: yet even bees were fastened up one day before this event aile fresh, the insects will not unfrequently form bappened. My opinion is, the bees being fastened up, they were deprived of the usual supply of fresh air; they became uneasy and tumultuous, of course increased the animal heat; being prevented from ore is to be done; the business is ever, and the leaving the inside of the hive or of obtaining fresh es must be abandoned for that season. Hitherto air, they became, perhaps, more agitated, and I ly been made with a view to obstruct the pas- as he has represented.

I think as a general idea it is not a good plan to fasten up bees in their hive, especially when there is a great population. It has a tendency to engender diseases. I prefer a room sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of the bees when there is snow upon the ground, or one of Doctor Thacher's improved bee houses. I have built me one of them; I find it answers a much better purpose in preventing bees from going out upon the snow, than it does in preventing the bee-moth-from-entering A SUBSCRIBER. my hive.

March 4, 1831.

MULBERRY TREES-QUERY.

MR EDITOR-Information is wanted through your paper, in regard to the best method of setting out a plat of mulberry trees, for the raising of silk. Is it the better way to plant them out in the manner of hedge fence? If so what distance should there be between the rows and what distance from one plant to another? If some other plan is better, what is it? Answers to these questions and any information upon the sub-SUBSCRIBER.

Methuen, March 8, 1831.

WHITE BEET, OR SWISS CHARD.

As there has been much said respecting this plant, the year past, we trust that a description of it will will be acceptable to many of our readers, The seeds of this plant have been distributed under several different names, as the great white beet, the Sinclair beet, the silver stalked, and the swiss chard. It is a biennial plant, the leaf-stalks of which are very large, and of silvery whiteness, and are the most valuable part of the plant; the leaves are thick and succulent, and are also boiled as spinnage. "The roots of this plant are of but little worth, not being larger than a man's thumb. It has been cultivated in gardens on the continent, since the sixteenth century. It is found growing wild on the sea coast of Spain. It is equally as hardy as other kinds of beets, and is sowed early. The stalks will be fit for use in August, and should be boiled and dressed as Asparagus.

As there has been considerable demand for the seed of this kind of beet, for one or two years past, it has been difficult to procure it free from admixture with the seed of other varieties; it may be well, therefore, for those who intend raising, to plant thick, and allow the plants to remain until they are about four or five inches high, when they may be thinned, as at this time the genuine ones may be distinguished by the white stalks and veins of the leaves. Others should be rejected.

Having raised this plant we can recommend it to others as worth cultivating .- Genesee Farmer,

Cure for the Scab on Sheep .- Cnt off the wool as far as the skin feels hard to the fingers; then wash the scab with soap suds, and rub it hard with a short brush so as to cleanse and break it: make a decoction of tobacco, to which add one third by measure of ley, a small quantity of hog's lard, or as much as the ley will dissolve; then add one eighth of the whole in measure of spirits of turpentine. This liquor is to be rubbed upon the part infected three times with an interval of three days between each washing. In this simple way a thorough cure will be effected, and the inhuman treatment of our scabby quacks be prevented. If the disease be taken in season, it may be cured erefore, I will suppose, that the attempts have think increased the heat so as to melt the comb by rubbing spirits of turpentine and hog's fat on the place infected .- Hamp. Gazetle,

A B B T T T T T B B .

REPORTS

OF THE

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830

Continued from page 269.

ERASTUS WARE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Farms. GENTLEMEN-The farm known by the name of the Pickman farm, of which the subscriber is at present, and has been tenant for nearly eleven years, is situated in the southeasterly part of Salem, and contains four hundred and twentyeight acres of pasturage, tillage, and mowing. The pasturage includes about three hundred acres much broken, of every description from wet pond holes to barren rocks. No attempts have been made to improve this pasture other than clearing the bushes and draining some low parts, as there is no prospect of a remuneration for such labor. The amount of land under tillage, the present year, has been about twentyone acres, and the amount of upland or English mowing, is sixtythree acres. Of the tillage and mowing lands, a considerable part consists of thin gravelly soil, of better than a medium quality, and favorable to most grain crops; and another part consists of a clavey soil, resting on a clay pan, retentive of moisture and yielding good crops of grass and potatoes under liberal manuring and cultivation, The farm is well watered. Much of the mowing and tillage, in the spring of the year, would naturally be overflowed; so that much labor has been necessary to prepare and lay it down to grass in beds, that the water may be carried off in drains.

Some of the most productive grass land on the place has been in this way reclaimed from an unprofitable marsh or swamp, and made to yield very large crops of English grass. We have no land on the place which is irrigated by any artificial process. There is of wet meadow land not more than five acres, which is never tilled, but drained and yields good stock hay. We have of salt marsh thirtynine acres, generally yielding good crops of black grass. This is ditched, from which well known advantages arise; but no other labor is expended, other than taking the crop. Of the cultivated land the present year,-

Five and a half acres were sown with Barley,-About seven acres were sown with Indian corn, Four and three fourths acres with Potatoes,

One acre with Mangel Wurtzel,-

One third of an acre with Onions,-And one half of an acre with crook-necked

winter Squashes. Small parcels were cultivated with garden veg-

etables for the family, and supply for the retail market, the produce of which I cannot conveniently account for

Many of the mangel wurtzel plants were destroyed by worms, and their places supplied by rata baga,

The manure used on the place, has been principally made by the stock kept on it. I have carted into my barn yard bog mud, damaged hay, and obtained from the neighboring beaches, sea wreck and eel-grass, which I put in my hog styes, -Kelp, rock weed, &c. which I put directly on the grass land. For small grain crops no manure is applied by me, on the year of their being sown, unless the land is very wet and cold,

My Barley was raised on ground, on which the preceding year I had a very good crop of

manure spread and ploughed under the sward, and supply for retail in the market, since the fi My Indian corn this year, contrary to my usual of August with some fruit which has been tak practice, was raised on land which was planted while growing and ripening, so that I cannot gi the preceding year with Indian corn-spreading an accurate account of the amount. and ploughing under coarse mannre both years. But the sward being so completely bound with the crops of corn; shook from the trees, ni twitchgrass I could not subdue it in one year. I have hundred bushels of unripe apples, which we found a crop which shades the ground most per- partly manufactured to very little advantage in feetly is the most effectual in destroying the twitch-cider, and lessened much the expected profits grass-and this was an inducement to plant corn the orchard. a second time, in drill rows, and I have thereby effected my object in destroying that pernicious fruit are of nearly correct measurement; # root. My corn was raised on a gravelly soil, as amount of hay is given by as accurate an es before described. In the former part of the mate, in each load, as could be made by an exp season it appeared small, but it afterwards grew rienced and disinterested individual. with great promise until a severe gale in August blew it down, so that it was necessary to cut it up herds-grass and red-top, with some clover. The green, and shock it in the field till it was dry. The amount of seed used in laying down land crop was much injured, but I was satisfied that grass is a peck and half of berds-grass and three cutting it up green was my best way,

ders of some of the fields, were raised on ground not be sowed to advantage in rich moist lan newly broken up, and the manure, at the rate of When I sow grass seed in the spring I sow bark eight or nine cords per acre, taken from the barn with the grass seed. I have been very successfi yard, composed of litter and the deposits of the in laying down land to grass in the fall, after tal cattle, was spread and ploughed under the sod, ing a crop of poratoes, in which case nothing by The soil, on which the potatoes grew, was moist grass seed is sown, and clavey. The potatoes were ploughed, and hoed twice, and harrowed once between the rows, -the seed, of the Chenango kind, of excellent and many with very choice fruit) mostly youn anality.

The corn was hoed three times, but not hilled as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not hilled, with a small piece, which was in some degree hilled, after a severe gale, I am satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as was formerly practised. My opinion is that there is no benefit derived by hilling corn,-and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn main, Nonpercil. For elegant and delightful ear up round the stalk in a high and steep hill,

The manure applied to my other crops was of the best kind I could procure, and applied nearly as can be ascertained at the rate of about ten cords to the acre: for crops of potatoes and Indian corn, my experience leads me to apply my manure spread green and fresh, believing that by der this one of our most probable apples for cultiso doing its strength is best preserved and much vation. The Mammoth Pippin is valuable for its labor saved.

For smaller crops, and tap rooted plants, I prefer manure that is fine and well rotted.

The amount of crops raised this season on the farm is as follows-

l'Potatoes,	1220	bushels.
Mangel Wurtzel,	600	4
Ruca Baga,	50	6
English flat turnips,	850	6
Onions,	150	bushels.
Indian Corn,	280	4
Barley	137	4
Squashes,	33	tons,
Cabbage,	3	4
Cider,	120	barrels.
Apples of best quality,	1200	bushels,
English hay,	115	tons.
Second crop,	8	4
Fresh Meadow,	6	4
Salt Hay,	40	•
Of garden vegetables the family	have	had an

The severe gale in August very much injur

Of the above crops, the grain, vegetables, at

The hay on the farm is generally a mixture pecks of red-top to an acre. There is usual My potatoes, except a few raised on the bor-enough of clover seed in the manure, and it ca

> The number of bearing trees on the farm as follows :- Of Apple trees (almost all engrafte 763-Pear trees, 65-Cherry trees cultivated, 50 In addition, I have a nursery containing 300 trees-most of which have been engrafied or but ded. Of the apple-trees, some of them are in or chards, of which the ground about the roots is cu tivated, and occasionally manufed, when the cor dution of the tree requires it; others are plante by stone walls; and all of them are annually orus ed. In the choice of kinds of apples, regar should be had to the use they are wanted for. I for the market or your own table, I would recom mend the Ribstone Pippin, Spitzenberg, Spice Pear ly winter apples, in enting in October and No. vember, the Pickman Pippin (a name that we have adopted not being able to trace its origin be youd this farm) will compare well with any other apple within my knowledge. The trees are of 1 thritiv growth, and handsome form. We consisuperior size only,

There are two Bacus on the place, one 100 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, the other recendy built, 114 fect in length and 42 in width. In the laster the mileh cows are commonly kept. It has a cellar under the whole, the main part of which is for manure and receives all the deposits of the cattle. - A portion of this cellar is enclosed for the storing of fruit and vegetables .- The barn has a floor through the whole length. The cattle are principally placed on one side, and the hay comes to the floor on the other. The centre over the floor from scaffold height is at last filled to the ridge. The barns are not large enough for storing all the hay, and considerable quantities are necessarily kept in stacks out of doors.

The live stock kept on the place are as follows: -Ozen, 6-Cows, 50-Heiters, 5-Bull 1-Horses, 3-Fatting swine, 9-The weight of pork fatted is not yet ascertained, as the home have not been killed-but the average weight of Cheuango potatocs, which I manured with coarse abundant supply, and we have had an assortment my swine, last year, was about 300 lbs. eachand this year, the result will probably be about

of milk for the market in Salem, where it is sent ituation be raised to advantage.

The amount paid for labor the past year ha een eight hundred foctythree dollars, thirtyseven ents. From which is to be deducted for extrather in building stone wall, and for men and am employed off the farm for the town, &c, two undred and sixty dollars - leaving the net amount f cost of labor upon the farm, fire hundred eightyree dollars, thirty seven cents. My own labor ad the labor bired in the house, is not included the above estimate.

The laborers on the farm are freely supplied ith family beer, molasses and water, milk and ater. Cider is not preferred in warm weather, cept with food. No ardent spirit is used on e farm except for medical purposes, and for at probably not to exceed one gallon in a year.

have endeavored to give as correct and full a atement as is in my power. I have ever been ed to agriculture from my youth; but have had other advadtages than those derived from actual perience. So far as my opinion on the subject ay be deemed of any importance, it is in favor of alternation of crops on the same land, and an casional change of every kind of seed.

All of which is respectfully submitted, ERASTUS WARE.

Salem, Dec. S, 1830.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

The life of republicanism is committed to the ners and cultivators of the soil. If they include epensive habits, involve the r interests, eat and var out their farms, they are not the Farmers to som the Genius of Liberty looks to the perpetty of our civil institutions; her trust is in those o live like farmers, increase in substance, petuate in their amilies their own babits, and keep we and independent of the men of the learned ofessions. By and by we shall have professorps of agriculture in our chief literary instituis, making farming a science in fact, as it now only in name, and then, but not then, will shandry be duly honored as a business, honored all men, ministering to the wants of all. That n, whoever he may be, who first unites the cuies of art and science, practical with scientific nds a school of scientific agriculture and eximental farming, for the education of the th of this republic, will perform a service of re importance to his country, to pure religion, I to his God, than the founder of a hundred nools of Theology.'-Stafford's Gazetteer of New rk-p. 564.

twice a day in summer, once in winter -- a distance Kynaur, Esq. F. R. S. President of the Horticul-something more than that of having worn away of about two miles. The number of gallons semi-tural Society, &c. giving a description of an imple- a minute position of the metal; but I am not dispresent month, is 13,870—Butter made in the same a consists of a cylindrical bar of cut sucel, three effects which I may have conceived it to produce. time, 550 lbs.-Cheese (called four meal cheese) inches long without its handle, and about one 600 lbs. Of Calves, in the same time, have been third of an inch in diameter. It is rendered as eccived for those factored and sold, 151 dollars; smooth as it can readily be made with sand, or more be others have been killed as soon as the milk of properly glass paper, applied longitudinally; and he cow was fit for use; their skins sold for 50 it is then made perfectly hard. Before it is used it zents each, and the carcass boiled and given to must be well cleaned but not brightly polished. he hogs.—The cows are all of native breed, and and its surface must be smeared over with a mixare generally bought when young from the course of oil, and the charcoal of wheat straw, which ry; as stock of this description cannot in my necessarily contains much silicious earth in a very finely reduced state. I have sometimes used the charcoal of the leaves of the Elymus arenarius (a species of rush-grass) and other marsh grasses; and some of these may probably afford a more active and (for some purposes) a better material; but on this point I do not feel myself authorized to speak with decision.

'In setting a razor, it is my practice to bring its edge (which must not have been previously rounded by the operation of a strap; into contact with the surface of the bar, at a greater or less, but always at a very acute angle, by raising the back of the razor more or less, proportionate to the strength 1 wish to give the edge; and I move the razor in a succession of small circles from heel to point, and back again without any more pressure than the weight of the blade gives, till my object is attained. If the razor has been properly ground and prepared, a very fine edge will be given in a few seconds; and it may be renewed again, during a very long period, wholly by the same means. 1 have had the same razor by way of experiment in constant use during more than two years and a half; and no visible portion of its metal has within that period been worn away, though the edge has remained as fine as I conceive possible; and I have never at one time spent a quarter of a minute in setting it. The excessive smoothness of the edge of razors thus set, led me to fear that it would be indolent comparatively with the serrated edge of razors thus given by the strop; but this has not in any degree occurred, and therefore I conceive it to be of a kind admirably, adapted for surgical purposes, particularly as any requisite degree of strength may be given with great precision. Before using a razor after it has been set, I simply clean it on the palm of my hand, and warm it by dipping it into warm water, but I think the instrument recommended operates, best when the temperature of the blade has been previously raised by the aid of warm water,

'A steel bar of the cylindrical form above described, is, I think, much superior to that of a plane surface for giving a fine edge to a razor, or penknife; but it is ill calculated to give a fine point to a lancet; and I therefore cause a plane surface to be made, a quarter of an inch wide, on one side of the bar, by cutting away a part of its subriculture, field-farming with book-farming, and stance, and I have found this form to be extensively

> 'The edge of some razors, whether formed of wootz, of mixed metals or of pure steel, but particularly of mixed metals, has generally appeared to me, to be more keen and active, when used a few seconds after it had been applied to the bar, than on the following day; and I have often seen for Stock in the Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

On the means of giving a fine edge to razors, lances, the manost activity restored to the edge of such and other cutting instruments.—The Journal of the instruments so instantaneously, and by such in ad-The chief object of the farm is the supplying Royal Institution of Great Brusin, for Oct. 1830, equate means, that I have been sometimes led to contains an article from the pen of Thomas A, suspect the operation of the bar to have been to marker, during the year ending the first of the ment for the purpose above mentioned, which posed to offer any conjectures respecting other

> AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agritural Society was held at the American Hotel, last Wednesday. The following officers and committees were chosen :---

Hon. MARK DOOLITTLE, President.

Messrs Samuel Wells, of Greenfield, Patrick Boies of Granville, Joseph Carew, of Springfield, Theodore Lyman of Amberst, and Joseph G. Cogswell of Northampton, Vice Presidents.

Messrs Daniel Stebbins, Rec. and Cor. Secretary; Samuel Wells, Jr. Treasurer,

COMMITTEES .- Messrs R. Hubbard of Northampton, E. Edwards of Southampton, and P. Bartlet of Northampton, on . Igriculture -1. C. Bates, J. G. Cogswell of Northampton, and Dennis Stebblns of Deerfield, on Inimals -O, Baker of Amherst. E. Williams and Stephen Brewer, of Northampton, Domestic manufactures -S. Stoddard, J. D. Whitney, and D. Stebbins of Northampton, Auditors.

After the election of officers, the Committee on Premium Cider, made the following Report : Mr Eben, Clark of Conway, is entitled to the first premium; Mr S. Clark, of Conway, the 2d; Mr E. Clark of Conway, the third, and Mr Elisha Edwards, of Southampton, the fourth.

(F We learn the Society are desirous of offering more liberal premiums for the encouragement of Agriculture, the growing of the best and most useful breed of horses, and other animals, and that for this purpose they will soon issue Circulars to obtain additional Funds. The Constitution and Bye-laws are now so amended and altered, as to admit of the Cattle Show and Fair to be holden at such time and place, within the limits of the Society, as, in the opinion of the Executive committee, may best promote its interests and the public good .- Northampton Courier.

MAPLE SUGAR .- In the little town of Wilmington, Ver. no less than 33,000 pounds of Sugar have been manufactured in one year, and a town in the Northern part of the State, the name we do not recollect, has manufactured 42,000 pounds. Even in this town, many of our farmers manufacture large quantities .- In Westmoreland many farmers produce half a ton .- One farmer in Cilsum has made 2200 lbs. In Maine, we have no doubt the whole State might be supplied-so in Vermont. Maple Sugar when refined, is said to be superior to the best refined from the West Indies .- Keene Sent.

The bill incorporating the Schenectady and Saratoga rail-road company which had passed the Assembly, was passed on its final reading in the Senate last Saturday .- .. Ilbany paper,

The receipts of the first nine weeks on the railway from Liverpool to Manchester, for passengers alone, exceeded \$5,000 dollars.

The Maryland Legislature have voted \$100,000

MEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 254.

Every succeeding year after the third the hen continues to shed her feathers later in the season and to lay few or no eggs during the moulting period, which is sometimes protracted to two or three months. Old bensure seldom to be depended on for eggs in the winter; and in general it is most profitable to dispose of hens while they are yet catable or salcable for that purpose, which is in the spring of the third year.

In some hens the desire of incubation is so powerful that they will repeat it five or six times in the year; in others it is so slight that they will not sit more than once or twice in the season. A skilful breeder will take advantage of these qualities, and provide abundance of eggs from the one variety, and of chickens by means of the other, Hens, while sitting drink more than usual, and it is an advisable practice to place water constantly befor them when in this state, and food (say corn or Indian meal dough) at least twice a day,

Hatching .- The chicken hitherto rolled up like a ball, with its bill under the right wing like a bird asleep begins generally on the morning of the twentysecond day to break its way through the shell, neither the aid of the hen, nor the art of man.in common cases is necessary to aid it in this interesting and wonderful operation. The parental affection of the hen, as Mowbray and Parmentier have observed, is always intensely increased, when she first hears the voice of the chicks through the shells, and the strokes of their little bills against them. The signs of their need of assistance, the former author observes, are, the egg being partly pecked, and the effort of the chicken discontinued for five or six hours. The shell may then be broken cantiously, and the body of the chicken carefully separated from the viscous fluid, which lines it.

Reaumur gives his opinion that no aid ought to be given to any chickens but those which have been near twentyfour hours employed without getting forward in their work.

The chickens first hutched should be taken from the hen, lest she be tempted to leave her task unfinished. Those removed may be secured in a basket of wool or soft hay, and kept in a moderate heat if the weather be cold, near the fire. They will require no food for many hours, even four and twenty, should it be necessary to keen them so long from the hen. The whole brood being hatched, the hen is to be placed under a coop abroad in a dry spot, and if possible not within reach of another hen which has chickens, since the chickens will mix, and the hens are ant to main or destroy those which do not belong to them. Nor should they be placed near numbers of young fowls, which are likely to crush young chickens under their feet, being always eager for the chickens' meat. Eggs boiled hard or curds chopped fine are recommended. Indian meal made into dough is a common and I believe not improper food for chickens. Loudon says that all watery food, soaked bread or potatoes is improper for very young chickens. Their water should be pure and often renewed, and there are convenient pans made in such forms that the chickens may drink without getting into the water. There is generally no necessity for cooping the brood beyond two or three days, but they may be less. Buffon says that a ben well fed and attended cash,

confined as occasion requires, or suffered to range, as they are much benefited by the foraging of the hen. They must not be let out too early in the morning, or while the dew remains upon the ground, nor be suffered to range over the wet grass, one common and fatal cause of disease. It is also necessary to guard them against unfavorable changes of weather, more particularly if attended with rain, as nearly all the disorders of daughill fowls arise from cold moisture,

For the period of the chickens quiting the hen, there is no general rule, except when the hen begins to roost, leaving her offspring to shift for themselves. If sufficiently forward they will follow her, if otherwise they should be secured in a proper place, and permitted to run with the young poultry as nearly of their own age and size as possible, since the larger are apt to overrun and drive from their food the younger brood.

Hatching chickens by artificial heat has been practised in some countries, and some of the requisites in the process are stated in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture; but it is not perhaps advisable to attempt it in this country with a view to

Eggs will retain their moisture and goodness three or four months or more if the pores of the shell be closed and rendered impervious to air by some oily or greasy application. London says we generally anoint them with mutton suct melted, and set them on end, wedged close together in bran, strutum super strutum, fone layer above another the containing box being closely covered. Laid on the side, the yolk will adhere to the shell, They thus come into use at the end of a considerable period of time, in a state almost equal to newlaid eggs, for consumption, but ought not to be trusted for incubation, excepting in the case of imported eggs of rare birds.

Other methods which have been recommended for preserving eggs are as follows:

Apply with a brush a solution of guni-arabic to the shells, or immerse the egg therein, let them dry, and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents their being affected by any alteration of temperature, and the power of charcoal as a preservative against putrescence is well known. Or mix together in a tub or vessel, one bushel of quick lime, thirtytwo ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar with as much water as will reduce the composition to a sufficient consistence to float an egg. Then put and keep the eggs therein, which it is said will preserve them perfectly sound for two years at least. Eggs may also be preserved in lime water, or lime and water mixed to about the consistence of white wash; but the lime is apt to corrode the shells, so that they become very thin and tender, and are semetimes quite worn away. The largest eggs 'according to London' will weigh two onnees and an half, those of the Chitagony hen perhaps three onnees. To promote feeundity and great laying in the heu, nothing more is necessary than the best corn (grain) and fair water; malted or sprouted barley has occasionally a good effect. while the hens are kept on solid corn, but if continued to long they are not too scour. It must be noted that nothing is more necessary towards success in the particular of obtaining plenty of eggs than a good attendance of cocks, especially in the cold season; and it is also especially to be observed that a cock while moulting is generally use-

will produce upwards of one hundred and fifty eggs in a year, besides two broads of chickens. Hens, it is said, should have access, especially in winter to slacked lime, or oyster shells, otherwise they will produce few or no eggs as something of a calcareous nature is necessary to afford the fime which constitutes the greater part of the egg shells. Wheat however contains phosphate of lime, and if given to hens is said to supply the material indispensable for the formation of egg To be continued.

From the Evening Gazette.

NATURAL SCENERY.

MR CLAPP - It is greatly to be regretted that in the present enlightened age of Horticulture, so little attention is bestowed on that interesting dopartment of 'Nutive Scenery,' of which so many improvements may be made by transplanting the various forest trees and shrubs indigenous in this country-there being hundreds of acres of land in this vicinity merely in a state of barrenness, which by being covered with trees and shrubs would enliven the scenery and add to natural grandeur. The much admired Liviodendron tulipifera or saddle leaf tulip tree; the Catalna, or trumpe tlower; and the European Lime and Horse Chesnut trees appear to invite the attention of the man of taste; while the different varieties of Oaks might be introduced into the vacancies and outlets of copses, and thereby improve the value of the soil. And why neglect the pretty Kalmias . Izilias, Rhododendrons, and their natural assem blage? Surely they are worthy of a place in shrub beries and parterres. The plants that are consi dered the very pride of European flower-garden ing are here allowed to waste their beauties in the desertair,' almost unnoticed. In the flowe garden department, many varieties of native plant may be introduced from the different parts of the States, especially the pretty genus of Phlox, Core ousis, Rudbeckius, of which so many varieties ar already discovered, and many more too numerous to name

If nature has imposed a perpetual indulgence to the admirers of taste it may be found in the 'Flora' of the universe;—the adaptation of these harbingers of pleasures appears to be universally suited in their natural element to all classes of people, as, the same symmetry of form-the same nice tints of nature's pencil-and the same useful qualities appear to the poorest peasant as the greatest monarch! in distinct varieties, with at exception of cultivation; or rather an act of violence imposed on nature to produce monstrosities. which are for a certain time the very objects of dispute among connoisseurs, and then return to their primitive purity to be common to all; in this state they are the most perfect, and in consequence may be considered the most pleasing. We also find that, most generally, the parts of generation are continued in all countries and are perpetual, by which nature appears to ordain the indulgence of flowers to all nations or people,

The Lafayette Land .- Mr Skinner of Baltimore has received unqualified authority from General Lafayette to dispose of one half of the township granted to him by Congress. The tract consists of 24,000 acres and much of it is well suited to the growth of cotton, tobacco and sugar cane. Mr Skinner proposes to sell the land in alternate sections on long credits to practical settlers, as far as may be, demanding on a small portion of the price in 20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscubers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the monta of April: they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on GREGG & HOLLIS, reasonable terms. -Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.-

No. 30 Union street, Boston. 11 March 16.

Sills - Sills.

The Subscriber, of Jathey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in the order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reaterms. Inquire of ISANC PARKER, 71 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER.

Jaffrey, March 15, 1831

Grape Fines,

The sub-criber offers for safe at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clust is of Grapes weighing as much as TWEN-They contain several joints and will TYSIX POUNDS. be sold at 50 cents each.

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;

l yr

300 White Muscaline ;

Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit;

8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga; Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality; 150 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's :- and several other kinds.

Orders by until addressed to the subscriber, or personal pplication at his office, 75 Congress street, for any numer of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. compt attention. March 12, 1831. 5t

Farmer Wanted.

A man with his wife is wanted to manage a Farm of bout 50 acres, in Rhode Island. He mu t be well acuainted with his business, have a practical knowledge f farming, as it is now comied on in Massachuseits. To neat, industrious, capable and economical man, liberal neouragement will be given. He shall be entitled to he whole produce of the Farm the first year, provided ie stays a number of years, which may be agreed on, not ess than five. Apply (post paid), to J. B. RUSSELL, Vew England Farmer office, Boston. 4t March 16.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad, as a enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine nedical Leech. All oclars will receive prompt atten-ion. EBENIZER WIGHT, Apothecary, 6 Milk street, opposite Federal st. coptt March 16.

Farm for Sale.

A fine opportunity to any person wishing to make improvements in farming is presented, by the offer for sale. f one of the best Farms for this purpose in the State; sitrated 9 miles from this city. A large part of the land is Huvial soil, may be easily kept drained, and made exeedingly productive. A further description may be seen t this office. March 16.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortnent of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be urnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds nostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as hey can be procured in this country, of equal quality, reatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with thort directions on each package for its culture and nanagement—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this, It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Midtle States the past year, and promises to be a great acqui-

AARON TALER, of Bath, Maine, having commenced an Establishment for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and having made arrangements with Mr. J. R. Newell, and Mr. J. B. Russell, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for a supply of the most Inproved Tools and Seeds, recommended by them as valuable and useful to be introduced-will be enabled to supply the farmers in Mame at the Bosten prices, with the addition of freight. Persons on the Kermeber, and vicinity, will find it to their interest to call at Mr TYLER's establishment for their supply of farming Tools and Gar-

A Tyler also tenders his services to the horticulturists and mirsery men of Missachusetts indelsewhere, for the sale of all kinds of Trees, Vines, Plints, &e, and will be at all times ready to fill orders for the best of Forest Trees, from Maine, put up and packed properly and shipped according to order.

A. T. flatters himself by close application and assidnous attention to the above objects, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to the public, and be a means of introducing into Maine many valuable productions, heretofore unknown, and thereby be a source of improvement to the agriculturist, and of gratification to himself.

A. T. also tenders his services for the sale of Improved

Breeds of t'attle and Sheep.
WANTED, a full blooded Bull, 3 or 4 years old, con-

taining the best breeds for Milk and Oxen. Letters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Refer to Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE, Buth, " 11. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury.

Dec. 10. coptf.

.Issorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52. North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens .-Each box contains a package of the following seeds:-| Long Dutch Parsuen Ende Washmeton Peas

Large Head Lettuce

Double Curled Parsley

Flot Squash Pepper

White Turno Radish

Yellow Stone Turnip

mer Savory

Early Bush Squash

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Winter Crook neck Squash Early White Dutch Turan

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Sum-

do Pure-apple Melon (very fine)

Large White Portugal Onion

Early Searlet short-top Radish

Larry Sil sia

Watermelon

Large Red

Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Late Marrowfat Peas Early Mohawk Dwarf String

Early Dwarf White Casekinfe

Lima, or Saha Pole Beans Long Blood Beet (time sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet Early York Cabbage Large Cape Savoy do (fine)

Red Dutch do (for pick ling) Early Dutch Cauliflower Early Horn Carrot (very fine)

Long Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Curled Cress or Peppergrass

Early Cocumber. Long Creen Turkey do.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail,

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at March 2. Nurserymen's prices.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of tresh White Mulberry Seed of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small .- Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb. 23.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing-for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

White Mulberry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BUR-BANK, Jr, near the meeting housein Bradford, East Par-East B. adfard, March 8. ish. Mass. 11

Farm Wanted,

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, barn, &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to H. L. T. box 556 3t Post Office, will receive attention.

Boston, March 9.

Early Polatoes,

For sale by Samuel Pond, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, carly Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine nulch COW, with her calf; a superior aninial as a milker, and perfectly gentle. Feb. 23.

Twentyfive acres of excellent Land, a House, and Chaise house, in Royhury—one mile from Boston line. Apply at J. B. Russell's See I Sore. 3t. March 2.

Furmer Hanted.

A single or married man is wanted to manage a farm in a very pleasant village about 15 miles from Boston. He must thoroughly understand his business; be acquainted with marketing, and produce the best recommendations as to his industry and filelity. Address J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, (post paid). Feb. 23.

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market Street,

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mutherry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 123 cts .-\$9 per hundred—a valuable agricultural tract for distri-March 16. hutian.

Spring Wheat.

For sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few bushels of genuine GILMAN SPRING WHEAT: this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. March 16.

NOTICE.

There will be a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A M.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS .- Six or seven communications are in type which will appear next week. The reader is requested to make the following corrections in Mr Phinney's communication, page 266, 1st column; line 14 from the top, for making read marking; line 12th from the bottom, for 'stable manure and,' &c, read stable manure or,' &cc.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, March 14. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 254 Beef Caltte, 16 pair working Oxen, 905 Sheep, 12 Cows and Calves, and 38 Swine .-We reported the Swine last week, and 320 Sheep were reported two or three weeks since.

Prices-Beef Cuttle-A further advance of 25c per hundred was effected this day. We shall quote from \$4 50 to 5 50, more extra Cattle were at market than usual-we noticed about 20 taken at \$6. We did not observe a single Ox which was sold for less than 4 50.

Working Oxen-Quite a number of sales. We noticed the price of only a few pairs at \$75, 70, 621, 55, Cows and Calves-Sales at \$24, 22, 17.

Sheep-Dull-no sales of consequence effected consequently we shall quote no prices.

Swine-Two small lots were s ld at 41c: none remain unsold.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The only principal alterations in prices since our last are as follows :-

APPLES, Red Baldwins, \$2 50 per bbl.

GRASS SEEDS have risen considerably-Timothy sells at \$2 50 a 2 75 per bushel. Northern Red Clover 124 a 13 cents per lb.

FLOUR has risen. Howard street sells at 7 25 to 750 -Genesec 7 25 to 7 50.

GRAIN. Northern Corn 73 to 75-Northern Rye 65 to 70. Oats 40 to 42.

MISCELLANY.

Culture of Silk .- We have seen several interesting and useful extracts from the Lectures of J. H. Colds, Esq. of Dedham, upon this subject, which is evidently and deservedly acquiring a firm hold of the public attention and regard in this country. The last afficle, which Mr Cobb has published, is a History of the Efforts in Silk Culture in North America. It was commenced in Virginia as early as 1623. It has now been commenced in almost every State in the Union. We give some sentences. which are all that our room will admit at this time.-Mass Jour.

In South Carolina, the ladies attended to this culture. Mrs Pinckney took with her to England a quantity of silk sufficient to make three complete dresses, one of which she presented to the princess dowager of Wales, one to Lord Chesterfield, the third was in possession of her daughter Mrs Horry, of Charleston, as late as 1809.

I was told by an intelligent citizen of the town of Hampton in Windham County, Con., during a visit to that county in 1825, that the culture was found profitable and was the best business that they could pursue. I found many families in some few towns nearly all engaged in raising silk; they make annually from five to ten, twenty and fifty and a hundred pounds in a season. It is probable that three or four tons are raised in that vicinity. The common estimate there, is that 4000 worms will yield a pound of silk, but from my own experience I am satisfied that a less number will yield that quantity, probably from 2000 to 4000.

From a communication of Gov. Lincoln to the Editor of the New England Farmer, I learn that considerable attention has been paid to the culture of silk, in the county of Worcester, and that the late Rev. Mr Holcomb, of Sterling, former minister of that place, spoke to him with great confidence of its profitable results. Silk has been raised in Dudley, Mass, for over thirty years; in the time of the last war the price was so high that more than usual efforts were made to cultivate it. The Rev. Jason Haven, of Dedham, obtained the premium offered by the selectmen of Boston, for molberry trees, and small quantities of silk have been raised in Dedham heretefore. I obtained from Rev. Dr Wood, of Boscawen, N. H. some eggs in the winter of 1825 and 6, and have raised some silk every season since.

PLATINA .- An interesting letter from ex-President Adams to a gentleman in Washington, on the subject of Platina coinage, has been published in the Intelligencer. Mr Adams states that the first suggestion of the use of this metal for coinage, was made in 1815, by the late ingenious Dr Erick Bollman, in a memoir addressed to the several European Powers, and that Dr B. caused at that time several impressions of medals to be struck in this metal, at the Mint of Paris, by a machine invented by him for the purpose.

Mr Adams thinks that plating would be useful in coinage, as holding an intermediate value between silver by the eye, but is immediately so on being held in the hand, its specific gravity being about double that of silver. A platina coin of the value of one dollar, would be of about the size of the Spanish eighth of a dollar. The appreciation of value which might arise from its being introduced into coinage, would, Mr A. thinks, be counteracted by the increased supply from the newly discovered mines in the Ural Mountains. Mass. Jour.

The amount of property left in pledge with twelve pawn-brokers in New York during the year ending January, 1831, was \$108,000. Among the articles pledged, were no less than 120,000 garments, and 16,000 sheets, blankets and counterpanes.

The Mint.—The	coinage	effected a	t the U.S
Mint in 1830, was as	follows:		
Half engles,	126,351	making	\$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4,540		11.350
Half dollars,	4,764,000	44	2,382,100
Dimes,	510,000	46	31,000
Half dimes,	1.240,000	44	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	44	17,115

\$3,155,629 8.357,191 Of the gold coined, the amount of \$166,000 was from the gold regions of the United States. Of this fey, Potatoes and Flay; and on some lots, good Wheat amount, \$212,000 were received from Georgia, and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain su-\$204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$24,000 from Virginia.

TRUTH,-If a man be sincerely wedded to truth, he must make up his mind to find her a portionless virgin; and he must take her for herself alone, The contract, too, must be to love, cherish, and obey her, not only unto death, but beyond it; Sales of all sines may be greatest advantage, the drovers for this is a union that must survive not only death, but time, the conqueror of death. The adorer of truth, therefore, is above all present thingsfirm in the midst of temptation, and frank in the midst of treachery, he will be attacked by those who have prejudices simply because he is without them; decried as a bad bargain by all who want to purchase, because he alone is not to be bought, and abused by all parties, because he is the advocate of none, like the dolphin which is always painted more vrooked than a ram's horn, although every naturalist knows that it is the straightest fish that swims,-Lacon.

WHAT IS LAW LIKE? -- Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery-there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too, they that take the least of it are best off. It is like a homely gentleman, very well to follow us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; fand like bad weather,' most people are glad to get out of it.

FOUNTAIN OF POWER .- The uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, is the purest source and original fountain of all power .- George Washington.

Honey a Cure for the Gravel .- A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodged in the passage. I mut with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of this disorder by sweetening his tea with balf honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my gold and silver. It is not easily distinguishable from disease about ten years, I declined taking honey and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking hopey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twentyseven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail. MacLet Street. Political Exam.

> The experiments made in the South of Spain to cultivate the cochineal, have perfectly succeeded. la Murcia, the silk worm from China, which makes white silk has been introduced.

The Shah of Persia has published a work under state of great misery and indigence, died a few days this title: 'The Poems of him before whom the world humbleth itself to adore him!'

An individual, who always appeared to be in a state of great misery and indigence, died a few days ago at St Omer, leaving money to the amount of world humbleth itself to adore him!'

An individual, who always appeared to be in a few state of great misery and indigence, died a few days ago at St Omer, leaving money to the amount of Montreal, W. M. MANN.

11. Itself (R. N. S. -P. J. Holland, R. W. M. MANN.)

20,000f. in small copper coin.

Fuluable and Cheep Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, masted in the town of Pinchney, county of Lewis and state of New Vork. Some of the land is in proved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healday, many entirely need from the lever and ague and from the enoman bilious levers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 males east of the take. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich tdack mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first the e crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barperior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of passurage and hay from an acre of this Land, is very large, tully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black Biver townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being not less that which have not durable running streams up in them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple uses thriving very well in this county. Sanck of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possipurchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest each prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several far-, mers at present resigner on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. shove described land is offered for sale at the very low price or from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The tape will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirons of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Hathor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Eso, on the town. JAMES B. HENDERSON. Much 9.

Ammunition I

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting-65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded, if Jan. 7.

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres or good land, with bouse, barn, fruit trees. &c. stituted in Roxbury, near the city. Apply at this office. March 9.

Sheep for Sale.

A superior lot of Saxony and Merino (mixed blood) Stone Sheep -- about 60 Ewes and 2 Bucks, age from 2 to 4 years-in prime health and in good flesh, not expected to have lambs until the 10th of April. NATH'L TUCKER.

Apply to Milton, March 2, 1831.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per ann may ante at the end of the year-but those who pay within sivily days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deding on of may cents.

RENO paper will be sent to a distance without payment berag m. de ra advance.

Proped for J. B. Russelle, by I. R. Burrs-by whom all descriptions of Protting can be executed to meet the westes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 32 North

Now York-G THOREUGN & Sons, 67 Liberty-street Philodelphio D. & C. LANDRETH, 95 Chestine suret. Becambre - G. B. Swith, Edstor of the American Farmer. Cincinnati-S. C. PARKHUGST, 23 Lower Market-street.

A Song-Ron, Jasse Poul, Albany Nursery, For Sar, N. V. Wu, Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden Harford-Goodwin & Co. Booksellers. Newburypori, Edinezer Stroman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. & NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARFHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1831.

NO. 36.

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

We all know that what is good husbandry for ne kind of soil, or one location, or for one farmer, s not, of course, for another.

n different soils, with a proper tillage for each. ocation, that is as to the value of the use of the and, the nearness to a market, and the facility with which manure can be procured, must be rearded.

A large forehanded farmer can often do to a .;antage, what would be ruinous to one differently Yet this should not deter us from rawing all the advantage we can from the expaence and observation of that class of farmers ccupying the most feasible and level lands; and hen we cannot imitate the course which has proved seful to them, to substitute, according to our best dgment, some method resembling that, which ay be equally useful to us.

I was led to these remarks by reading in the E. Farmer, Nos. 28 and 29, of the present vol. r Phinney's Address, and therein his statement his mode of raising corn on green sward .his I had before read in 1829, and it struck me nitate him. But we had long before adopted a the stalks and husks under cover till winter, when urse of tillage which I think possesses all ise as possible, till within about a week of ste at least one half of these stalks. inting time, get on my manure and spread it.

t becomes as mellow as the other and equally ed.

ing and harrowing made mellow before planting, and much time and labor are saved in preparing it for planting. In the early part of the season, the corn will not appear very promising and will be uneven, and perhaps will not produce as great a crop of stalks as in the other way; but at the time of producing the ears of corn, the decom-Corn may be grown, and perhaps with profit, posing sward and manure are doing their best to aid that process, and succeed to admiration. Extremes of drought or wet are less injurious to land treated in this way than the other, the weeds are not half as troublesome and the land is left in a better state.

The second year the land is ploughed and harrowed, sowed with oats or other spring grain and grass seed, made smooth, and laid down for mowing or feeding. Before planting I soak my seed corn and roll it in plaster, ash it at the first and third hocing, and put plaster on at the second.

My method of gathering my corn and stalks is to cut the stalks above the cars at the proper season, bind and stack or pike them in the field, and as soon as sufficiently dried cut them and put them under cover. If this can be done before any great rain falls, I consider a load of stalks worth as much for fodder as a load of good hay. My cattle this year, did not leave uneaten a handful to a load. When the corn is ripe, I cut it up en and now, that we in this hill country with close to the ground with a scythe or sickle, cart it lds of a very uneven surface, could not exactly to the barn or shed, and there husk it, and keep

is thrown into the yard for litter and fodder. lity of his, and avoids much of the labor and This does not cost more labor than to pick and puble to which that is subject. My method with husk the corn, except the carting, and it saves a eensward, and I plant no other with corn, is this great deal of good litter and fodder which would In the spring I feed my land intended for corn as otherwise be entirely lost. My cattle this winter

re field is then, as we term it, ploughed into ridges nothing but what farmers in every town in New that is, the slices of two furrows turned together, England knew before: but if anything has been this. The sale of Mr Colling in 1810 of the same that the edges of the two will about meet, suggested by which, with the same expeuse, one ving a narrow balk or space of unploughed land more bushel of corn to the acre can be grown, one ween the ridges. In about a week the corn is day's work in a year saved to the cultivator or one .nted on the ridges at the junction of the two dollar's worth of fodder or manure, my remarks rows, without any regard to rows crosswise of will be worth what they cost. The farmers in this ridges, as they are not to be ploughed across, vicinity formerly made their ground mellow by At the first hoeing the balk is ploughed up, and ploughing and harrowing before planting; but ext: sward on it turned over, or broken in pieces- perience has taught them that the mode here deeach of the two other hocings the spaces be-scribed is much better in all respects, and it is een the ridges, or rows of corn, are lightly now for corn, very generally practised; and I ughed, and the ground, mixed with the manure would respectfully suggest to Mr Phinney, whether, t on them, drawn up by the hoe to the hills of considering the saving of labor in preparing for planting, which I think must be at least one half, By this mode of cultivation the manure is all and the safe deposit of the manure under the sod for ed, being mostly covered with the furrows, the corn to make a draft upon effectually in time of k, well mixed with earth by the first ploughing his smooth and even land, would not, when the suctrishes the growing corn at the season when our stones, hills, and holes. One of my neight the prices they give, are in proportion to the quals most wanted-that is, when the ears are sat- bors last year tried Mr Phinney's mode on a level lities of the individuals and merits of their proz, growing and filling out. It is no objection moist piece of ground, and it being a wet season, t part of the surface of the ground is not cut he nearly lost his crops. Had the weather or his gree than to anything else; for this purpose they with the plough, but covered with furrows, for ground been dry it would doubtless have succeed-

ring will be slow and laborious, but the other last No. some remarks and queries about dunging their stock, or hire bulls may see how they are de-) not more so than when the ground is by plough- 1 corn and potatoes in the hill. I have often been 1 scended.'

much surprised in learning from paragraphs in your numbers, that that practice should be continued, when such great improvements were making in agriculture, as in Massachusetts. I had before supposed it abandoned as one of the worst of the old fashioned modes of tillage, calculated, with much labor and trouble, to obtain a little present advantage, at the expense of keeping the land poor. Tillage should be so managed as to improve, and not impoverish the soil. If the ground is pretty well manured at broad cast, dunging in the hill is unnecessary. If not, then this mode, if it barely pay the labor and expense, which I much doubt, will leave the land worse. I may be thought an incompetent judge, having never tried that course, nor have I ever tried feeding my children with cider-brandy to make them sprightly at the time and good members of society afterwards, but should as soon think of doing one as the other: this I know is not argument, but strong opinion.

Should I have leisure you may hear from me again.

Plymouth, Con. March 7, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SHORT HORN STOCK.

MR FESSENDEN-For the information of those readers of the New England Farmer who are willing to be correctly informed what Improved Durham Short-Horned Cattle have been, and now are, I herewith - ad you a few extracts from writers which among breeders are now considered good authority .- I also refer the reader to the New England Farmer, vol.viii. No. 30, to the sale of Improved Durham Short-horns on the 31st August, 1829. I should be pleased to have any person, Perhaps I have been too minute, and stated if he can refer me to a sale of any other breed ever made, that for high prices will compare with breed is believed to be the only public sale of Improved Durham Short-horns or any other breed of Cattle that has equalled this sale of 1829. W.

Respectfully yours, East Windsor, Con. March 4, 1831.

From Bailey's Survey of Durham.

· Messrs Collings have frequently sold cows and heifers for 100l, and Bull calves at 100l. Mr Charles Colling has refused 500l, for a cow, and in 1807, Mr Mason refused 700 guineas for a cow.

'These gentlemen let bulls out by the year, the price from 50 to 100 guineas; and the public are to fully convinced of their merits, that these celebrated breeders cannot supply the demand from I kept from the weather, and that left on the greatest need, my method of raising corn even on the gure shoop, which they are as cautious of preserving, as the amateurs of the turf are the I hoeing of the corn, before the dry hot season ceeding crop is to be spring grain, be preferable to breeds of their race horses, and which the takers nmences. The sward is all decomposed and his: at any rate, I think it a good substitute among of bulls are become so well acquainted with, that genitors-more regard being paid to their pedihave books containing the full pedigree of their stock, similar to the stud book of race horses, by ful tothe crops .- If the sward be tough, the first | Since writing the above, I have read in your which any person wanting to purchase any of

From Culley on livestock.

hired into the East Riding at high prices from the neighborhood of Darlington in the county of Durham, where a much superior breed of Shorthorns are found, possessing all the perfections and qualities, which are wanting in the Holderness breed: they are smaller in size, lighter in the bone and hide, and have a much greater propensity to become fat.'

From the Rev. Henry Berry, a distinguished writer and a saga-cious breeder of cattle at this time.

'To the banks of the river Tees separating the counties of Durham and York, reference is to be had to the account of the originals of the Improved Short-horns. There, upwards of eighty years ago, existed a breed of cattle, for a description of which the author is indebted to an old and celebrated breeder now living in Colow, resembling what is called the Improved breed of the present day, excepting that the fashionable roan was not quite so prevalent; they are described in general character also to have differed very little from their descendants. Possessing a fine mellow touch, good hair, light offal, particularly wide careasses, and deep fore quarters, they were also justly celebrated for extraordinary proof when slaughtered, resembling thus closely their descendants of the present day.

	Sale in 1	829.		Sal	le in 1810.	
1 Cow	8 years of			Cows	from 35 to 410	gs
] "	4 1/ 1/	145	14	Bull Comet	1000	
1 Heif	er3 " "	150	* 6	**	from 50 to 365	"
1 "	2 4 4	94	4.6	Bull Calves	from 15 to 170	
1 "	1 11 11	115	2.3	Heifers	from 35 to 20 i	• •
1 Calf	9 mos. "	58	"	" Calve	s from 25 to 106	
J Bull	3 years "	270	6.6			
1 44		225				
1 14	1	120	4			
1 "	12 mo. "	210	16			
1 "		120	6.6			
	-					
	_		-			

An Account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on the 19th of March, 183 L

Report made by II. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society. Since the last regular meeting of the Society, the Diplomas have been completed, and transmitted to the Honorary, Corresponding and Subscribing members. Communications have been made to the officers of the Horticultural Societies in the United States, England, Scotland and France, on subjects relating to rural economy, and for the purpose of obtaining intelligence in many of the departments of gardening, as well as some specimens or seeds of such new, interesting and valuable varieties of fruits, and plants as may be successfully cultivated in this climate.

Several additions have been made to the library and among them is the New Du Hamel, - a magnificent work in 76 folio Livraisons, containing superb colored plates, of all the varieties of fruits, cultivated in France.

Among the numerons letters which have been received are the following, which merit the special attention of the Society.

1. A letter from S. P. Hildreth, Esq. of Ohio, accompanied by a package of seeds and drawings.

Marietta, Ohio, Sith February, 1831. To GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

President of the Mass. Hort. Society. My DEAR SIR .- I have the satisfaction of announcing to you, that I have this day completed the packing of a box of seeds, cuttings, &e, and forward the same to the care of Messrs Landreths, No. 85 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The box eontains 50 small packages of seeds, mostly of

our native ornamental forest trees, shrubs, · Many bulls have lately been purchased and creepers, and annual and perennial flowering plants-cuttings of thirteen new varieties of seedling apples, collected from the orchards in this county, one seedling pear, four seedling peaches, and native plum, grape, gooseberry, and crab apple; cuttings from the large native plum at Granville, Ohio. I could not obtain in season, but have sent some of the stones of the fruit, which will doubtless produce the same; also stones from 12 of our best varieties of peaches, some of them very fine. This climate is favorable to the growth of the peach, and seed from a milder region, would probably flourish better in New England, than grown in a climate rather too cold for the peach tree. Accompanying the cuttings, are drawings of ten of Western America, with a letter from the adventhe apples, taken last autumn by Mr Bosworth, who has succeeded in giving very perfect and accurate likenesses of the several kinds; also a piece, representing a basket of Ohio fruit, intended to decorate the hall of the Society, should they deem it worthy so distinguished a privilege. In the box is a catalogue of all the articles forwarded, with descriptions of the new varieties of apples. They are as yet without names excepting three or four kinds, which are noted in the list; the Society will therefore furnish them with such names as they may think most proper. I believe on cultivation, you will find all but two or three of the thirteen, deserving a place among your best fruits. That we should be able to furnish so many new and good varieties of the apple is not so surprising when it is considered that numerous orchards of the very best apples found in the middle and eastern states, were planted and engrafted from 30 to 40 years since; and that the seeds of these superior apples have been generally used in planting out nurseries from that day to this. The fruit of Washington County has for many years been noted for its superior excellence in New O1leans and the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Thousands of barrels are annually sent down the river by the farmers of this county. where they bring from two to four dollars a barel. The winter with us has been one of unusual severity; but I do not discover as yet any injury done to the fruit buds by the cold. The lowest temperature was five below zero, of Fahrenhei, the 22d December. It has been for several days in February at zero early in the morning; but we now have mild weather, the rivers open for navigation. and the temperature on the 26th at 66° in the middle of the day. Wishing you continued health, and renewed

pleasure in your horticultural pursuits, when spring shall again revive the sleeping plants, I remain. your friend. S. P. HILDRETH.

York, with a donation of Books.

New York, February 8, 1831. DEAR SIR-I had the honor of receiving the Diploma conferred by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society over which you preside.

I duly appreciate the favor, and will gladly do all in my power to merit the distinction it conveys. With the exception of the general principles of agriculture, the nature of soils, the operation of manure, as connected with my early botanical pursuits, I am yet but a tyro in practical hortitention. Should anything offer in this new field of each I give a short description. inquiry, that may appear worthy of communication to your Society, I shall not be unmindful of of the Platte, in wet ground, in the vicinity of springs

the duty which their kindness has imposed. I beg, too, to say that it will afford me the highest gratification to see you or any of the members of the Society at my residence at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, which I am now cultivating with the view to the great objects of our favorite pursuits.

By the earliest opportunity I will have the pleasure of forwar ling to the Society a few volumes of which I beg their acceptance.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of great respect. your humble servant. DAVID HOSACK. H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

3. A letter from John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, accompanied by a package of seeds, from turous J. S. Smith. Esq. of St Louis, containing a description of the plants from which the seeds were obtained.

Baltimore Post Office, 21st Feb. 1831. SIR-If I have been slow to acknowledge it permit me to assure you that I am not the less proud of the honors you announced to me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society .- But the pleasure of being thus associated, even by name with gentlemen of science and efficient patriotism is accompanied by an unfeigned consciousness or my inability to make any adequate return to the

The only contribution I have now to offer con sists of seeds of hitherto uncultivated plants, recent ly received from regions far West which may affor valuable additions to the horticultural products o Massachusetts, if by careful efforts they can be gradually accommodated to your so much more normern climate. I leave to the better judgmen of the Society to say how far the prospect of suc cess may warrant the trouble of experiment; and only beg leave to add that whatever may be the value of the result, it is to Mr Smith, who made the collection, and whose description accompanie: this, that will be due the thanks of the Society while a high appreciation of its objects, and a readiness to co-operate most cordially for their attainment in my humble way, are the only claims that can be offered for its consideration.

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. SKINNER.

St Louis, Missouri, 27th December, 1830.

DEAR SIR - During my travels of nine years in the country on the sources of the Missouri River and in the Territory of Mexico and the United States, west of the Rocky Mountains, and on the coast of the Pacific, I have at different times gathered the seeds of such shrubs and plants as appeared peculiar to that country. Some of these 2. A letter from Doct. David Hosack of New may claim consideration from their inherent qualities, and others may find a place in the gardens of the curious from the fact that they are natives of the nost distant and wild territory of our Republic. It may perhaps be a pleasure to a lady of the Atlantic to gather Cherries or Currants from a shrub whose parent stock is now growing by the bank of a stream that flows unmarked by the eye of civilized man to the calm Pacific. A few samples Linclose to you, in the hope that you will make such a disposition of them that I may in some future time see them blooming in the gardens of the Atculture, to which I am now about to devote my at- lantic. The different parcels are numbered and of

No. I. Large black gooseberry, found on the head

hat burst from the sides of the mountains; where the soil is rich they grow well in the shade. Ripen here about the first of September. Entirely smooth. Society.

No. 2. The Seria Berry, gathered on an eastern spur of the Rocky Mountains, northern dehigh. Size of the Fox Grape.

No. 3. Choke Cherries of a superior kind; they ire found in all parts of the mountains, in the rich soil of the valleys of creeks and rivers. The thrub is from 4 to 7 feet high; in the middle of August when ripe, the berry is a most beautiful purple, and about the size of the Fox grape. field abundantly.

No. 4. The Yellow Current, found on the ources of the Missouri and Platte, on the eastern leclivity of the mountains found in the vicinity of prings and Rivers where the soil is good. The hrub larger than the common current; ripe about he 15th of August; they are larger than any urrant cultivated in the United States. An acuisition to the housewife.

No. 5. The Black Current, the fruit and shrub such like the Yellow, with the exception of the olor : found in the Black hills.

No. 6. The Buffalo Berry, found in the Black ills in gravelly soil along the water courses. The erry when ripe, about the middle of August is a eautiful red. The shrub, about 5 or 6 feet high, of that kind which is supposed would make a ood hedge.

No. 7. The Scented Grass-seed. This grass is und on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, the Columbia river. Grows in damp ground; ould be cut before ripe, when it is peculiarly agrant.

No. 8. Leaves of the Scented Wood. Grow the western coast, south of the mouth of the olumbia. The tree has a resemblance to the ple tree, the largest about eighteen inches in dineter. They may perhaps be restored to their iginal fragrance. I am not certain that the wood fragrant, but know bark and leaves to be so. ne tree is an evergreen. I procured seeds, but

I must request that you would do me the favor acknowledge the receipt of the package, directg to this place.

If in my future journeys to the west, I could all do it with great pleasure.

I am, Sir, your most obedient. J. S. SMITH.

The following resolutions were adopted.

I. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society presented to Doct, David Hesack for his valuadonation of books.

2. Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be esented to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, the very acceptable present of seeds, obtained the regions near the sources of the Missouri, d west of the Rocky mountains.

3. Resolved, that the Secretary be directed to nsmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the atlemen therein named.

As it is desirable that the rare varieties of foren and native fruits should be speedily and exscions should be made, and placed in charge of

New England Farmer, of the kinds, and the time in the part first formed. As this is a very mawhen they will be offered to the members of the

It is deemed expedient that the Committees on fruits, vegetables and flowers, announce, in the livity and clay soil, ripe about the last of Au- New England Farmer, when the exhibitions of rust. A fine fruit, the shrub about 5 or 6 feet those products will commence, at the Hall of the Society. Respectfully submitted by

II. A. S. DEARBORN. Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Boston, March 19, 1831.

The seeds presented by Mr Skinner were ordered to be distributed by lot to subscribers, (along with others that may arrive) on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

The meeting was then adjourned to 10 o'clock, the 26th inst.

The Standing Committee on ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, award the premium of three dollars to Mr David Haggerston of Charlestown, for the best specimens of Ca-R. L. EMMONS, Chairman. mellia Japonica. March 14.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING BEES.

Mr Fessenden-1 have been much interested and instructed lately, by a perusal of Dr Thacher's Treatise on the management of Bees. The pleasant style in which this work is written has interested me very much in the subject and has induced me to undertake, upon a small scale indeed, their cultivation. But being an entire novice in this employment, and living too in a part of the country where the late improvements in the management of bees have not been introduced, I am desirous of obtaining some information which I could not obtain from my neighbors. I have therefore ventured to apply to you for some information upon this interesting subject, to ask for answers to the following questions, and for any other information which a beginner in this business may need.

1. What is the best constructed hive?

2 Is it better to reserve for the bees the honey which is first made, or that which is last made? In Dr Thacher's book, in speaking of the hive used by himself, consisting of two apartments, the upper one of which is fitted with several boxes, described page 82, he says, 'the bees enter at ike any collections that would be interesting I their door, as is usual in other hives, ascend between the horizontal bars into the several boxes, and fill them first with honey; then the space below the bars, which is always enough to keep them through the winter.' 'This plan succeeds perfectly well, and affords the owner a handsome share of the finest honey in the comb, free from bee bread or young bees.' In the account which is given of the hive invented by Mrs Griffith, (page 96) it is said, it is ascertained satisfactorily that the young brood and the bee bread or pollen are deposited in the hive where the swarm is first put. holes in the cover are therefore kept shut by plugs until the hive be filled. The holes are then opened, the bees immediately pass up, (into a box placed upon the bive) and if the season be propitious, they fill the upper box with comb and honey, which, as there is neither broad nor bee bread, is of isively cultivated, it is suggested, that collections to be a contradiction between these two statements. Executive Committee, for distribution, at some and bee bread were in the comb last formed, and years there was imported of this article from Italy ure meeting; and that notice be given, in the from the latter one would conclude that they were alone, to the value of \$59,881,283.

terial point, I have asked the above question.

3. Is it better to purchase an old hive at this season, or to wait until the hives swarm, and purchase a new swarm then?

4. If a hive constructed on the old plan be purchased, is it advisable to attempt to transfer the bees to one of an improved kind?

5. Which kind of hive affords the greatest facilities for observing the bees while at work, and which preserves them most effectually from the depredations of the bee moth,

By answering the above questions, particularly the second, you will much oblige

A COUNTRYMAN.

EXTRAORDINARY MILCH COW.

Mr Fessenden-As much has been said in your paper of the produce of extra cows, of the improved breeds, I send you the following as the returns given by a Nalive Cow, belonging to one of my neighbors, the correctness of which I will vouch for. S SERGEANT.

Stockbridge, March 15, 1831.

An account of Butter made by one cow for 3 years.

	lbs.	ozs.
From 8th April, 1828, 321 days	331	06
From 16th April, 1829, 284 days	293	01
From 5th April, 1830, 306 days	318	10
_		
911 days	943	01

The above is exclusive of 25 lbs, 9 ozs, made while fattening 3 calves, and furnishing a family of 4 persons with milk and cream. The cow was kept through the summer wholly upon grass; in the fall she was fed with the tops of corn stalks, pumpkins and potatoes, and in the winter with a small quantity of bran and cob meal.

Cultivation of the tea plant at the Cape of Good-Hope,-The colonists at the Cape have been for some time speculating on the cultivation of the tea plant. The South African Advertiser states, that Mr Rhenius, one of the governors of the Cape, raised tea sufficient for his own consumption. It states that the tea plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow any where, from the Equator to the 45th degree of latitude, but the best tea is produced between 25 and 32 degrees of latitude. It is supposed, if Chinese acquainted with the cultivation could be induced to come to the Cape, even for a time, that under their instruction it might be brought to perfection; but the great difficulty appears to be, how to induce such Chinese to come among them; for which they seem to build their hope on the effect of opening the trade between England and China, which they suppose will cause a much greater number of Chinese, than heretofore to visit England and the colonies in the line of voyage.

Raw silk .- The following facts from the work of R. Randall, Esq. in the library of congress being a view of the silk trade, and the measures of the British government relative thereto, will show the immense value of this article of commerce.

During the term of seven years, from 1821 to 1828, there were imported into Great Britain, the finest and purest kind.' There appears to me 24,157,586 pounds of raw silk, which at \$5 the peund, cost \$120,787,580. It also appears from From the former it would appear that the brood the same work, that during the like number of

AGRICTLEVEE.

REPORTS OF THE

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830 Continued from page 261.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

5. The committee take pleasure in recommending the premium of \$20 to be paid to Mr Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, Middlesex County, for his admirable crop of mangel wurtzel. If so large a quantity of this valuable vegetable has been raised by any one in this country, on an acre, it has escaped the notice of the committee. The largest amount that has been presented on any former occasion, was it is believed by Messrs T. and II, Little, of Newbory, which fell a little short of 1000 bushels. It will be seen by Mr Foster's well prepared statement, that, measuring by cart loads, he had 1413 bushels,-that weighing by the cart load, and taking the standard weight of 56 lbs. the bushel, he had 1542 bushels, or \$6,455 pounds, upwards of 43 nettons.-For this premium there has been no other claimant but the committee hope and believe, that it is not hence to be inferred that our farmers do not generally of those vegetables for cattle, a half acre had been proposed instead of a whole one, there would have been numerous competitors. It may be thought advisable, another year, not to insist on an acre and to have several premiums for the same article. Considering the length of our winters in this and desirable is it that we should feed our cattle on something besides dry fodder-some food which is, at the same time, succulent and nutritions. No climate is better adapted than ours for mangel two, and about equally productive,) ruta baga, common turnips, carrots, parsnips, potatoes,-and of all these, cattle are very fond, and most, if not all of them, form the most wholesome and favorite food of sheep and swine. Consider the value of those crops, too, by the acre, compared with hay, and that any season good for hay will be to the acre, of ruta baga 25, of potatoes nearly 18 through the winter. tons. Of sugar beets, carrots and turnips, it is prea ton and a half or two tons of hay on an acre, 1433 bushels or 86,961 lbs, or 43 tens, 961 lbs. and though it is not pretended that more labor is possibly doubt its being better to put a small inches in circumference,

portion of our grounds into this kind of culture? We have generally, it it believed, had the idea that mate to be 35 dollars. much more labor and skill are necessary in cultivating mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, and ruta baga. than for corn and potatoes. This notion is natural enough, because we have attended to the latter much more than the former. But we have, in Essex County, is entitled to the premium of \$20 this report, as we had in the report of the last year, the testimony of a practical and nice observer, Mr Colman, who, in speaking this year of ruta baga, says - The whole, from the sowing to the gathering, was not two thirds of the labor usually bestowed on planting, cultivating and gathering an acre of potatoes.' E. H. Derby, Esq. a man of experience in these things, says, in 1825, that 'cabbages, turnips, mangel wortzel, sugar beets, are all raised at as little expense as potatoes, If all this be true of potatoes, it certainly may with truth, be said of Indian corn. We have the opinion of Mr Colman, which is worthy of notice, as to the value of ruta baga for fatting or for store

The following is an account of the culture and product of one acre of Mangel Wurtzel raised by Gideon Foster, of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts.

The soil is a black loam with a clay bottom, inraise more or less of the mangel wurtzel. On the clining six degrees to the northeast. In 1829, contrary they are led to think, that if as regards most three fourths of the same was planted with potatoes, with a moderate supply of manure in the hills and yielded an ordinary crop; the residue was in mangel wurtzel and grass. Early in the month of May of the present year, there was spread on said land about eight cords of compost manure, and ploughed to the depth of eight inchnorthern climate,-that our stock must be fed es, and harrowed in the usual way. About the from the barn from the middle of November to 12th of May, I sowed the seed in rows by hand, the middle of May, six months,-how important twenty two inches apart. I thinned them from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows, when they became the size of a goose quill. I should have preferred an earlier period for this part of the cultivation had it not been for the threatened destruction by wurtzel, sugar beets, (the most nutritious of the the wire worms, which were then numerous. Nothing more was necessary in point of enlivation to perfect the crep, but to keep the soil loose about the roots, and the land clear of weeds. which was principally done with scuffling hoes, except frequent cropping of the under leaves, by which I obtained treble benefit. 1st, by obtaining an excellent food for swine and horned cattle : good for them. Perhaps it may be truly said, that 2d, by admitting the sun and air to the roots; 3d, there is as little uncertainty of a good crop of by removing them near to the crown, about the corn and potatoes as of hay. From the claims middle of September, which gave them time to exhibited in this report, it will be found that of heal, so that on barvesting they are found to be in mangel wurtzel there has been produced 43 tons a sound and healthy state for preserving them

They were harvested in the 3d week of Octosumed the same quantities can be raised as of ber. The roots were measured in a wagon body usually bestowed on planting, cultivating, and potatoes or ruta baga: of parsnips not so much; that held twentythree bushels by accurate measbut this last vegetable is the sweetest of all. These urement. This measure was filled 61 times, and are prodigious crops, such as may not, in common there were 10 bushels over. The wagon body raised considerable quantities, were fed off to my seasons, be generally or often realized; but sup- was then placed on its wheels and twice filled (to oxen, dry cows, young stock, and fatting sheep posing one half, or one third as much can be pro- the judgment of those of us present) as formerly, duced, what stronger inducement can be offered and weighed at the patent scales of D. Devens, to every farmer to turn his attention to these Esq. of this town. The average weight of which things? On our farms, we rarely have more than was as per tickets annexed, 14153 lbs. m aking

It was observed by agriculturists who inspected not wanted to raise vegetables than hay, and more the field, that much of its beauty consisted in the manure and particular care, yet as a preparation of uniformity of the size of the roots, none of them the ground for hay, and as forming a most grateful being so large as have been raised by others, while variety in the food of animals, and considering very few of them were small. The largest that the prodigious difference in weight of crop, who can I have known to have been measured, being 253

The actual expense of raising said crop, I esti-GIDEON FOSTER. Charlestown, Nov. 30, 1830.

RUTA BAGA,

6. Rev. Henry Colman, whose farm is in Lynn. for his fine crep of rota baga-741 bushels on an acre, weighing 683 lbs. a bushel, being about 25 tons and a half,

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Agricultural Experiments.

Gentlemen-Accompanying this you have the certificates of a crop of Ruta Baga raised this year on my farm in Lynn. From these it will appear that on an acre, measured by a sworn surveyor, on one side of the field, there were gathered 741 baskets full; and that forty baskets of the above named, weighed at the town scales 2750 lbs. net weight. This, allowing 56 lbs. to a bushel, the standard weight assumed by the Society, would give a crop of 903 bushels to the acre.

The turnips were planted on the 29th of June and 2d of July; about one pound and a half of seed was used for the acre; and they were gathered and stored in cellars and in the barn in the last part of November.

The ground on which they grew is a good soil, neither wet nor dry, and bore the last year an abundant crop of onions, and corn the year preceding the last. It was well manured at both times and in fine tilth. It was manured with at least six cords to the acre of barn manure the last spring and sowed again to onions; but the seed entirely failing, it was ploughed, harrowed, furrows struck out, and about eight cords of barn manure spread in the furrows; ploughed again so as by a back furrow to form a ridge over the manure, and the seed sown with a small drill harrow on the ridges, making the rows about twenty inches asunder. As soon as the plants were of sufficient size, a drill harrow, with small shares fixed to it, to cut off all the weeds was passed through the rows; and the plants thinned with a small weeding hoe to the distance of about eight inches apart, and the vacant places filled up by transplanting from the supernumerary plants. They were once more harrowed and cleaned, which was a very small labor; and owing to the very unpropitious weather, were not harvested until very late. Some of them were very large; one weighed 15 lbs. and many were nearly as large. The exact expense of cultivating the acre cannot be estimated, as it was intermixed with other farm work; but the whole from the sowing to the gathering, was not two thirds of the labor

gathering an acre of potatoes. My Swedish Turnips the last year, of which I To the cattle they were of very great advantage; and for feeding sheep, they proved the last year, by an accurate account, worth from ten to twelve and half cents per bushel. The man who has the care of my stock considers them as among the most profitable feed, which can be given either to fatting or to store cattle. Three years' experiment has increased their value very much for these purposes in my own estimation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, HENRY COLMAN.

Salem, Dec. 1st, 1830.

he committee are sorry that, after so fine a year, ne should have preferred a claim for the pren on carrots, or sugar beets, or parsnips, or turnips. A better season for raising them ly if ever occurs. As to English turnips, the are of them is so common and easy, and they proved so fine this year, it is really surpristhat no claim should have been presented. it be because they have not been raised by y in sufficient quantity to gain the premium or not rather that our worthy farmers have neted to make application? Whatever may be d as to their not being in the habit of attendo mangel wurtzel, &c, it cannot be said of pips, which have been cultivated always to a ter or less extent, by almost every farmer.

ONIONS.

The committee award the premium of 20 ars to Mr Jos. Perkins, of Newbury, for his of onions. The product by estimate was abushels on an acre. Mr Perkins has supposable between by the society, but the committee believe bis, to be about the average weight of a bushel.

Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

ANTLEMEN—In conformity to the rules and ations of your society, I send you a statement 'e amount, together with the manner of cultage. Of one acre of onions, the growth of

The quality of the soil is a vellow loam, has been cultivated with onions several years. 129, it was sown as usual with onions, withny dressing, and produced between 400 and bushels. The 2d of December last, after rop was off, there were three and a balf of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges,-21st and 22d of April following, the land ploughed and harrowed, and two and a half ils of seed was sown in drills about fourteen s apart. The first hoeing and weeding was June 11th, which cost five days' labor. hold was July 2d, four days' more; the last ing was done the 22d, which cost four do. were harvested early in October, and be-1 9,000 and 10,000 bunches have been

en 9,000 and 10,000 bunches have been need, which, estimating 15 bunches to the s l,(each bunch weighing 3½ lbs. is a fair callion.) together with those that have been top-d ind sold by the bushel, there were 657 bushing.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

wbury, Nov. 12th, 1830.

A claims have been sent in for the best crop tian corn,—for the greatest quantity of vegats raised for consumption on the farm of the dint,—for the greatest quantity on one acre illet, of common beets, cabbages, dry peas, years, mustard seed, flax and hemp.

THE LUCERNE GRASS.

dan advertisement in this paper it well be seen a userne Seed is to be had at Cook & Corngary of the Cook of the Corngary of the Cook of the Consideration of the Seed here advertised is furnished by Mrth Carolin and an English cultivator, now resident in this spind it is very clean and of the best quality. The cultivation of the Lucerne is well worth tentino of the farmers of this region, and bistrict E. Fill of the Cook o

We do not profess to know much about it personally, but the testimony, wherever it has been tried, is strongly in its favor; and we take the following notice of it from the Farmer's Assistant, a very useful publication, which we happen to have.

This grass was introduced from France into Great Britain about 70 years ago; and was first brought to this country by that distinguished promuter of improvement, the late Chancellor Livingston. With the best cultivation and plentiful manuring it will yield from 6 to 9 tons of hav per acre, in a senson. About 20 lbs, of seed per acre, are required, if sown broad east, which is considered a more profitable mode of cultivation for the farmers of this country, than drilling. may be sown with onts; but it seems to he regarded as best to sow this seed by itself, after deep and thorough ploughing. Mr Livingston sowed it with success in September after an early crop of potatoes; and it may well be sowed immediately after a crop of flax; in both of which cases the soil is reduced to a fine mellow mould.

The best soils for it are said to be of the drier kind, such as a rich sand, or a gravelly, or sandy loam. It grows well even in the coldest elimate though it is more productive under the more temperate skies. It comes forward very early, endures drought well, and if cut frequently will renew itself till late in the season.

The first year's crop is not as large as the subsequent ones, and it retains its vegetative vigor about 10 years, when it should be ploughed in; and the soil will be found improved for other uses; it is as good as clover if not better, for this purpose, making the ground rich, friable and light. There is one quality, in particular, which rec-

ommends this grass, for fresh fodder, to farmers in the vicinity of market towns. If moved as often as the growth will fill the scythe, (as it should be for this purpose) it will continue to produce a succession till very late in the senson, Mr Young, a celebrated English farmer, says, for fatting bullocks and pasturing swine this grass may be very advantageously used. When it is made into hay let it be cut while quite green, and without much shaking, as the leaves fall off considerably when dry. A little salt added to it when haid in the mow, would be a great improvement.'—Troy Sentine!

Results of the late Census.—The Washington Telegraph contains official returns of the population in fifteen States, one Territory, and five Districts, which we subjoin, together with unofficial returns from four other States and one Territory.

	Free	white	Free col'd			
	pers	Dus.	persons.	Staves.	Total.	
Maine	398	3,255	1,207		e 399,462	
New Hampsh	ire 26	3,910	623		269,533	
Vermont		780	885		280,679	
Massachusett	s 600	3,094	7,006		610,014	
Connecticut	289	1,624	8,061	23	297,711	
Rhode Island		3,631	3,565	14	97,210	
New Jersey	300	,226	18,307	2,246	320,779	
Pennsylvania	1,291	906	37,747	381	1,330,034	
Delaware	. 5	7,605	15,829	3,305	76,739	
Maryland	291	,093	52,942	102,878	416,913	
North Carolin	ia 475	433	19,575	246,462	738,470	
Alabama	190	.171	1,541	117,491	309,206	
Louisiana	8	9,191	16,753	109,631	215,576	
Ohio	928	,093	9,586		937,679	
Indiana	338	,020	3,562		341,582	
Michigan		,843	253	27	31,128	
District Colur	nbia 27	635	6,163	6,060	39,858	
District E. Fl.		,515	348	4.095	8,953	
District W. d.		,329	396	3,753	9,479	
District S. do		368	83	66	5173	١.
District N. de	. 8	,173	16	7,585	15,777	
Georgia*		'		1	518,337	
Tennessee*					664,822	
Missouri*					134,889	
1 Hamming					10.,000	

SEED CORN

I have been in the habit a number of years (says a writer in an eastern paper) of selecting the best ear of two that grows on a stalk of corn, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase. After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind. that by this method there was a constant and accumulative increase and improvement, I communicated the circumstance to my neighbor-he was quite incredulous, and I invited him to a thorough experiment. We took each our field of equal quality of soil, and richness, lying side by side,-planted them on the same day, and tilled alike as we could; the result was, that his, from ordinary seed, produced nearly 40 bushels; while mine, from the selected and improved seed, gave about sixty bushels per aere. - Genesee Farmer.

LAFAYETTE LAND.—Mr Skinner of Baltimore has written a letter to the American Farmer on this subject, from which we extract the following passage:

'Permit me to make known, as interesting to your readers in Florida, that the illustrious and much beloved Lafayette has sent me, and requested me to execute an unqualified power of attorney, to sell at public or private sale, one half of his Florida Lands. I have no doubt that, in distinguishing me by this mark of his confidence and regard, his leading object was to relieve the good people of Florida, and its capital, Tallahassee, into which his land runs, from all apprehensions of the check which might ensue to the growth of that country, by having in the heart of it a body of 24,000 acres of unoccupied land. I understand much of it to be exceedingly well adapted to the growth of cotton and sugar cane, and of tobacco; but I will give you a more particular description of it when better informed. In the mean time my plan will be, as at present advised, to sell alternate sections, on long credits, to practical settlers, as far as may be, demanding only a small portion to be paid in cash.

Longevity.—It is mentioned in the American Almanac, among the memorable events of the last year, that Donald M'Donald, a native of Scotland, died at Lynn, Mass. aged 108 years.

In the last number of the American Quarterly Review, we find under the head of Longevity, some very interesting conclusions drawn from the 'statistics of mortality,' especially to the lovers of long life. A few of them we shall state.

Parr, an Englishman, born in 1635, was married at the age of 120, retained his vigor till 140, and died at 152. A Dane by the name of Drakenbery, died in 1772, at the age of 147. A Norwegian by the name of Surrington, died in 1797, at the age of 160.

There is good reason to believe that longevity, or rather the value of human life, is increasing. Data as to this country have not been procured. But in England, in 1801, the mortality was 1 in 45; in 1811, it was 1 in 50; and in 1821, it was 1 in 45; in France, in 1781, the mortality was 1 in 23; in 1802, it was 1 in 30; and in 1823, it was 1 in 40. In Sweden in 1755, the mortality was 1 in 35; and in 1775, it was 1 in 48.

From these facts it appears that the proportion of deaths to population is regularly decreasing in Engineering 215,576 and, France and Sweden. The Reviewer has no doubt that the same is true in the United States. It appears also that an improvement has taken place in 31,128 and an arrangement and the united States. It appears also that an improvement has taken place in 31,128 annual mortality was one in 25; in 1751, it was 1,128 annual mortality was one in 25; in 1751, it was 1 in 38; in 1801, it was 1 in 35; in 1811, it was 1 in 187; in 1801, it was 1 in 361, it in 1821, it was 1 40. In Paris, in the 14th century, the annual mortality was 1 in 175; in 1801, it was 1 in 32. Other cities give similar results. The facts are said to be authentic. If so life is daily growing more valuable.

From the Boston Courier.

COL. JAQUES' STOCK FARM.

There are no branches of rural economy so important to New England, as those which relate to the rearing of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. They have ever been the great staples of our agriculture and, probably, will long continue to claim the chief attention of a very large majority of the farmers in the northern, and a considerable portion of those in the middle States. They not only afford the principal subsistence and raiment of the inhabitants,-furnish the materials for a vast number of the most valuable manufactures,-sustain the crews, and enter into the equipment of the fleets of commerce and of war,constitute a large amount of the national exports, facilitate the intercourse of the inhabitants, and the labor of transportation, on all the lines of intercommunication, throughout the Union; -but they are the alternate cause and effect of agricultural improvement, and of individual and public prosperity.

The climate and soil of this region are adverse to those valuable cultures, which enrich the planters of the more favored states of the South. have no rich products of the soil, to which the undivided attention of the farmer can be directed, with the confident expectation of realizing a fortune, or a very cheering profit. Sugar, Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Indigo, are excluded from our tillage; and even Wheat cannot be so generally grown, as to furnish bread for the inhabitants, and we are, to a considerable extent, dependent upon for such an establishment, than any other place other sections of the Republic, for the staff of

Under these circumstances, the laborious and hardy husbandmen of New England must direct their chief attention to the rearing of flocks and herds; beef, mutton, pork, lard, butter, cheese, skins, hides, and wool, are the most valuable products of their industry; and if woollen manufactories continue to flourish, with the increase of population, in the same rapid manner, which has been experienced during the last ten years, the period is not distant, when the fleeces of the North, may rival in consequence the cotton crops of the South; while the demand for all the other enumerated articles will be augmented, with the extension of foreign commerce, the fisheries, the coasting trade, and the multiplication of hest breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, should be introduced, and managed in the most perfect and economical manner.

Although the various agricultural societies have done much to encourage inquiry, and induce attention to this subject, and many intelligent, and patriotic individuals have made commendable efforts to introduce the most celebrated foreign stocks, and to improve the existing varieties of native animals, by judicious selection, and crossings, still much remains to be accomplished. But few, comparatively, of the proprietors of land, can afford to make the requisite experiments, for ascertaining the most perfect and profitable breeds, and the best mode of rearing them. Eminently superior species, and varieties, are costly, and must be either imported, or obtained from a distant part of the country, which cannot be done, without much trouble, hazard, labor and expense. This has been made manifest in relation to Merino Sheep, Durham Cattle, and the Arabian, Cleve-

about being carried into effect, by which these difficulties will be, in a great measure, surmount-

Col. Jaques, who has long been distinguished for his superior intelligence and skill, in the management of the most valuable kinds of domestic animals, has been induced to undertake the establishment of a Stock Farm, in the vicinity of Boston. It is to be 'Devoted to the important objects of breeding and rearing the best breed of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine; the receiving and selling on commission, all kinds of live stock; and combining also with these the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the most approved and economical system. The business also of disciplining young and refractory horses, and rendering them safe, for all useful purposes, will be attended to; and if found necessary, and sufficient encouragement should be given, a well educated Veterinary Surgeon may be attached to the establishment.

Col. Jaques has been encouraged to proceed in this excellent plan of an Experimental Farm, by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and the patronage of a great number of his liberal fellow citizens; and such are his cheering prospects, that there can be no doubt of ultimate success,

The 'Ten Hills Farm,' Charlestown, within fifteen minutes' ride of the city of Boston, has been selected, as extremely well suited to the above purposes. It combines, perhaps, more advantages in New England. The location is most favorable, being completely retired, yet easy of access. The farm, containing 222 acres, is made up of a variety of soils, and is capable of affording appropriate compartments, for all the branches of intended experiment.

Besides the advantages which will result from such an establishment, so far as respects the breeding and nurture of useful animals, every department of rural economy will be practically illustrated, in a manner which cannot fail of being highly beneficial to the citizens of the Commonwealth. England and France have offered glorious examples of the salutary influence of similar institutions. Societies have been founded for diffusing intelligence among all classes of the cultivators of the soil, while Experimental Farms and Gardens manufactories. How important is it, then, that the have been formed, either by associations, the government, or the affluent and enterprizing proprietors of landed estates.

The Experimental Gardens of the London and Caledonian Horticultural Societies, at Chiswick and Inverleith-the Jardin des Plants in Paristhe Institut Royal d' Horticole at Fromont-the Veterinary School for teaching of Rural Economy at Alfort, and the National Farm of Rambouillet -have been deservedly celebrated, and are considered among the most useful institutions of modern times.

Letters, Natural History, and the exact sciences had been more completely developed, by the aid of an infinite variety of public and private associations, in all the civilized nations of the eastern hemisphere; but agriculture and gardening still lingered in the rear, until like means were employed for fostering their advancement. If Great Britain took the lead in husbandry and gave the first impulse to improvement in each department of tillage, her continental rival, in the arts of civilland, Hunter and other remarkable races of horses. lization and in national glory, has not neglected to line from the end, insert only after nor.

Fortunately, a plan has been matured, and is profit by the precedent: and when the citizens the United States, have so ardently entered t same honorable career, they must not be deficis in any of the means which have elsewhere be employed, and are so indispensable to insure si

> To great practical knowledge, Col. Jaques uni a natural taste for the various objects which has undertaken to promote; and he is urged by that intelligence and generous enthusias which ever insures satisfactory results. With t public good for a motive of action, there came be a doubt that he will receive all that assistan from public and private munificence, which m be required, to enable him to present such an e perimental and stock Farm as shall do honor himself, and the Commonwealth.

COLUMELLA.

TURNIPS FOR SEED BEDS.

In the 270th page of the current volume of t New England Farmer, we adverted to a mode f obtaining early cucumbers by sowing the see in turnips scooped out for that purpose, a hastening their germination and early growth hot beds. Since that article was sent to the prewe have been assured by a horticultural frier who has often tried the experiment with success! results, that the encumber plants flourish be when the turnips are pared previous to their being placed in a hot bed. When this is omitted t outside of the hollowed turnip is apt to become tough and hard, and thus prevents in some me sure, the inclosed roots of the young cucumb plant from penetrating the shell of the turnip, a finding nourishment in the adjacent soil.

CUTTING TIMBER.

February is undoubtedly the best month in t year for cutting such timber as we wish to ha durable. We would therefore recommend it farmers, to cut their timber for rails and oth purposes, before the frost is out of it, or the s begins to circulate. The less sap timber has in when cut, the longer it will last, other circumsta ces being equal. When trees are felled, it is u doubtedly better to let them remain until sprin at full length, that the bark may be the mo easily peeled off, which is a very important thin. when the timber is to be used for rails, which should be split as soon as the bark will come of that they may have the benefit of seasoning di ring the summer. If farmers will attend to the they will find their rails will be worth fifty p cent more than when cut after the sap begins ! rise. Genesee Farmer.

REMEDY FOR LICE IN CATTLE.

We have been informed by a gentleman wh has for many years kept a large stock of cattle that fine dry sand scattered on the back, neck an sides of the animals is an effectual remedy again these vermin. He collects dry sand, and puts in a box or tub in the barn, and occasionally ap plies it during the winter by sifting or strewing over the body of each creature with complete suc cess in ridding it of its troublesome guests.

New York agents are engaged in making larg purchases of Beef cattle in the vicinity of North ampton at prices in advance of those paid at Bright

In our last, on first page, in the article on 'Salt Hay,' fi

Notice to the Public.



prompt attention.

NÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES near New York, have to announce, that every Invoice of Trees, &c, sent from their Establishment, either direct or through any Agent, will be accompanied by a printed heading, and have

their signature, and that they take themselves no responsibility, unless such bills from can be produced, and they therefore wish their cusrs in every part of the Union to be tenacious on this The accuracy of every article sold by them is exly guaranteed; and as many persons in the United are Agents for various Nurseries, they request that s intended for them may be particularly designaand that the bills as above be required as proofs of execution. Orders sent direct per mail, or through. B. Russell, Boston, or any other Agent, will re-

Agricultural Seeds.

sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North et street, Boston,

2p

March 26.

ing Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Gilman g Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that he premium from the Massachusetts Porticultural y); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural y, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county);
Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass of all kinds, &c,-all of the very first quality. ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

seral thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire pigus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well oteach.

GRAPE VINES, &c.

1, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black murgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with -price 50 cts cach. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, c each. March 26.

Grape Vines.

T subcriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape of one and two years growth, and uncommonly dy and thrifty. They have been raised with great om Vines which have been forty years in this clite and are of the kind which obtained the premium Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few be a, and several other varieties. Orders for any m r of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North ar t street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlesrn vill be attended to. DAVID FOSDICK. Ol ·lestown, March 23, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

igle man, who can produce the best recommendn is to his character and qualifications, and is thoracquainted with gardening, as it is now ably conin Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston, is to take charge of a large garden, near St Louis, a ippi, and raise vegetables, &c, for the St Louis A liberal salary and permanent situation will be riteed—or the garden may be taken on shares, as tending from the banks of the Mississippi. Furrticulars may he known on a personal application Russell, office of the New England Farmer, March 26.

Situation Wanted.

ddle aged married man, from Scotland, without 1, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation pectable family in the neighborhood of Boston.n was educated a Gardener, and has worked at siness in Scotland and this country over fourteen and is competent to take charge of a Green House. man is an American, a good cook, and accustom-Il kinds of housework. For further particulars, Mr Charles Sigourney of Hartford, Conn. or to ery Sigourney, 47, India wharf, Boston. aford, March, 16, 1831.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

s received by the subscribers for the above Trees, livered in the month of April; they are from one years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on ple terms.

GREGG & HOLLIS.

rs in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c .-1. 30 Union street, Boston. March 16. 41

Assorted Seeds for Families,

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New Eugland Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens .-Each box contains a package of the following seeds. Price \$3 per box :-

Early Washington Peas Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Late Marrowfat Peas Early Mohawk Dwarf String Reans

Early Dwarf White Caseknife

Beans Lima, or Saba Pole Beans Long Blood Beet (true sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet Early York Cabbage Large Cape Savoy do (fine) Red Dutch do (for pick-

ling) Early Dutch Cauliflower Early Horn Carrot (very fine) Long Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Curled Cress or Peppergrass Early Cucumber

Long Dutch Parsnep Large Head Lettuce Early Sil-sia do Pine-apple Melon (very fine) Watermelon Large White Portugal Onion Large Red Double Curled Parsley Flat Squash Pepper Early Searlet short-top Radish White Turnip Radish

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Early Bush Squash

Winter Crook-neck Squash Early White Dutch Turnip Yellow Stone Turnip POT HERB SEEDS. Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Sum

Lung Creen Turkey do. mer Savory At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair pri-

ces, wholesale and retail. Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorches ter, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clusters of Grapes weighing as much as TWEN-TYSIX POUNDS.' They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

250 Isabellas, 2 years old; 1 yr 309 White Muscadine;

Caroline; Black Hamburg; Constantia;

Golden Muscat; Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit; 8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;

Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality; 150 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's ;-and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 71 Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

Silk—Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER. Joffrey, March 15, 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

A man with his wife is wanted to manage a Farm of about 50 acres, in Rhode Island. He must be well acquainted with his business, have a practical knowledge of farming, as it is now carried on in Massachusetts. a neat, industrious, capable and economical man, liberal encouragement will be given. He shall be entitled to the whole produce of the Faim the first year, provided he stays a number of years, which may be agreed on, not less than five. Apply (post paid), to J. B. RUSSELL, New England Farmer office, Boston. 4t March 16.

Early Potatocs.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of his prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a fine milch COW, with her calf; a superior an-

Feb. 23. imal as a milker, and perfectly gentle.

White Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street-

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed of the growth of 1830. Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small .- Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed. Feb 23

White Mulberry Trees,

One and two years old; also Apple Trees, Strawberry and Grape Vines, for sale. Inquire of BENJAMIN BUR-BANK, Jr, near the meeting housein Bradford, East Par-East Bradford, March 8.

Farm Wanted,

(Within 10 miles of Boston,) consisting of 20 to 30 acres of first rate land, having a comfortable house, harn, &c. A line, stating particulars, addressed to II. L. T. box 556 Post Office, will receive attention. 31 Boston, March 9.

Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market Street,

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 121 cts. \$9 per hundred-a valuable agricultural tract for distrihution March 16.

Spring Wheat.

For sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

A few bushels of genuine GILMAN SPRING WHEAT; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. March 16.

Cow Cabbage,

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Spring Rye.

Wanted immediately a few bushels of genuine Spring Rye, plump, for sowing—for which a liberal price will be paid at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market st.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street. Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

Black Current Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street-

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 567, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Dr John G. Coffin. Price 75 ets. per bottle-also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts. per bottle. Dec. 31.

Rees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new atent bive.

No Report has been made this week of prices of Cattle at Brighton.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Farmer.

THE FARMER'S VERNAL ODE.

THE farmer's joyous season, Comes gaily tripping on; Its heralds are the gentle airs, Warm'd by a genial sun. And now he wends him o'er each field, Each hedge and fence along; And through the groves and o'er the hills. His gladden'd herds among.

And joyously he views them all, From dreary winter free; And feels as doth the mariner, Just from the boisterous sea. Though herbage sere and leafless boughs, Arrest the careless view; He sees the living germs that peep, Their winter shelters through.

And gladsomely he greets them all, Those little buds of hope; Which soon will 'neath the genial sun, Their fragrant flowrets ope; From which he'll see the future fruit, Emerge and ripen soon; And thence the farmer's store of joy-Of hope the promised boon.

O! deem not tame such pleasures, As come with spring's return, To fill the farmer's bosom,-Nor vet their offerings spurn. For Oh! of earth the sweetest, The purest joys we sing; Are those the farmer feeteth At the return of spring.

We find the following story in the Journal of change the saddles? Commerce, which may not be an unseasonable hint at this time:

Not far from the year 1796, a brig from Russia laden with iron, ran aground upon a sand bar, that makes off from Newport, R. I.

The master was disposed to unlade and get her off; but the weather was extremly cold, and none could be found to undertake the task, as the vessel was at a distance from the shore, covered with ice, and exposed to the full effect of wind and cold.

Capt. G ..., a packet-master of Newport, resspected for his integrity and who abstained from the use of spirits, at length engaged to unload the brig and procure his own hands .- Six men were employed in the hold, which (the vessel being and the custom of visiting of an evening so much bilged) was full of water. They began the work with free, but temperate use of spirits, thinking they should need it then if ever. But after two hours' labor, they all gave out, chilled through. After refreshing and warming, they made a second attempt, using cider only the remainder of the day. They now succeeded better, but still they suffered much from the cold. The second day they consented to follow the directions of Capt. G. and drank nothing but milk porridge, made rich, and taken as hot as the stomach would hear it. The weather was equally severe as before, but they were now able to continue their work from simple beverage handed round every half hour, terest in American talent.

they continued their work from day to day, with not one drop of spirits, till all the iron was handed out and brought to shore, and not a man had a finger frozen.

Doctor Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (50 dollars, we think) should be required to lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much c constitute a right to vote. The Doctor was opposed to it. 'Today,' he said, 'a man may own a Jackass, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election comes, the jackass dies. The man, in the meantime has become more experienced—his knowledge of government and his acquaintance with mankind are more extensive-and he is therefore better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers; but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now, gentlemen, pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? Is it in the man, or in the jackass?'

The young princess Esterhazy was a great favorite of George 4th. At a ball given in honor of his majesty's birth-day, the young ladies were each expected to kneel and present him with a nosegay; but the princess declared that she was of royal blood, and would not submit to such degradation. The king received her graciously notwithstanding this obstinacy; but the governess sent the child to bed immediately after dinner. 'It is very good for digestion,' said the little princess. This enraged the governess so much that she took her out of bed, and whipped her soundly. 'It is very good to circulate the blood,' said the princess. Next day the governess resigned .- Life of George 4th.

A formal old gentleman, finding his horse uneasy under the saddle, alighted, and called to his servant in the following manner:- 'Tom; take off the saddle off my bay horse, and put it on the ground; then take the saddle from thy gray horse, and put on my bay horse—lastly, put the other saddle upon thy gray horse.'—The fellow gaped all the while at this very long preachment, and at last cried out, 'Lack-a-day, Sir, could you not have said, at once,

'I was charmed,' says Lord Oxford, 'with the answer of a poor man in bedlam, who was insulted by an apprentice, because he would not tell him The unhappy creature at why he was confined. last said, 'Because God Almighty deprived me of a blessing which you never had.'

Conversation .- It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.

A good fashion to follow.-The state of society in London is much changed of late; the great assemblies continue, but there are so many distinct sets, prevails, that several ladies who have influence in society sit at home, and receive without the gene of dressing and meeting in a crowd. They see their friends in a quiet rational way and it must be admited this is a great novelty.

The Aurora Borealis has for months past appeared in England, with a brilliancy unequalled in that climate. A comet of unusual size and splendor, and zodiacał lights have likewise been seen.

J. & T. Doughty have issued the third number of the Cabinet of Natural History, and American Rural Sports. It is a beautiful and valuable book, and we four to seven hours at a time, and then came up, hope it meets abundant patronage. The drawings are from the pencil of T. Doughty, whose exquisite as Capt. G. expressed it, 'smoking hot.' With this landscapes everybody remembers, who takes any inValuable and Chcap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of che Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Le and state of New York. Some of the land is impre and under cultivation. The country is remarkably h thu, being entirely free from the fever and ague and f the common bilious fevers which often afflict the to upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of covered with rich black mould. The timber is chi Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wi and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain perior grazing farms, a line opportunity now offers it The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing from the same quantity of land in any other of the I River townships. The land is admirably well wate there being but few lots which have not durable rum streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orch ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this cou Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least p ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the dro purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and pay the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will refind purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several mers at present residing on this town, were origin from the New England States, and some of them i Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. above described land is offered for sale at the very price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalme will be given. As a further convenience to purcha the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sh Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he allow the highest cash prices. The title to the la indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be give purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will pl to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, co of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIL JAMES H. HENDERSO. Esq. on the town. ep16t March 9.

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporti constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STC 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Ja

Farm to be let on Halves,

About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, About 36 acres of good rand, n.m. trees, &c, situated in Roxbury, near the city. App. this office.

Farm for Sale.

A fine opportunity to any person wishing to make provements in farming is presented, by the offer for of one of the best Farms for this purpose in the State uated 9 miles from this city. A large part of the la alluvial soil, may be easily kept drained, and made ceedingly productive. A further description may be at this office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per an payable at the end of the year—but those who pay we sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to duction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without pays

being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts-by w all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52

Market Street. AGENTS. New York-G. THURBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street New York—G. Thurburn & Sons, 67 Liberty-street, Philadelphia—D. & C. Landrerth, 25 Chestuat-street, Baltimore—G. B. Smith, Editor of the American Father Cincinnati—S. C. Parrenturst, 23 Lower Market-street Albany—Hon. Jesse Buel, Albany Nursery, Flashing, N. Y. WM. Pathure & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. G. Hartford—Goodney & Co. Booksellers. Newburydort, Eenrezer Styldman, Bookseller, Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller, Portland, M.—Sammelt Colman, Bookseller, Augusta, Me. W.M. Mann. Halifar, N. S.—P. J. HULLAND, Esq. Recorder Office Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1831.

NO. 37.

CEROLE VOLUCIENT ROS

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

Mr Fessender—Observing in your Farmer of 9th inst. a piece signed . In . Imateur,' solicitfrom some one, who grafted grapes the last ison, for their result and information upon this piect; and no one offering, the season passenture to offer a few observations with a statent of facts on grafting vines the last season. intelligent member residing in the vicinity of ston, upon the same subject.

Some time in March, say about the middle, we Leight wild grape vines grafted with the Chasis grape, three on large, old vines, of an inch I over in diameter-and five, on cuttings of the d grape vine set out in the spring of 1828. ey were not large when grafted, the scions being ger than the stocks. The scions engrafted the three old vines did not grow; they kept e some time, the buds swelled, and some of n opened; the leaves expanded, but finally died; atched their progress with particular attention my conclusions are, they were grafted too y; as the sap flowed so long, and abundantly, ore it became glutinous, and adhesive, that the at was water soaked and died at the bottom, igh the top, as I before observed had the apance sometime of doing well. The other small vines did better; four of the five took I and grew astonishingly fast; the flow of sap small compared with the old vines; some of thin grew from twelve to fifteen fect in height, very rapidly, after the scions had taken to the at k; some days the vine grew thirteen inches per a surement.

he above mentioned vines were operated on left grafting, and grafted in the ground, the soil uled round them. Hereafter we shall alter in e respects, viz; where the stocks are large I bore in them, good sized stocks that pinch he scions tight, let them remain without tying eee of bass mat round them; smaller stocks, ald be well tied, for I observed in those that a during the flow of the sap .- Have them ed and the dirt hauled over the clay.

(Copy of memorandum handed me.)

and clayed on the common wild grape. The rules, however, we will repeat here: t bore fruit, but it did not come to maturity.

grafts set from 15th April to 15th May in this cli-branch off in several directions. mate more likely to do well that those set earlier. S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, March 20, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE CATTLE,

Mr Russell-As I had not time to call at your con, and feeling that we are bound by our memorfice before you closed, I send you the live and ship to the Horticultural Society to communi- dead weight of the oxen of my fattening which e the results of our practice and experiments, you requested of me; the quarters of the largest may be seen on the stall of E. Alexander, Fan-tioned preparation of black lead are no doubt precuil Hall market.—The oxen having been driven | ferable to ordinary paints for every purpose for lso hand you a copy of a communication from 140 miles will account for the small proportion of which coatings of any kind are applied to contallow to the meat as it is a fact known to all ductors of lightning. drovers that the drift or wastage of an ox is altogether in his tallow. Yours, &c.

	S. Sergeant.
Live weight at Brighton	243 I lbs.
Dead weight fore qrs.	410
	402
hind do,	322
	320
Tailow	143
Hide	126——1723 lbs.
Live weight of his mate	360 lbs, less than the

one above, as it weighed at Shrewsbury, not weighed at Brighton

ad weight	375
	368
	300
	306
Tallow	123
Hide	133
	I605 lbs.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PAINTED LIGHTNING ROD.

Mr Fessenden-I had my house painted this last fall, and the painter painted the lightning rod from the roof of the house to the ground. Please tell me in your next paper if it is an injury to the rod as a conductor - and if so the best way to get the paint off, and oblige A Subserieer.

Roxbury, March, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor-The current volume of not take, the split inclined to open and remain the New England Farmer, page 19, contains an article, quoted from Silliman's Journal of Science, and headed 'Mode for adjusting Lightning Rods,' In this are given by Professor Olmsted, certain

fts set by boring into a vine laid down in a enough to be always in contact with moist earth. ch, pinned down and covered about two inch- This depth will vary in different places. In some with earth. Set the 13th May, grew nearly as places five feet will be sufficient; in others six or as those set 5th April.-One set at the same seven will be required; and in soils particularly at the extremity of the vine, by eleft grafting, dry it may be prudent in the season of thunder tives similar to those by which men are actuated. v as well as the others. Grafts set 4th of storms, to connect the bottom of the rod, (by means | Very young animals appear not to possess that por-Leh did not live; of several set 11th March, by of a chain, or the rod continued,) with a well or tion of sagacity which is observed in animals of grafting, in the usual manner, more than one vein of water. The chain or rod may be inclosed the same species that have arrived to their natudid not take; those that did take, made a in some substance, or be painted with a thick coat ral perfection. If instinct be innate and there is

but more of the latter lived. I should think that bottom of the rod terminates in the ground it may

 Mr Patterson of Philadelphia proposed to coat conductors of lightning with a thick crust of black lead, previously formed into a paste, by being pulverized, mixed with melted sulphur and applied to the rod while hot. (See New England Farmer, vol. viii. p. 62.) We believe that any of the common sorts of paints will answer a valuable purpose in protecting conductors of lightning from being rusted or oxydated by exposure to the weather, without much impairing their conducting powers; but lamp black and oil, or the above men-

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

Mr Fessender-I was much gratified with the many facts which appeared in the correspondents between Drs. Thacher and Smith, respect. ing that interesting creature, the Honey Bee; and I think, that we may reasonably expect, as they have an intelligent and acomplished lady to assist them, that further valuable productions will appear.

The government and economy of the bee are not yet thoroughly understood. Many of their movements are enveloped in darkness. They manifest much art and sagacity in the construction of their habitation. Undoubtedly they have a language which we do not understand. They know an enemy from a friend. They have a wonderful policy-nectness, economy and industry mark all their steps. They have never informed us of their counsels and results, nor of the management of their internal affairs. It seems, however, that their government is a monarchy and the sovereign a female. But are we correct? Is the chief ruler a female? If so, her majesty must act the strange part of a coquette in commanding a large retinue of admirers to be massacred without distinction. This looks unnatural; but were those, which are marked out for destruction, merely a pack of lazy fellows, that had grown fat by rioting on the proceeds of the laboring part of the community, it would, perhaps, appear otherwise,

Man, it seems, is unwilling to allow these insects any faculty, except merely innate instinct, with which they are endowed. But how do we know that they do not, in some degree at least, improve in their arts? Instinct is a term given to the sagacity and natural inclinations of animals of the rafts of the Chasselas set 5th April, 1830, grew rules for putting up lightning rods, which our cor- lower creation; and reason is the term given to at 15 feet same year, grafted (by cleft graft- respondent might do well to consult. One of those the sagacity and comprehension of man. Where lies the difference? How do we know that the 'The rod should descend into the ground far insects are not capable of planning and comprehending their work? In many of their operations they seem to possess the faculty of perceiving what is right and best, and in fact to perform actions or things which seem to proceed from mozeter growth than those set by boring holes, of lamp black to keep it from rusting; when the no improvement by observation, instruction, or exones? *

think? No one will answer the latter part of the this season of ripening, either of foreign or do-A system of organs is necessary for the action of than a principle, having neither length nor breadth, be relied on as genuine. is incapable of itself of any action or thought, In order to produce actions or thought, the soul must be connected with proper organs, and the more perfect the organs, the more perfect will be insect can be no objection to the position here advanced. Admitting the position to be true, it does not follow, that the insect is endowed with the same faculties which eminently distinguish the human race: much less does it follow that because they have a soul, there must be a resurrection after death. However, if after death they should be brought to life, like Doctor Franklin's flies which were drowned in wine, bottled in Virginia, and resuscitated some mouths afterwards in Europe, they would be actuated by the same soulbeing the self same insect. On the whole, we believe the hypothesis to be true, that the Bee has a soul, and that it has proper organs for the union and action of this principle, and that the organs are more perfect than those of many other insects, and less perfect than those of man,

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday, March 26, at the Hall of the Institution, the following letters were read, and the scions which accompanied them, together with the seeds presented to the Society by J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, were distributed among the members of the Society.

MR J. B. RUSSELL-Dear Sir - Accompanying this, you will receive a package of grafts for the use of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which I mentioned to you in a letter in the winter, desiring you to purchase me some grafts, &c, which I have heard was for-tural Society will be held on Saturday next, at It o'clock. warded from Philadelphia by Mr Amory, a merchant of Boston. They are marked as follows viz. No 1, the Ashmore apple, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 109.) No 2 Sweet Paradise * apple. (See the N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. page 256.) No 3, the Shenck pear, a seedling, large and very superior, a plentiful bearer, ripeus in August. It was reised from the seed of a small harvest pear, planted about 40 years ago by the late Mr John Shenck of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. I obtained the grafts from Mr Philip Barger, Mr Shenck's son in law. Those marked xx are off the original tree. Those marked xxi and xxii off young trees grafted by Mr. Shenck, from the original and which his daughter, Mrs Barger, says, bear rather larger fruit than the old tree. I have engaged some of the fruit to send to the Philadelphia Horticultural Society

perience, how is it that young animals do not ex- when ripe. Should I succeed, you will no doubt ercise that sagacity, which is observed in older see their opinion of them. I should like one of your cultivators to basten their fruiting, and when George Culley an eminent English Herdsman may Dr Thacher, asks the question, 'are these little obtained of fair size (say from S to 16 ozs.) cominsect bodies inspired with a soul, or can matter pare them with some of your very best pears, of question in the affirmative. As to the former part, mestic origin, and give the result of the comparipermit me to answer, they have a soul. Matter son in the N. E. Farmer. The grafts of the Shenck however organized, cannot of itself act or think, pear and Paradise apply were cut by myself. The Ashmore apple (20 miles off) cut by a person the soul. The soul being nothing more, nor less in whom I have confidence, they may therefore all

Wrightsville, Pa. March 18, 1831.

Brighton, March 26, 1831. MR J. B. RUSSELL-

Dean Sin-I send a few scious of Hubbardston the products of this union. The smallness of the Nonsuch, Nonpariel, Golden Pippin, and Ribston Pippin, with a few Apples of each kind : they have been in my warm room some time, and have wilted, but an estimate of the scions can be made by the fruit. Will you present them to the President with mysbest respects, and request him to distribute them if wanted by any of the members. I intended meeting with the Society this day but am firmed by near forty years' experience. Notwith unexpectedly prevented.

Your obedient servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

John Wilson of Roxbury, and STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, were admitted

members. SAMUEL F. COOLIDGE, of Boston, DAVID HYSLOP, of Brookline,

JOHN CLAP, of Dorchester, and

the 5th in t.

the Queen White, Scarlet Cape, White Brompton, derstood, that I mean from the time of calving o EY, Esq. of Salem, were exhibited.

On Saturday another Box of Seeds will be distributed among the members of the Society,

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, award a premium of two dollars to Mr THOMAS LEONARD, for the fine specimens of Gilly flowers, from the garden of E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem, exhibited at the meeting of the Society on Saturday, March 23. R. L. Emmons.

March 30. Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticul-R. L. EMMONS, Secretary. March 30.

the sale of the effects of Mr Thomas Harrison late in general been thought of; because the more groom of Sir Isaac Coffin, -1 feel it to be due to meat and the less bone, you can produce from Mr Harrison's memory to say, that from repeated opportunities of witnessing his exertions, I have &c, the better surely, and more mouths you can reason to believe that there were few grooms, if feed, any, equal to him. He came to America in 1822 with the horse first sent to the country by Admiral higher by the pound; it is worth more to the Coffin, and given by him to the Agricultural So- consumer than the other, because it affords more ciety. Mr Harrison was lost overboard from one of and better flesh and less bone; and supposing the the steam boats in the North River last summer, poor are under a necessity of buying the coarse His loss is sincerely felt by all who knew him, parts in a dear time, it is worth more to them in The late Mr Harrison's mother resides in England, proportion than the coarse of the large boned ones, and I have reason to believe in poverty, and will because, though still coarse it is finer than the in all probability reap the benefit of her son's hard others, and has less bone; in fact it is the cheapearnings. I trust that this may be remembered, est and best eating to the rich, to the manufacturer and that high prices will be given for the valua- and to the poor. ble animals which are to be offered to the public.

REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK.

The following from a Treatise on Live Stock, by suggest useful ideas to American Farmers,

In the first place, it would seem that the larges domestic animals are not the best, or most advantageous to the breeder or feeder; because we generally find, that the large big-boned cattle and sheep require more and better food in proportion a support and feed them, than those of a middling size and small bones; and the larger, bigger bon ed, and clumsier they are formed the more un profitable they are, while, on the contrary, the truer they are formed, and the finer the bone, the more profitable, as they not only take less food in proportion, but feed more readily.

I aver that no large boned animal will feed a quick, or cover so readily and thick with fat flest as one with a small bone, if well formed. This is the criterion-this is the main principle that we found our judgment upon, respecting all animals which are to be fatted for the support of mankind and we can justly say that this judgment is constanding this assertion is made with some degree of positiveness, yet we are not unconscious of it being a new dockrine to the generality of breeder in this island; and, consequently, will appear sur prising and strange to many old breeders and graziers. But I have not a remaining doubt, i the advocates for large bones will make fair and candid trials, the small bones will win or gain the prize, nine times out of ten, or rather every time THOMAS LEONARD, of Salem, were admitted mem- may I am inclined to think, that the small boned bers at the stated meeting of the Society, held on true proportioned animal will pay 4d, while the big boned one will only pay 3d. for what i Several beautiful specimens of Gilly flowers, viz: cats. - When I assert this I would wish to be un lambing, to the time of killing for the market; be cause I look upon the grazier, who buys in an feeds, and he that breeds and feeds, as two ver different people. It is the latter of those that the public are obliged to for that useful observation of small boned animals excelling large boned one in feeding; because he sees, watches, and examine the various pushes and improvements from the beginning to the end; while the grazier, who buy in his stock is easy, in a great measure, how they are bred, so long as they pay him for feeding. A plain, coarse, ugly animal may pay him more that a fine well made one; because he buys the coarse one at a much less price in proportion, and it is of little consequence to him as an individual: but, k his country, to community at large, it is a matter I observe that the 4th of April is mentioned for of prodigious importance, much more than has a given quantity of pasturage, turnips, cabbages, The beef or mutton is finer grained, and sells

Even in regard to horses intended for the draught or saddle, those I presume are best in gen-

^{*} Occasionally bees steal either from their near neighhors, or from those a mile or more distant, and sometimes in this way destroy a whole nation less strong than thou-This they do when they are in no immediate want of provision. If this be an innate principle, then and Searlet Brompton, from the garden of E. H. Denall bees would do the like, contrary to fact

^{&#}x27; It is my intention to send your society a sample of the Paradise apple.

nsequently wear sooner out.

om if possible, or as near to them as may be. It mountain sheep. rhaps, has been owing to the idea of largeness, the wish to breed the biggest in the different ids of domestic animals, that has so long prented our breeders from selecting and distinguishthe most valuable kinds : for, so universal was s idea, and so much were we blinded by it, that did not perceive which were the most valuaanimals of each kind. We had no conception any animal being valuable or good that was great. We could not seperate those two ideas good and great. We did not attend to that symtry and proportion, which so essentially charerize the valuable kinds of each species, and ich seldom, or ever, fail of being the hardiest, and best thrivers. In short, it was left to this age to ke those nicer distinctions, which constitute the e breeder and discerning judge; and the more se distinctions are attended to and examined, more they will be pursued; in consequence of ich improved notions, our breeders must now essarily follow those kinds that are most valua-

Much has been said of late years about short ged stock being the best, particularly neat catconsidrable breeder, an acquaintance of mine; green color. gentleman's sheep, for though, to those who are gentleman's line.

I wish, however, to caution breeders against old proverb that all extremes are wrong. Attive breeders of this day, have, I apprehend, mals fed and slaughtered for the use of manentials. They give the former title to the back d sides in particular, as well as the whole prortion of the careass, always taking in the ins, ears, horns, tail, &c. and even wool and time.

althat are of the truest proportion in respect to hides; for though these are valuable in themne, carcass or form and of a middling size. I selves, yet they are more to be dispensed with ink we may venture to assert, that in those kinds (that is their form, size and proportions are of less sull rheum on the hands, of more than 9 months? animals now under consideration, and perhaps consequence] than the back, sides, &c. Good continuance; and latterly it formed a spot of an most others, there is a certain symmetry, or careases are united with thick or thin hides, under inch diameter, on the face. This disease is well oportion of parts, which is best adapted a particult long, short, coarse or tine wool, with long, short, known to subtract largely from personal comfort, size in each kind. All those of each kind thick or thin horns, or ears, &c, but no good carat are above this size, we find disproportioned, case ever existed without the back broad, and sides rheum had nearly covered. She was told to take cording to the size they attain to; and in the round, and due proportion and symmetry. But nitric acid, (aqua locus) and rinegar in equal porgree that they are advanced beyond this line of the parts termed non-essentials are not to be quite tirms, and apply a drop or two at a time, to the skin, rection, we find them less active, less strong in disregarded; for though they are not properly esoportion, and always less able to endure hard- sential, yet they are very often strong marks or in- He said it would kill her. However she determined ip or fatigue. We find all great horses tire dications of good or bad thrivers, &c, as, for in- to try it-applied a little with a feather to one spot oner than middling sized ones; they are slower stance a thick hide seldom covers a quick-feeding -bore the smart-and after an interval, applied motion, they are more subject to disorders, and carenss, or a heavy fleece a ready feeding or fine it to another spot. She became entirely well, and grained careass of mutton .- Again, fine, small well she has continued. In neat cattle or sheep, we, in general, find that and straight hones in the legs, and thin hides and s largest are the tenderest, and most liable to pelts are almost certain signs of a kindly breed, make a trial. The nitric avid and vinegar was apmplaints; that they require more and nicer fare, and fine-grained beef or mutton &c. Thus we plied with the end of the finger. In four or five s slower in feeding, and worse butcher's meat find the thick pelts, and heavy wool in Lincolnshire weeks there was not a trace of salt rheum remaining, nen fed; and they stand winters, or inclement cover the coarsest grained mutton we know of; and nothing unfavorable to health has been observisons, much worse than the well proportioned while a variation of the same breed in Leicester, ed.—Genesce Farmer, es: therefore it is these well proportioned, hand-shire, highly improved, having considerably less ne animals that we would recommend to the atten- wool, and very thin pelts, are quicker feeders and n of the breeders to choose both males and females their mutton is as fine grained and sweet as a

To be continued.

RHUBARB AND SEA-KALE.

The season has arrived to commence the forcing and blanching of these fine garden productions. Put three or four barrels, divested of one head, or having no head, over so many stools of rhubarb (pie plant,) and surround and cover them with recent stable or horse dung. The heat gencause the plants to grow vigorously, and in from 14 to 20 days they will have reached the top of the eask, when the stocks may be taken off for pies and tarts.

Sea Kale may be forced in the same way, taking small boxes, pots or kegs, to place over the plants, and taking care not to give too much heat. To blanch only, the stools should be covered with close pots, or with a small pyramid of sand. The rhubarb requires a rich soil. The sea kale is finest upon a light sand, without manure, - Genesee

NEW ZEALAND SPINAGE.

Having raised the New Zealand spinage the and sheep; nothing would go down once but last summer, we cannot but recommend it to those ort legs. That little short legged, dwarfish breed who are fond of spinage dishes, during the sumsheep, so much, (though undeservedly) run mer months. It is a very luxuriant growing annuon a few years ago are very properly called by al plant, with thick succulent leaves of beautiful

The seed of this plant should be sprouted in a judges, they have a pretty enough appearance, hot bed, in order to have it fit for use before the they will not bear examining by an attentive middle of summer. The branches are decumbent l able judge-I mean him who judges by his and spreading to the distance of two feet from gers as well as eyes; a method which is out of the roots, which is a suitable distance for setting the plants from each other,

After the plants have grown about a foot long, other extreme. I would have them recollect the tips of the branches may be cut for use; they will be found very tender and well flavored. continues growing very luxuriantly until killed by de some sensible distinctions with regard to the frost. The seed is produced at the axils of the leaves. Eight or ten plants will be sufficient id between what they call essentials and non- for a large family, both for producing seed and for boiling.

Gas in China .- It is stated that the Chinese have

CURE FOR THE SALT RHEUM.

A few weeks ago, a member of my family had

A case was mentioned of a neighbor, whom salt She hesitated, and consulted the family physician.

This account encouraged our inmate also to

James Calkin, Esq. of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has raised 98 bushels per acre, of Golden Sioux corn, the past season; a good proof of the fertility of the soil in that quarter, when judiciously cultivated.

The breakfast of the ex-ministers of France costs a franc and a half each; their dinner five francs, and the service of their chambers a franc and a quarter. Their washing is nine francs a month. The whole charge of the prison is something less than 470 pounds a year. They are well lodged, and well treated in every respect. They occupy four officers' crated by the fermentation of the manure will rooms in the eastle, the doors of which open into the same passage. They are allowed to communicate when they please in a fifth room, which they make their dining room. The castle in which they are confined, is the one where the famous iron cage used

> The Princess Victoria of England is said to be very intelligent. She is well versed in French, German and Italian, as well as in the history of her own and other countries; she has made great proficiency in music, of which, like her mother, she is extremely fond. Her health has been very delicate, but she is now only an invalid in respect of a debility in her hands and feet, which renders her unable to walk without assistance. Being stout of her age, and hav-ing very small feet, it is feared she will never entirely recover from this lameness.

> At a meeting of the creditors of Sir Walter Scott, held at Edinburgh, Dec. 17, it was unanimously voted, 'that Sir Walter Scott be requested to accept of his furniture, plate, linen, paintings, library, and curiosities of every description, as the best means the creditors have of expressing their very high sense of his most honorable conduct, and in grateful acknowledgment for the unparalleled and most successful exertions he has made, and continues to make, for them."

> An English husband was lately brought before the police court for having beat his wife with the poker. The Judge told him he should not use such an unlawful instrument as a poker; that if his wife required chastisement, he should use a cane of proper dimensions. The Atlas jestingly says, 'It is of the highest value to well regulated families to ascertain what are the proper dimensions on these occasions.,

Paper cloth.-In France they have lately made a cloth resembling linen, from paper. It serves where neatness and show are required without much nation to make fat.—The non-essentials are the boding salt and for lighting their towns a long bought for 13 cents, and when soiled returned at s. ears, horns, tail. Ac and even wool and the soiled returned at half price.

OSE VTA TUBE

REPORTS OF THE

MASS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 285.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE,

8. To Mr William Buckminster, of Framingham, Middlesex County, the committee award the premium of \$20 for his experiment of turning in green crops as a manure,' This attempt of Mr Buckminster, in the judgment of the committee well deserves the attention of farmers, and particularly of those who live too far from a city or town to buy manure. The practice of enriching or renovating land by ploughing in green crops, is a very common one in Europe, though hardly known here. But would it not be well to try it? Our farmers in general have more land than they can till, owing to their not having manure enough, or because it is too far from their barn yards; and hence it is that some large farms, and naturally of good soil, actually produce less, but with infinitely more labor, than much smaller ones that are well cultivated. Indeed the desire of having large farms, without giving to them the necessary outlay is the common error of our country. The inevitable result is scanty crops and more labor. An acre is mown, often, for a ton of hav or less, where with decent care two tons might be had. A pasture often of a dozen acres, which might be easily ploughed, does not afford food enough for one cow; whereas at small expense, it might be made to support four or five. Now, in a country like ours where produce is so cheap and labor so dear, this is unquestionably a wrong, not to say a ruinous mode of management, - a mode which drives our children to the Western or Eastern country for want of land, who might have enough here if rightly used. But if farmers will have more land than they can till in the ordinary way, for want of manure, what better plan can be devised than that of ploughing, and sowing, and turning in the green crops, with the soleview of fertilizing their lands? Whether it be afterwards used for mowing, or tillage or grazing, still it must be good husbandry, if we can rely on the testimony of Mr Buckminster, and on the experience of farmers in England.

The remarks of Mr Buckminster on bog or meadow mud, are worthy of notice. It is quite certain, as he says, that used in its crude state, as dur from the meadow, it is inert and seemingly useless: but when put in the barn yard and hoggen, and trampled upon and mixed with manure, it becomes an excellent compost. As almost every farm has bog meadow, it must be well known, that after being several months in the barnyard or pigsty, it makes an excellent manure for corn in the proportion of about two thirds mud and one third dung. Whether Mr Buckminster's notion of carting it at once to the ground where wanted to save labor, and there mixing it with manner, is a correct one, every man will judge for himself. The common idea has been, that to take it to the harnyard first is better. But all must agree that it may be very profitably used as food for plants, and therefore ought not to be overlooked in the management of the farm.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. I have been induced, partly by the premium you

three and a half acres of pasture that had, for possible to enrich them otherwise than with stable many years, been tilled by the former owner until manure. If they would plough and sow properlies the crops would not repay the labor. It was a they could make the whole rich, light loam, but not sandy. It had been so reduced, that IO acres did not afford sufficient pasturage ploughed in; for, say they, 'The growing cror for one cow through the season. We sowed im- will exhaust the land as much as it will enrich the mediately after thus plowing, a bushel of buck- same when ploughed in, so that we end where we down the buckwheat in the direction we in- edly, if the growing crop obtained its whole sus tended to plough, and then ploughed and sowed tenance from the ground. It probably does not as before. In the latter part of August we turn- one sixth part. It was the knowledge of this ed in a second crop of buckwheat-having rolled principle that gave me confidence of success it down that as at first, and then seeded it down in the experiment. The advantages of green with clover, herds grass and red-top, one peck and crops for manure are greater where the lands are a half to the acre. Most of the clover was winter distant from the barn, than in other cases. killed, and a great part of the herds grass and red-top. Early in the spring of 1829, we sowed 10 lbs. of clover seed to the acre; and with a manure. In April, 1828, I carted 30 loads of mud light harrow, went slowly over the whole. The or muck from a pondhole, which had a black soil 4 seed took well, but the clover was not high enough feet deep. I thought it must be valuable manure cut. We moved what had not been winter kill- grown on it for 20 years, owing to its sunken posied; and where it yielded best, we obtained one tion. The 30 loads were immediately spread on ton of herds grass to the acre. Immediately after an acre of worn-out land, and ploughed in. White mowing, we turned in our cattle, and fed the grass Beans were planted on a part, buckwheat on a close. Last spring, (1830) the grass was so for- part, and barley on another part. No crop worth ward we turned in our cattle on the 19th of April, cutting was produced. The muck did no service, There were 8 acres in the whole field, but there either last year or the year before. Last autumn were only five acres that bore any grass worth 50 I tried it again; carted out 15 loads on to the high cents. These five acres were the three and a half land aforesaid, and mixed with those fifteen, two managed as I have stated above, and one and a half on which grass seed was sown in April, gether, and suffered to lie in a heap till the 10th 1830; and fifty bushels of leached ashes mixed with loam, spread on the surface. On these five land as the other, and the whole heap produced all acres, (and the 3 which bore nothing.) I pastured the good effects of clear stable manure. I raised 4 cows constantly for 4 months, wanting two days, and they had an abundance of feed. I never had any pasture ground yield so well before. I think these green crops improved the land as much as muck raw or green, and applying it after it had a good dressing of manure, and the comparative been six months fermenting in a mass, thawing expense I estimate as follows on one acre, viz.

WITH MANURE.

20 ox cart loads of manure Hauling 3 mile and spreading Ploughing once, green sward Harrowing and sowing

WITH GREEN CROPS. First ploughing, green sward 2d ploughing, and rolling with man and horse I 00 ingredient lies. This will save a double earing 3d ploughing, and rolling do. Three harrowings do, Two bushels buck wheat Sowing

Thus you will see, that it has cost me less than one fourth as much to enrich my land with green crops, as it would with manure. If my grass had not been winter killed the first year, I intended to have shown you the precise weight of hay cut before the public another experiment of Mr Buckon an acre. The above estimate of the cost of minster's for which he or Mr Clark, of Northamp manure is less by I2 cents per load than it can be ton, may become entitled to a premium of \$50 purchased for in this place. I have given more the next year :- it is for an acre of the yellow bwithin 2 years,

(miscalled under improvement) 10 acres of which body. It has much to recommend it. The rawill not pasture a cow. Such and usually lies dis- vages of the locust borer have, for forty years, peroffer and partly for my own satisfaction, to make tant from the house. They say they cannot make haps, discouraged its cultivation in this country. some experiments as to the value of green crops manure enough for the whole farm, and they find Before that period it was thought by discerning men ploughed in for manure, and I send you the result. it more profitable to lay their manure on lands a most valuable tree, and is still thought so in a

In the middle of May, 1828, I ploughed up nearer home. They do not seem to conceive in

They further object to growing crops to be wheat to the acre, and in six weeks rolled began' This would be correct reasoning, undoubt

BOG MUD AS MANURE. I have made another experiment on compost for the scythe, when the other grass was fit to though nothing but rushes and skunk cabbage, had loads of stable manure; the whole was mixed toof last May. It was then earted on to the same a good crop of Indian corn from it, without putting on over 20 loads of the compost to the acre. Such was the difference between applying this freezing, &c. to become pulverized.

All our farmers in this quarter, in making com-\$24 00 post manures, carry the most bulky, heavy ingre-5 00 dients many rods-some haif a mile to their cow-2 00 yards and hoggens-and when these materials 1 00 have rested there long enough, they are then carried back again to the fields, I would save them \$32 00 most of this labor. Let them make their compost heaps on, or near the soil where it is to be \$2.00 applied, and as near as possible to where the chief I 00 of half or three quarters of a mile. They will I 00 have to earry nothing but a little stable manure to I 55 that distance in most cases, instead of carting 25 back and forwards the whole mass.

> Respectfully yours, WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER. Framingham, Nov. 10, 1830.

YELLOW LOCUST.

9. The Committee are glad to be able to bring cust, having not less than 1000 trees. The vellow Farmers ought, in duty, to make the trial for locust, (Robinia pseudo acacia,) is the common themselves. They generally have much land, locust of our country, and well known to every-

grope, where, as the late learned Professor Peck, is said, 'this insect does not exist.' It was cultipod. It was esteemed for quickness of growth, beauty as an ornamental tree, and its aptitude perpetuate itself by its roots, which run near icle of fuel, as much so as walnut. At the preit time, nothing but the worm prevents our holdthe locust in the same estimation our ancess did, and shall this discourage us so much as only to prevent our planting, but incline us to irpate the few trees that remain? Rather let encourage the tree and endeavor to extirnate worm. This would be a much wiser as well a more manly course.—There are parts of the intry, the more southern parts, it is said, where s insect does not abound, or is not known and y may we not hope, ere long, to be freed from At worst, the locust will do for fire-wood, ugh hable at present to be blown down before ttains much size, and for this purpose alone, sidering that our forests are disappearing, -it is I worthy of public attention. Bad as the case is nay be much doubted, whether, as it can be so ily done, so good a use can be made of our vel knolls and barren spots as to plant them wh the yellow locust.

he Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. TENTLEMEN-I have been induced by the prenim offered by you, to plant out an acre of Yel-Locust trees. In the spring of 1828, I proed at the seed store of Mr Russell, in Boston, a utity of seed, and poured into it boiling water, suffered it to soak therein three or four days. en I sowed it in the garden, and carefully weedhe plants; many of them grew to the height our and a half feet that season. In the spring wing I transplanted them on to about two thirds in acre of poor, worn-out land, placing them ows S feet apart, and at 4 feet distance in the s. On one side of this plat in 1829, I sowed e seed, with the view of making a hedge fence i them, and of supplying more trees to make the acre. I have this season covered over an with the trees of the two seasons, and there more than 1000 trees on the acre. On two ds of this acre, therefore, the trees are now of the years' growth-on the other third, of two rs' growth. On the best of the land some of trees are four and a half inches in circumfere, and seven feet high. I chose a poor soil the trees that they might enrich it.

notice that wherever Yellow Locust trees grow grass under them is not only much increased mantity, but that the caule eat it in preference ther grass-always biting it close to the ground. erefore prefer it for hedges to any other live wth-for, so far from injuring our pastures, y are a positive benefit to them.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Framingham, Nov. 15th, 1830.

ly weighing 1826 pounds,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEETH.

An object very subservient to health, and which ted in old times for various reasons. Planted on merits due attention, is the preservation of the avelly and sterile lands, where it grows freely, it teeth; the care of which, considering their imas found greatly to fertilize the ground. It was portance in preparing the food for digestion, is, in nsidered valuable for its great durability when general, far from being sufficiently cultivated. ed for posts and as timber. It was used for Very few persons, comparatively wash their mouth e nails in ship-building, not only for its strength in the morning, which ought always to be pracd durability, but from its not shrinking like other tised at the conclusion of every meal, where either animal food or vegetables are eaten; for the former is ant to leave behind it a rancid acrimony. and the latter an acidity, both of them hartful to surface of the ground,—and if wanted for no the teeth. Washing the mouth frequently with her purpose, could be used as a most pleasant cold water, is not only serviceable in keeping the teeth clean, but it strengthens the gums, the firm mel, or of separating the teeth .- Jour, of Health. adhesion of which to the teeth, is of great importance in preserving them sound and secure,

Picking the Teeth-Picking teeth properly is also greatly conducive to their preservation; but the usual manner of doing this is by no means favorable to the purpose. When it is necessary to pick the teeth, the operation ought to be performed with due care, so as not to hurt the gums; but the safest and best way of doing it is always before a looking-glass,

Tooth Powder, -- Many persons, while laudably attentive to the preservation of their teeth, do them burt by too much officiousness. They daily apply to them some dentifrice powder, which they rub so hard as not only to injure the enamel by excessive friction, but to hurt the gums even more than by the abuse of the picktooth.-The quality of some dentifrice powder, advertised in newspapers, is extremely suspicious; and there is reason to think that they are not altogether free from a corrosive ingredient .- One of the safest and best compositions for the purpose, is a mixture of two parts of oystershell, and one of Peruvian bark, both finely powdered; which is calculated not only to clean the teeth without hurting them, but to preserve the firmness of the gums,

Beside the advantage of sound teeth from their use in mastication, a proper attention to their treatment conduces not a little to the sweetness of the breath. This is, indeed, often effected by other causes, existing in the lungs, the stomach, and sometimes in the bowels; but a rot-

sequence of the mouth, or part of the food remaining too long about them. The most frequent cause of foul teeth is the substance called tartar, which seems to be a deposition from the saliva, and with which the teeth are often almost entirely incrusted. When this substance is allowed to which the mouth is to be washed with common

The teeth are sometimes covered over with a thin dark colored scurf, which has by some been mistaken for a wasting of the enamel, but which is only an extraneous matter covering it. By perseverance this may be cleaned off as completely as when teeth are covered with tartar; but it is apt after some time to appear again. When it is observed, the same operation must be repeated,

For the purpose of applying powders or washes to the teeth, a brush or a sponge is commonly employed; the latter is supposed preferable, as being in least danger of wearing down the ena-

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 278.

Feeding and fattening Fowls .- Fowls will become fat on the common run of the farm-yard where they thrive on the offals of the stable, and other refuse, with perhaps some small regular daily feeds; but at threshing time they become particularly fat, and are thence styled barn-door fowis, probably the most delicate and highly flavored of all others, both from their full allowance of the finest grain, and the constant health in which they are kept by living in a natural state, and having the full enjoyment of air and exercise. It is a common practice with some housewives to coop their barn door fowls for a week or two, under the notion of improving them for the table, and increasing their fatness; a practice, however, which seldom succeeds, since the fowls generally pine for their loss of liberty, slighting their food, lose instead of gaining additional flesh, the period being too short for them to become accustomed to confinement.

Sandy gravel and a little lime rubbish should be placed where they can be accessible at all times to fowls, and often changed. Small bits of charcoal, it is also said, will be swallowed by poultry, and prove beneficial to them. A sufficient number of troughs, for both water and food should be ten state of the teeth, both from the putrid smell placed around, that the stock may feed with as emitted by carious bones, and the impurities lodged little interruption as possible from each other, and in their cavities, never fails of aggravating an perches for roosting on in the same proportion unpleasant breath wherever there is a tendency of should be furnished for those birds, which are inclined to roost aloft, which few of them will de-Foul Teeth.—The teeth sometimes become yel- sire after they have begun to fatten, but which low or black without any adventitions matter helps to keep them easy and contented till that being observed on them; at other times they he- period. By this mode fowls may be fattened to come foul, and give a taint to the breath, in con- the highest pitch, and yet preserved in a healthy state, their flesh being equal in quality to that of the barn-door fowl.

The privation of light, by inclining fowls to a constant state of repose, excepting when moved by the appetite for food, promotes and quickens their fattening; but a state of obesity, obtained in remain, it insinuates itself between the gums and this way cannot be a state of health; nor can the the teeth, and then gets down upon the jaw in flesh of animals so fed, equal in flavor, nutriment, such a manner as to loosen the teeth. This, in- and salubrity that of the same species fed in a deed is by far the most common cause of loose more natural way. Economy and market interteeth; and when they have been long covered est may, perhaps, he best answered by the plan of with this or any other matter, it is seldom they darkness and close confinement, but a feeder for can be cleaned without the assistance of justru- his own table, of delicate taste and ambitious of ments. But when once they are cleaned, they furnishing his board with the choicest and most Large Ox .- An Ox six years old, belonging to may generally be kept so, by rubbing them with salubrious viands, will declare for the natural mode us Lothrop, Esq. of Easton, was slaughtered a thin piece of soft wood made into a kind of of feeding; and in that view a feeding yard gravbrush and dipped into disilled vinegar; after elled and turfed, the room being open all day, for

them, to make the best of them, it being extremely line, sweet apples, or any other sweet vegetable difficult, and often impossible to fatten long legged substances with potatoes for food for poultry which fowls in coops, which however may be brought to it is wished to fatten. a good weight at the barn-door,

In the choice of full sized fowls for feeding, the short legged and early batched, always deserve a preference. Where a steady and regular profit is required from poultry, the best method, whether for domestic use or sale is constant bit h keep from the beginning, whence they will not only be always ready for the table with very little extra attention, Lat their flesh will be superior in nutrimem and favor to those which are fattened from a low and litive fermation, do not contain all the ingredients made for grinding them should be constructed. emaciated state. Fed in this mode, the spring pullets are perticularly fine, and at the same time mest nomishing and restorative food. The pullets which have been hatched in March, if high fed from the nest, will lay plentifully through the following autumn, and not being intended for breeding stock, the advantage of their eggs may be taken, and the fowls disposed of, thoroughly fat for the table in February, about which period their laying will be finished. Instead of giving ordinary corn [grain] to fattening and breeding poultry, it will be found most advantageous to allow the beaviest and best, putting the confined fowls on a level with those fed at the barn-door. It grows best on rich new lands, or on a soil where they have their share of the weightiest and faces; corn. This high feeding shows itself not only in the size and flesh of the fowls, but in the size, weight and substantial goodness of their eggs. which in those valuable particulars will prove far superior to the eggs of fowls red upon ordinary earn or washy potatoes; two leags of the former going furt'er in demestic use than three of the I cler. The water also given to fattening fowlshould be often renewed, firsh and clean; indeed requires a good loamy soil not too light nor too The New England farmer can adopt the Flems! those which have been well kept with our with disgust from ordinary feed and foul water,

Barley and wheat are the great dependence for chicken poultry; cats will do for full grown hens and cocks, but are not so good as barley; both, introduction of turnips and clover, all soils but when they have their fill of corn will cat occa- lattle cohesive were thought quite unfit for wheat; with the urine and carbonaccous liquids of the vard sionally cabbage or beet leavis. Steamed potatoes but even on sandy soils it is now grown extenand out meal mix d together make an excellent sively, and with much advantage after either of crates ammoniacal gas, which being volatile, the mess, but must not be given in are a quantities, the e crops," otherwise they render the flesh suit and flabby.

of the County of Sussey, England, says (North not consume, or yield out analysis. Thus wheat of the manure of animals; and that he who suf-Chapel and Kinsford are famous for their poultry. They are fattened there to a sine and perfection phate of lime, which it yields on analysis, and unknown elsewhere. The food given them is which most other plants do not take up or afford. Juted with double its quantity of water before it ground outs made into gruel, mixed with hog's These elements, therefore, must exist naturally in grease, sazar, pot liquor and milk; or ground oats, the soil, or be supplied by art to insure a good treacle and suct, sheep's plucks, &c. The fowls crop of wheat.' And he also observes that 'The are kept very warm, and crammed morning and soils of New England, being of primitive formanight. The pot liquor is mixed with a few handfuls of out meal and hoiled, with which the meal wheat, because they do not contain all the eleis kneaded into crams or rolls of a proper size, The fowls are put into the coop two or three days before they are crammed, which is continued for a formight; and they are then sold to the higglers. These fowls when full grown weigh seven pounds elements of gluten, [one of the constituent parts of each, the average weight five pounds; but there wheat exist in bones, urme, horn, hair, night soil, by Lilly & Wait, Boston, and contains articles on are instances of individuals double the weight.'

sionally pared off for mixing with compost. A quantities will insure a good crop of wheat, little molasses, or any other saccharine substance will suggest a few remarks on a part of these,

the lowls to retire at pleasure, will have a decided is very useful to mix with the food of poultry,

To be continued

FARMERS' WORK FOR APRIL, SPRING WHEAT.

It has been a generally received opinion that wheat cannot be cubivated to advantage in New England; but with proper management good crops have been and doubtless may be obtained. It is said that the soils of New England, being of primare allowed by all agriculturists to be animal matter and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter azote and lime, both netually found in the straw of wheat. At all events it is certain that wheat will not thrive on any soil which does not contain lime. In this Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Theor and Gris- abounds in animal matter; and this must be the enthwaite fully agree.

Spring wheat should be sowed as early in the season as the soil can be fitted for its reception. which has been well manured for the crops, which immediately preceded the proposed wheat erop, It is apt to be injured by the growth of grass and weeds, and should, therefore follow potatoes or some other heed crop; or it may follow peas, or a clover lay, if the land is free from weeds. Dr Deane observed that wheat sown in the spring should be only covered with the harrow, as it has no time to lose and ought to be up early. Wheat the cask, and extending horizontally and parallel beavy. An English writer says, the soils best adapted to wheat are rich clays and heavy leams; but these are not by any means, the only descriptions of soils on which it is cultivated. Before the

The colchrated Arthur Young, in his Peport r quire a specific manure, which other plants do be 100 often repeated, that urine composes one ball requires the elementary matter of gluten and phos-fers his manure to rot in his yard loses the best tion are not naturally adopted to the culture of ments of this valuable grain; and that this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter,' Again he says . The in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow The dung of poultry, which is exceedingly rich, chandler, soap boiler, the offal of the butcher, the should be carefully saved for use, and the turf of dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, &c, and the any inclosure in which they may be kept, occa- proper application of these substances in sufficient

· 1. Bones have become an important material preference as the nearest approach to the barn- which it is intended to fatten. Perhaps it might for fertilizing lands in the hands of the English door system. Fowls which appear to have long be well to hold a proportion of beets, carrots, par-farmer. Ship loads of them are annually imported. legs should be fattened as soon as the hen leaves snips, ripe and sweet pumpkins, cornstalks cut from Holland, and in one neighborhood in York. shire three mills have been creeted exclusively for the purpose of pounding and grinding them, Bone dust is sold through the country to farmers, at 2s. 64, per bushel, including freight, and is applied at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels the acre, most on the poorest ground. It answers best on light senis; and its beneficial effects are found to last many years. One farmer uses 1200 bushels every year. Immense quantities of bone might be collected about Boston and other towns, and the poor and children might be profitably employed in gathering and breaking them with hammers until necessary to perfect the wheat plant. The ma- Their munediate effects are in proportion to their nures, says London, sheet calculated for wheat meness; but the durability of their benefit is in proportion to their size; for the larger the pieces, the longer they are in decomposing, and in imparting fertility to the soil. And even if buried entire, would be found of great service. Bones contain 50 per cent of decomposable animal matter, 37 phosphate, and 10 carbonate of lime. *2. Urine possesses strong fertilizing powers, and

> principal resource in New England for wheat lands The Flemish farmers, according to Dr Radeliffe, enrich a moiety of their grounds with liquid mamore. Though it must be remembered that their cattle are solled under cover during the summer. The stable and sheds are paved, and the urine is collected in tanks and cisterns, into which it flows through gutters or pipes. It is applied to the grounds in the manner in which the streets are watered in New York and elsewhere, by a mar with a horse and eart; or is taken out in barrel by men, with two poles made fast to the bilgeo mode; or he may realize partial advantages, by constructing a concave or hollow cattle yard with a bottom impervious to water; keeping it well lit tered and apply the manure before it undergoes much fermentation. The litter becomes saturated and imparts them to the soil. Fermentation genanimal matter is lost if the mass is suffered to un-J. Dura, Esq. of Albany says that Many plants dergo much decomposition in the yard. It cannot half of the remainder. Freshurine should be di-

> > 3. Horn contains a larger quantity of animal matter than hone, and is one of the most powerful manures, It can be obtained only in small quantities, and consists, principally of shavings from the comb maker with the addition sometimes of the butts and pith.

To be continued.

Quarterly Review .- The 87th number of the London Quarterly Review, has just been re-published the following subjects :- The Political Economists-Lives of uneducated Poets-Dymond on the Principles of Morality-Origin of the Homeric Poems Moore's Life of Lord Byron-Military Events of the late French Revolution-Moral and Political State of the British Empire. Price \$5.00 per annum, published quarterly.

our friends in the West, on the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth an host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words; they promised much-they performed nothing. lirom a

inting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our estab-lment will show what good seeds, good soil and good

Itiration will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we end, (nothing extra preventing,) to open a Soed, Plant, J Flower Root Store, at No. 347 North Market street, the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into sich the Post office is to remove on or before the first May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within tol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied h the same goods, and at the same prices at which we l in New York. As we derive our supplies more or from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be scility to the agriculturalist, as well as profitable to the seerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and widence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to vent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive ting in Albany as the mother store in New York; for, ile the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the ssoms, and the rivers and the ocean earry our seeds to ry clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and ies are already there in abundance; while the canal veys the seed to the Lake Superior, the great Western id will transport them far towards the setting sun .thing that good Seeds and attention to business can form will be wanting on our part to meet the public ectation.

G. THORBURN & SONS. ectation.

English Cattle for sale.

he subscriber offers to the public on reasonable terms, eral animals from Imported stock, the most celebrated i Cogland, both for their great milking properties and d stall. Those who have a desire to become possessed his fine breed of Cattle have now an opportunity. One he subscriber's Cows was imported from England at eat expense, which her valuable properties fully wart; having given for a number of years during the mer months, thirtysix quarts of rich daily. Her ght on foot last May was 1700 lbs. She is of the roved Short Horned Durham breed, of fine propors and celebrated as a breeder, as the famous Bull ipse, her calf, will show, and several others of the k now on the premises.

he stock Bulls for the season are Almiral. from Bos-Mass. a full blood Durham, and Albion, a full blood c is three-fourths Durham and one-fourth North Devon. T y will stand on the premises. Terms for the season, snal, made known at the stables, where the animals 2tL. JENKINS. he seen.

'anandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y. March, 1831.

Stock for Sale.

even very fine English BULLS, crosses of the Holress, Durham Short Horns, Ayrshire, and North onshire breeds of Cattle. They are from one to three rs old, and from seven-eights to full blood, and very prior animals, and all in fine order. Prices from \$100 a rior animals, and all in fine order. Prices from \$100 to 400. Also two or three very fine Stallions, one of for is half Arabian and half English, six years old, 15½ to is high—the other a full-blooded English horse, six vrs old, 16½ hands high—they are both very superior anals. Apply, personally, to J. B. Russelli, Publishof the New England Farmer, Boston.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. ers sent through them or otherwise, will be attended

rithout delay. Particular directions for taking up and king is requested. WM. MANN. ugusta, Me., March 26.

ist of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &-c, can be en at the New England Farmer office.

Cow Cabbage,

ust received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market et, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow ntry will give so much fodder from the same space of States the past year, and promises to be a great acqui- town, will be attended to. Feb. 16.

Grape Fines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. says, 11 obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I

have seen clust rs of Grapes weighing as much as rwex-TASIX POLYDS.' They contain several joints and will he sold at 50 cents each."

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;

1 yr

200 White Muscadine; Cuoline;

Black Hamburg; Constantia: Golden Museat;

Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit: Varieties of superior truit from Xeres and Malaga;

Some large Vines from France, that have borne truit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality;

150 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's ;-and several other kinds, Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal

application at his office, 74 Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDÉE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831.

Assorted Seeds for Families. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New

England Farmer, 52. North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens .-

Each box contains a package of the following seeds. Price \$3 per box :-Long Dutch Parsnep

Early Washington Peas Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Late Marrowfor Peas Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans

Early Dwarf White Casekinfe

Beans Lima, or Saba Pole Beans Long Blood Beet (true sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet Early York Cabbage Large Cape Savoy do (fine) Red Dutch do (for pickling) Early Dutch Cauliflower

Early Horn Carrot (vern fine) ong Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Curled Cross or Peppergrass Early Cucumber Long Creen Turkey do.

Large Head Lettuce Early Silesia Pine-apple Melon (very fine) W aterinelon Large White Portugal Onion Large Red do. Double Curled Parsley Flat Squash Pepper Early Scarlet short-top Radish White Turnip Radish Salsify, or Oyster Plant Early Bush Squash Winter Crook-neck Squash Early White Dutch Turnip Yellow Stone Turnip

POT HERB SEEDS. Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of

Field, Grass, Garden, Herband Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Silk-Silk.

The Subscriber, of Luffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Inquire of I-AAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. Jaffrey, March 15, 1831. ASA PARKER.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April: they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. GREGG & HOLLIS,

-Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass. &c.-No. 3) Union street, Boston. March 16.

Grape Vines.

The subcriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrifty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this elimate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium bage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any and, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North wivated to a large extent in New England and the Mid-Market street, Boston, or with the sub-criber at Charles-DAVID FÖSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

Apply to ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 71 Exchange

Notice to the Public.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors of the Lax-



NIEAN BOTANIC GARDIN AND NORSERIES BEAR New York, have to announce, tha every invoice of Trees, &e, sentr from their E-tablishment, eithe direct or throng i by a printed heading, and have The their signature, and that they take

upon themselves no responsibility, unless such bils from them can be produced, and they therefore wish their entomers in every part of the Union to be tenucious on this head. The accuracy of every article sold by them is expressly guaranteed; and as many persons in the Unite I States are Agents for various Nurseries, they request that orders intended for them may be particularly designated, and that the bill as above be required as proof of their execution. Orders sent direct per mail, or through Mr J. B. Russell, Eoston, or any other Agent, will receive prompt attention. March 26.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Rye; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Gilman Spring Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Forticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c .- ill of the very first quality.

ASPARAGES ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c. Also, large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, just received from Greenock .- Large White and Red CUR-RANT BUSHES, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, March 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, March 28. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day, 524 Beef Cattle, 37 pair Working Oyen, 10 Cows and Calves, 198 Sheep and 1025 Swine; 200 Beef Cattle, all of which are good and many of them equal to any at market remain unsold; also, quite a numher of yokes working Oxen, exclusive of some driven in from the immediate neighborhood and back again at night.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-The market today was much gluited and sales very unequal, we have not noticed the like since Sept. last; several of the drovers were firm at something like last week's prices, some did not sell an ox. others but a small part of their drove, while on the other hand several lots were sold at astonishingly low pricesconsiderably below our quotations. We shall quote from 4 25 to 5 25; a few prime Cattle, say about 20, were taken at \$5.50.

Working Oven-More were at market today than we can recollect of ever seeing in one day at this season of the year; several exchanges were made; also sales and prices not disclosed, we noticed as follows; \$45, 58, 65, 2, 75 and SS7 50.

Coms and Calves .- Sales 17, 19, 23 and 25.

Sheep .- We noticed one lot of 60 prime, sold at \$5,50 a 4,5); price not ascertained for the other lot.

Swine .- Considerable doing; the medium price for selected lots 41 for Sows and 51 for Barrows; some small selected lots of Barrows at Se; also, one or two lots of large do, at die; also, a small lot large and coarse at 3e; retail, fair, at 5c for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, March 21.-At market 450 head of Beef Cattle and about 190 Sheep. The demand for Beef not so good as heretofore, 1st quality 7,50 a 85; good 63 a 7, fair 6 a 64. Sheep, 1st qual. 64 a 7, good 55 a 6; fair 4 a 5. One small lot wethers, without the fleece \$4 cach; one lot of beautiful Sheep from Philad. at 12½c, per lb. quarters weighing 130 to 150 lbs. Mileh Cows, market is full and sales dull, 25 a 30 and \$35 each; first quality will bring \$40.

MISCELLANY.

From Hood's Comic Annual for 1831.

I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN.

Well, I confess, I did not guess A simple marriage vow

Would make me find all womenkind Such unkind women now!

They need not, sure, as distant be

As Java or Japan,-Yet ev'ty Miss reminds me this-I'm not a single man!

One used to stitch a collar then, Another hemmed a frill;

I had more purses netted then Than I could hope to fill.

I once could get a button on, But now 1 never can,-

My buttons then were bachclor's-I'm not a single man!

Ah me, how strange it is the change, In parlor and in hall,

They treat me so, if I but go

To make a morning call, Il they had hair in papers once,

Bolt up the stairs they ran; They now sit still in dishabille-

I'm not a single man!

Miss Mary Bond was once so fond Of Romans and of Greeks, She daily sought my Cabinet,

To study my antiques.

Well, now she doesn't care a dump For ancient pot or pan;

Her taste at once is modernized-I'm not a single man!

Go where I will, I but intrude, I'm left in crowded rooms, Like Zimmerman on Solitude,

Or Hervey at his Tombs.

From head to heel they make me feel, Of quite another clan;

Compeil'd to own though left alone, I'm not a single man!

"Tis hard to see how others fare, Whilst I rejected stand,-Will no one take my arm because

They cannot have my hand?

Miss Parry, that for some would go A trip to Hindostan,

With me don't care to mount a stair -I'm not a single man!

Some change, of course, should be in force, But, surely not so much-

There may be hands I may not squeez But must I never touch?

Must I forbear to hand a chair, And not pick up a fan?

But I have been myself pick'd up-I'm not a single man!

Others may hint a lady's tint Is purest red and white-May say her eyes are like the skies.

So very blue and bright,-I must not say that she has eyes,

Or if I so began,

I have my fears about my ears,-I'm not a single man!

General Rapp's Fidelity .- On the day when the news of the decease of the ex-Emperor reached the Tuileries, Louis XVIII. was surrounded by a brilliant Court, all of whom, with the exception of one man, received the intelligence with the most unequivocal signs of delight. This man was General Rapp, who burst into tears. The king perceived and noticed it. 'Yes, Sire,' answered the General, 'I do weep for Napoleon; and you will excuse it, for to him I owe everything in the world, even the honor of now serving your Majesty, since it was he that made me what I am.' The king, in an elevated tone of voice, replied, 'General, I do but esteem you the more. A fidelity which thus survives misfortune, proves to me how securely I may depend on you myself,'

In the Rutland Herald is a story that a 'Bay State Yankee' snuggled a lot of goods from Canada, safely, by driving by the Custom House at full speed, at night, and when chased by the officer, after going two miles, turning and meeting him. The officer asked if he had seen a man with a load of goods; he replied he had, half a mile behind him; and when the officer was going one way, the sninggler turned upon another road, and journeyed at his ease.

An Ancient Feoffment.-There is a singular historical fact connected with Sutton, in Bedfordshire. The valuable manors, advowsons, etc, etc, etc, of Sutton, and the contiguous and populous parish (Potton) were conveyed by a deed of gift to Sir Roger Burgoyne, by the famous John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as a reward for the valor of that warlike knight: and the extensive and valuable domain has, notwithstanding many intervening revolutions, remained vested in 'the heirs of his loin' down to the present day. The deed of conveyance was made in the following laconic manner:

> I, John of Gaunt, Do give and grant, Unto Roger Burgoyne, And the heirs of his loin, Both Sutton and Potton. Until the world's rotten.

EYRON'S EPIGRAMS.

'One,' he says, 'I wrote for the endorsement of the "Deed of Separation" in 1816; but the lawyers objected to it as superfluous. It was written as we | Esq. on the town. were getting up the signing and sealing. *** has the original.

Endorsement to the Deed of Separation in the April of 1816.

A year ago you swore, fond she! 'To love, to honor,' and so forth: Such was the vow you pledged to me And here's exactly what 'tis worth.

For the anniversary of January 2, 1821, I have a small grateful anticipation, which, in case of accident, I add-

To Penelope, January 2d, 1821. This day, of all our days, has done The worst for me and you; 'T is just six years since we were one, And five since we were two.

An ladignity.—A medical man who has just returned from setting the broken leg of an Arab, gave the following anecdote: -- 'The patient,' said the doctor, 'complained more of the accident which had befallen him than I thought becoming one of his tribe. This I remarked to him, and his answer was traly amusing. "Do not think, doctor, I should have uttered one word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broke both my legs; but to have a hone broken by a brote of a jackass, is too bad, and I will complain." "-Sketches of Persia.

The wrong Leg.—Dr Thomas (Bishop of Salisbury) forgot the day he was to be married, and was surprised at his servants bringing him a new dress. A gnat stinging him in the leg, the doctor stooped and scratched the leg of a gentleman who stood next Farm for Sale.

A fine opportunity to any person wishing to make imof one of the best Farms for this purpose in the State; sit uated 9 miles from this city. A large part of the land; alluvial soil, may be easily kept drained, and made ex ceedingly productive. A further description may be see: at this office. 31 March 16.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice and state of New York. Some of the land is improve and under cultivation. The country is remarkally heal tan, being entirely free from the lever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles cast of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of i covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Par ley. Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whea and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain su perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing tha from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard ing-the Apple tice thriving very well in this county Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the droven purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments. will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers. the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given a purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Farm to be let on Halves.

About 30 acres of good land, with house, harn, fruit trees, &c, situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply at this office.

March 9.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per ann payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1831.

No. 38.

MORTICVETURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

MR FESSENDEN-In the September number, of Annales de L'Institut de Fromont, is a very eresting lecture on fruit trees, by Professor teau, a translation of which I inclose. It is the teenth of his course on horticulture, in that adable school, where are assembled, peoils from parts of France, to receive theoretical and prac-Il instruction, in every department of garden-

You will observe, that of the five works on t trees, which he recommends to his students, have enriched our library with two of the most table. Duhamel's Traite des Arbres Fruitiers Thouin's Cours de Culture, The first is not v the very best, but the most superb work ever lished on Fruit Trees, In Europe it is conred indispensable in the libraries of all instions, which have been founded for the diffusion ntelligence in the various branches of rural nomy; and every gentleman, who has a taste useful or ornamental planting, and is able to that splendid monument of Pemona, is amous to make the acquisition. As it is expen-. costing in Paris about two hundred and fifty urs, but few copies have reached his country. ow of only two others, besides that which we ived last autumn. It is itself a fait library; a learned, and magnificent publication as s lustre to a nation and establishes at epoch s history.

he Manuel Complet du Jardinier by M. L. Noi-, the Cours theorique et Practique de la taille Arbres fruitiers by Dalbret, and the Pomone ecaise, by the Comte Lelieur, would render collection of French publications, on fruit as, quite perfect, and I hope we shall obtain before next autuum,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant, H. A. S. DEARBORN.

inley Place, th 28, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXXIII.

m the Annales L'Institut Royale Horticole de Fromont. HERAL AND HISTORICAL REMARKS ON FRUIT TREES.

BY PROFESSOR POITE AU.

Iom considerations on the structure, power use of our organs, and reflections on the and gradual progress of the human mind. sophers and naturalists have, for a long time. induced to think, that the primitive race of had no other nourishment, than the simple , which nature presented; and that their study was directed, to the amelioration and plication of those, which were the most

is opinion, so universally entertained, and to in no one can urge an objection, places the Bre of fruit trees, not only at the head of all Pres, but of all human inventions. This culr it is true, must have been very imperfect durgiany ages, for, probably, the cradle of the hufortunate inhabitants of the tropics.

Whether the earth has grown colder in those portions the least exposed to the influence of the sun, or that a too numerous population has flowed. back from the equator towards the poles, it is at least certain, that it was the inhabitants of those climates, which are deprived of sufficient heat, who first attempted to ameliorate the indifferent or bad fruits, which their soil produced, and to introduce others, which had been ameliorated, or were naturally good. Why, indeed, should the people, who live near the tropics, trouble themselves to obt un by culture, those products of the earth which nature herself lavishes upon them? Does she not offer, in profusion, Bananas, Guyavas, Sapota-Pluns, Custard Apples, the fruits of the Palms, those of the Bread tree and several others, which have sufficed, and will for a long time suffice to support the inhabitants of those fortunate regions? But it was not the same, with the man who lived in the temperate and cold climates; the earth yielded him nothing without great labor, and whenever he invaded her vast domains, she seemed to reproach him, like a step mother, as if it had not been his country.

Wearied by the rigors of nature, it was then that the man of the temperate climate began to develope his august character, and to distinguish himself from the brute, with whom he had coutended for his prey; his genius soared, his conceptions were enlarged, his ideas multiplied and he combined them; phenomena, which he had never observed, attracted attention; he drew conclusions from some, conjectured others, and attempted to imitate them. Soon, becoming master of the secrets of nature, he caused the pear tree to divest itself of thorns and to change the hard and acrid substance of its fruit, into a rich and succulent pulp : he gave the sweetness of honey to the biting acid of grapes, and to the disagreeable sourness of the cherry; almonds lost their bitterness; hard, juiceless and tart peaches, were metamorphosed into delicious fruit, which charmed the senses of vision. taste and smell; finally, man impressed the seal of his power upon all objects which surrounded him, not only making them administer to his wants and his pleasures, but changing their habits, their forms and their natural characters.

All these wonders could only be effected in a temperate climate; that is to say, in one, not sufficiently warm, for nature to produce spontaneously, all that is necessary, for the support of man, nor so cold, as to prevent the complete development of all his physical and intellectual faculties,

Indeed, the inhabitant of the tropics, yielding to the sole imperious wants of nature,-to live and reproduce, has never invoked the assistance of genius, nor of that extensive power of ratiocination, which it demands; but he has continued to to encourage the people, and to direct their attenvegetate in a state, but little elevated above the tion, to the practice of that art; and they did not brute, because he is wanting in that stimulant, so disdain to trace, with their own hand, its precepts necessary for the development of his intelligence. and its laws. Were not the greatest men of Rome, On the other hand, the inhabitant of the frigid alternately, cultivators of the soil and warriors? zones, discouraged by nature, is indeed very sensible of his numerous wants, but the austerity of fields that they were sought, to be placed at the are was under the torrid zone, where nature his climate is constantly opposed to a full develop- head of armies, to be elevated as Consuls, or

lavished her treasures, as she still does, to the ment of his organs; and with imperfect organs, he cannot act or think, but in an imperfect manner.

The inhabitant of the temperate zones, who is as well organized as those of the tropies, contains within himself the germ of genius, and of all the intellectual faculties; but the earth only presents him acorns, brambles and thorns. Nevertheless, obliged to procure the means of subsistence, he construtty directs his attention towards those objects, which can satisfy his hunger, and labors with his hands, to execute whatever his reason had suggested. These various operations enlarge his memory, favorable and unfortunate experiments are recollected, and he learns to do better. He assertains what fruits are preferable; he gives them his exclusive attention, and has the pleasure of seeing them ameliorate under his fostering cares. Such discoveries, after the experience of several generations, enlighten his mind, and give him the first idea of the dignity of his character, and reveal to him the fact, that he alone, can rival na-

So long as cultivation was in its infancy, the good fruits, which it had produced, existed no longer than the original trees which bore them, after the death of which, they disappeared forever; for although the origin of the art of budding, grafting, and the propagation by layers, is lost in the highest antiquity, it is certain, that fruit trees had long been cultivated, before an attempt was made to cause one of their branches to take root, and a st longer time before nature was imitated in the peration of grating by approach,-the only kind of grafting of which she has given us an example. But it is most true that the period is very distant, when some parts of culture and of vegetable physiology had been carried to a certain point of perfection, for the art of budding has been known, at least, since the age of Hesiod, or for nearly three thousand years. This mode of grafting is not an imitation of nature, but the result of reason. Now he, who knew how to reason so far, as to obtain by budding, the same result, as from grafting by approach, must have been as well acquainted with vegetable physiology as we are, er as those who have preceded us, during the last thirty centuries.

Besides, it is not astonishing, that in very distant ages, the culture of fruit trees, and of cereal plants, should have been carried to a very high degree of perfection; for they have, during all time, been the source of real wealth, and the most legitimate means of prosperity; they afford salutary exercise, and infinitely varied pleasures, which very far from being injurious to the constitution, like many others, they embellish the career, and fill up the leisure hours of life.

Even after the mind of man had directed his tastes towards other objects, in the acquisition of riches, wise kings, and enlightened princes, ever convinced of the value of agriculture, ceased not proclaimed as Dictators; and when these demi-embellished his dwelling, charmed his leisure hours, husbandry.

Still, the false and haughty pride, of the imabitants of cities, induced them to regard agriculture, received from him, in their infancy. as a low occupation, and unworthy of a man of merit; of the earth is the most difficult of the arts, that discoveries, of learned theories and of fortunate devoted his labors for the public good, and but fee economy. It is to this false pride, which is most all charm, which induces us to love trees, the in-assuredly attributable, the mutual contempt that numerable pleasures which they afford, and the de-he rendered to agriculture, horticulture, the art of the earth as the most essential class of the cmpire.

Like all branches of human knowledge, agriculture has gained, but more often lost by the revolutions of nations: according to circumstances, one branch of culture has been proscribed and another encouraged. Thus during the disastrous years of the revolution of 1789, it was, if not more useful, at least more safe, for the tranquillity of the cultivator, to cover his land with potatoes, than to enrich it, with new foreign plants; consection of the last, in which render this edition as complete as possible, not or quently, almost all the nursery-men of Vitry, were art is the more perfect in proportion as it approxi- by as respects the science which has much advanobliged to destroy their young plantations of trees mates to nature. It is a task which the director ced since the time of Duhamel, but in the perand shrubs, and devote themselves to other branch- of the Institut Horticole has reserved to himself, fection of the engravings, and we venture to be es of industry. Almost all the embellished gardens I will proceed then, in conformity to the plan which lieve, that our work is at the height of actu were destroyed, and several good fruits have disap- has been prescribed for me, and confine myself to knowledge, peared forever, because engrafting had ceased, that department which relates to Fruit Trees. during the convulsions to which France was subjected.

which were described by ancient authors, were of Versailles. That author is justly entitled to occlable superiority; it is a work within your mean no longer known, and that even their names were eupy a distinguished place among the great men and which I recommend to your perusal. It is forgotten; it is, at least probable, that several of who have rendered the age of Louis XIV ever mem- be much regretted, that the retirement of M.I those fruits disappeared, and that others are no orable; it was he who reduced horticulture to a Comite Lelieur has not permitted him to continu cally described. In fact, it is the want of method, who had made known its extent and importance, of fruit trees, in the same manner, he has donhave named.

grains contained a greater quantity of nutritive furnished three thousand peaches, for which he matter than the fruits of trees, they covered their received three francs apiece. fields with them and made them the staple article of their nourishment. Then I say we saw reestablished between man and fruit trees, which having shed | 1680, contains many excellent remarks; but since their thorns, when he laid aside his rudeness, and that epoch, the sciences have made great progress, having assumed a much more agreeable form, and and it is now generally conceded, that the managediffused through their fruits a much sweeter juice, ment of fruit trees, the physics, and the physiology the results of his long experience. as man advanced with greater strides towards eiv- of that author, were erroneous, and that the prinilization; then I say, we saw reestablished the ancient relation which first existed between them great improvement were presentle to those of among them, contain nothing valuable which you and him; necessarily attached to his fortunes, they | La Quintinye.

gods had saved their country, or conquered its offered him the refreshing protection of their shade, quired a merited reputation, until the immortal enemies, they abdicated their dignities, and re-pleased his eye with their delicate and never tiring Duhamel Dumonceau appeared, who has justly ac signed the fasces, to assume the implements of verdure, embalmed and perfumed, in emulation, the quired the great name, of 'The Father of Agr. air which he breathed, and paid him, every autumn, culture.' He was born in Paris, in 1700, was act a rich tribute of gratitude, for the care they had mitted a member of the Academic des Sciences :

this caused it to be forgotten that the cultivation and from whence arose a new source of brilliant his age. No other citizen ever more constant it embraces the greatest number of departments, experiments, whose admirable effects were real-writers have been as industrious, as that illustrious and above all, that it is the first column in political jized, in the culture of the fields. Soon that natural academician; enumerate his works, said Cordorce exists between the self-sufficient cit, and the honest | lightful sensations which they occasion, elevated | the sciences, manufactures, navigation and wha farmer. But notwithstanding this reciprocal discharticulture to a very high degree of perfection; ever contributes to the prosperity and happines dain, the intelligent always honor agriculture as gardens became the centre of voluptuousness, and of the human race. His Treatise on Fruit Tree the most useful of professions and the cultivations the symbol of the opolence and magnificence of is a fundamental work and absolutely necessar their proprietors. The garden of the Hesperides for all those, who are desirous of obtaining a know and those of Semiramis excited the admiration of ledge of fruits and the mode of cultivating them,the world. Diocletian preferred those which he | whether they wish to make them an object of spec had established at Solona, to the empire of the ulation, or merely a source of pleasure. world. Epicurus created the first in Athens, and taught the art, says Pliny, of enjoying the country M. Turpin and myself commenced the publics in the middle of cities.

tory, the character and the various forms of an-, copied from nature, of the actual size, and er cient and modern gardens, and the rules which are graved and colored. We have attempted t

cend, to seek the first principles, on the education and Gardens, published the first volume of P It is probable that very similar revolutions in and management of fruit trees, is the celebrated more Francise, without engravings, in which I duced Pliny to complain, in his time, that the fruits. La Quintinye, the creator of the esculent garden treats of the Vine, and the Peach, with a remark longer recognised, because they were not methodi- true science; he was the first, in modern times, his labor by writing a treatise on the other kine in the descriptions of the ancients, which prevents who had collected and arranged all its parts, and on the Vine and Peach. us from recognising, with certainty, but very few who had established its precepts and its laws. It of the plants which they have enumerated. It is was more especially by the education, pruning and work there have appeared three others, which the same in relation to most of the agricultural general management of fruit trees, that La Quin- also recommend to you; the first is the Manu and horticultural operations described by the an- tinye acquired a European reputation; he based Complet du Jurdinier by M. L. Noisette, in for cients: we may perfectly understand their theory, the pruning of fruit trees upon principles, which but are rarely able to put their precepts in practice, and were universally adopted, except by the inhabitice, if we have not already seen it done, or if we tants of Montreuil, who still manage their peach have not acquired ourselves, a certain knowledge trees, as formerly, or principles opposed to those of the process, from long experience as cultivators. of La Quintinye, and which they received from Cato, Varro, Columella, Virgil and his elegant Girardat, a chevalier of Saint-Louis, who, after translator, the Abbe Delille, have described bud- having dissipated his fortune in the service of the ding; still I defy any one to perform that opera- king, retired to a little fief of ten acres, which he tion, if he is only guided by the anthors which I held at Bagnolet, where he gained another fortune by cultivating and selling peaches. It is reported, When mankind had ascertained that the cereal that for a feast given by the city of Paris, Girardat

> La Quintinye was certainly a superior man, for the age in which he lived. His work, printed in it. The third is the Cours theorique et Practi ciples taught by Girardat, although susceptible of trees, of which I shall not speak, because the bes

After La Quintinye, but few cultivators ac the age of twentyeight years, and terminate Such, without doubt, is the origin of gardens, his glorious career in the eightysecond year

But this work having become extremely ran tion of a new edition in grand folio, and whice I shall not undertake to unfold to you, the his- contains four hundred and forty fruits, which w

In 1816, M. Le Comte Lelieur de Ville-su The author, beyond whom it is useless to as Arce, then the administrator of the Royal Park

> Since the publication of M. Le Comte Lelieur short descriptions of all the various fruit trees This work which is very good and very useful would have been still better, if M. Noisette ha personally superintended its execution, and no confided it to a gentleman, who was a stranger ! culture.

The second is the Cours de Culture, by M. A Thouin, in 3 vols. Svo, and a volume of plates which was published in 1827: you may well think it is an excellent work, when it takes the place o several others; but the price is rather too high for mere pupils, who will be unable to purchase que de la taille des Arbres Fruitiers, by M. Dalbret in one volume, Svo. The author is a very able practitioner, and a good observer, who furnishe

There still exist many other works upon frui will not find in those which I have named, and your studies. When you possess the Pomone of a republic or any other, in use among mankind. Lelieur, the Manuel of M. Noisette and the ours de la taille des Arbres of M. Dalbret, you ill be enabled to learn all that is best known on fruit trees. If at some future period, you may sire to see a large number of fruits, sufficiently ell delineated, you will examine the Traite des rbres Fruitiers, which M. Turpin and myself have blished.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REES.

MR EDITOR-A writer in your last paper over e signature of 'A Countryman' makes several quiries about Bees and Beeshives. Although I n unable to answer his inquiries positively, yet hat little I have experienced in the management bees, may be of some use to him and other ovices' (as he calls himself) in the business.

Having been much troubled with the bee moth the old fashioned hives in the spring of 1829, I put swarm into a hive made exactly from the descripon of Mrs Griffith's hive in Thacher's Treatise, ge 95. As the dimensions there given make large hive, and the season was unfavorable for oney they did not quite fill the hive, and were t into the box. The last season, I put two varms more into the same kind of hive. The ason proving favorable, about the first of Auist, I opened the holes in the three hives and t the bees pass up into the bexes. After y bees had done collecting honey in the fall, took off the boxes, and had sixty pounds of ire honey and white comb in the three, entirely ee from bee bread, young bees, or any other ixture. This being good toll, and not being le by the most careful examination to discover y appearance of moths at any time in hives of at construction, I am very decided in favor of rs Griffith's hive. Some time in April, I lowered e bottom of the hive about half an inch, and pt it open until cold weather in the fall, expt some cold stormy weather. This gave e bees a free passage on all except the hinge

Now whether 'the first made honey is free from e bread and young bees,' I do not know, but I do tow that my honey from the boxes was; and as e bee bread and young bees must be somewhere, suppose it and they might be found among e first made honey, or rather in the first made imb. And whether all or any of the numerous ans for an Apiary, will prevent the moth from struding, I am not able to say; but I believe that ie smoothness of the inside of Mrs Griffith's hive, ad the shape of the lower part are a sufficient curity against their depredatious,

I am somewhat sceptical as to the various neories men have adopted respecting the governient, laws, &c, of bees; more especially as allost every writer I have read has a scheme of is own, and condemns all others. I have atempted, by glass in the hives with a shutter, to ee them at work, but with little success. They ave generally, with me, covered the inside of the lass with something to prevent my seeing. One bing is certain, whoever undertakes to pry into heir concerns too closely, will soon to his cost earn, that they are capable of turning his attenion from themselves to his own bodily feelings;

at the others are but extracts, or compilations, will be known that they are governed by a queen, ore likely to mislead, than to direct you, properly, whether their form of government is a monarchy, John B. Turner.

Scituate, March 26th, 1831.

WILD RICE.

Mr Russell-In your paper of 16th inst. some inquiry is made relative to the Canadian or Wild Rice (Zizania aquatica) called also Folle avoine, and Menomene. I send you berewith a package of this seed. It was given to me by my friend Mr James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, who procured it from the Menomene Indians, now, or lately, at Washington. They stated to Mr R, that it grows always on muddy bottoms of rivers or ponds, where the water is shallow and does not run rapid. I find that the seed is much larger than the Zizania miliacea which is abundant in this neighborhood, and grows in similar situations,-and which fattens our ' Reed or Rice birds' (Emberiza oryzivora) until they equal or excel the famous Ortolans of Europe. Yours, truly, R. CARR.

Bartram Bot. Gar. March 27, 1831.

The seed of the Wild Rice described above, is received. In order to carry Col. Carr's patriotic intentions into effect, we shall distribute it among such of the subscribers of the New England Farmer as will apply for it. As the quantity of seed is necessarily small, and we wish to give it as wide a diffusion as possible, applicants must be modest in their expectations.

MAJ. LONG'S GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN-In your number of the 9th of March, a writer over the signature M, inquires whether the Grape mentioned by Major Long, in his Journal of the Expedition to the Rocky Mountain, has yet been introduced or cultivated by any one.' I have the pleasure of informing you, Sir, that I have a number of plants growing from the seeds of these grapes, which were brought for me, by my consin, Dr Thomas Say, who accompanied Major Long on this expedition. They have not yet borne fruit, but it is very probable that they will produce some this year,-when I shall have the pleasure of forwarding you a sainple of them.

Very respectfully,

I remain your obedient servant.

ROBERT CARR.

Bartram Botanic Garden,) Philadelphia, March 26.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN-'A Rustic and the public generally' are advised not to receive as good authority the communication from Colonus.

"A Rustic' for the information he wishes is referred to the different and many able communication and reports of Committees of different Agricultural societies, published in the New England Farmer, from the 1st to the 9th volume, upon Cattle and Cows.

Also to the 5th vol. p. 332, for Cows of Switzerland; to the 7th vol. p. 285, for Cows of Lapland; to the 3d vol. p. 58, for measure of milk in Pennsylvania; to the 9th vol. p. 230, for Chinese

East Windsor, Con. March 15.

QUERIES.

and I very much doubt whether it is now, or ever correspondents have the goodness to inform me Taunton Sun,

through the New England Farmer, the most effectnal way to exterminate from our soil, that dreadful stuff usually called twitchgrass—also what kind of a plaster is most suitable to apply to the wounds of apple trees caused by pruning.

A Subscriber. Hampton Falls, N. H. March 28, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CARROTS.

Messrs Editors-In Number 6 of your paper, I noticed an article on Carrots, in which that vegetable is strongly recommended as a cheap, wholesome, and invigorating food for horses, &c. Now, sirs, although I am neither an Agriculturist nor Horticulturist, and not much of a Horse-ologist, yet having, as I conceive, thoroughly tested the properties of carrots, as an article of food for horses, I leg leave to communicate the result of that test through the medium of your interesting Journal.

In the summer of 1829, I became possessed of two horses, that were so lean and ungainly in their appearance, that they would have caused Rozinante, to blush for the degeneracy of his race. A heighbor of mine advised me to feed them on carrots: I did so -and their rapid regeneration equalled my most sanguine expectation. I continued this diet until they were in what is called good order, when having occasion to travel about four hundred miles, I resolved to ride one of the horses and have the other put to work. Before I got to my journey's end, however, I found that the horse on which I rode was losing flesh faster than he before had gained it, for which I was at a loss to assign any adequate reason; I finally concluded. however, that he was unwell. Having with much difficulty rode him home, I was surprised to find the horse which had been worked, poorer, if possible, than the 'bonny steed' which I bestrodethe former having been fed entirely on carrots. I communicated the circumstance to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who had been a drover for a number of years, thinking that he might probably 'account for the phenomena. From him I learned, that whenever he became possessed of a poor horse, he immediately dieted him on carrots, mixing with them a little oat or corn meal; or else, after fattening them on carrots alone, he always fed them on meal, for two weeks, or more, before driving or working them; because, from the rapidity with which they acquire flesh, when fed on this esculent, their flesh is not solid. This I subsequently found to be the case.

As you truly observe, horses will fatten quicker on carrots than on any other diet, but I would recommend that they should be chopped fine, and mixed with meal, as their flesh, when fattened in this manner, will be much more firm and durable.

Rochester, Feb. 21, 1831.

ANOTHER WARNING TO DRUNKARDS .- On Monday morning last, a man was found in a saw mill in the easterly part of this town, with both legs frozen to the knees, and his arms to the shoulders. It is supposed that in a fit of intoxication he took up his lodgings there on the Saturday night previous, and was unable to get ont on the Sabbath in consequence of the frozen state of his limbs. He was found on Monday morning by the owner of the mill, with a jug of spirits by his side. It is not expected that he will survive, or MR FESSENDEN-Will you or some of your if he does it will be with the loss of his limbs -

REPORTS

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 295.

DESTROYNO BEE MOTH.

10. Mr John Stone, of Sudbury, in Muldlesex, has made known his method of securing his beehives from the bes-moth. The committee recommend the publication of this statement, considering every hint on this subject as worthy of notice; but as the same in substance has been recommended by others, they do not think it merits the premium.

1, John Stone, of Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. do testify and say, that I have kept bees, for the term of ten years last past; that for several years my bees were much injured by the beemoth, so called; I lost two hives of bees, which were wholly destroyed by them; every bee was killed and al the honey and comb consumed, and the hive filled with web. In the spring of IS24 or IS25, about the first of April, I raised my hives about 5 of an inch, by putting a small block of that thickness under each corner of the hive; immediately the bees commenced the work of destruction upor the moth-worm, and entirely cleared the hives of them. I have followed the practice ever since and have never received any injury from the becmoth, the worm having been invariably destroyed by the bees, and brought out of the hives. The hives have remained in this situation till the month of October, when I have taken away the blocks and let them down. JOHN STONE.

EXTIRPATING BORER.

II. Mr David Prouty, of Hanover, Plymouth County, has sent a letter to the Trustees, dated Oct. 19, 1830, on the subject of the Apple Borer, which the committee advise to have published with this report. They fear, however, that no effectual remedy has yet been formed to extirpate this most mischievous worm. They invite further attempts to destroy this enemy of our favorite fruit tree.

Respectfully submitted,

P. C. Brooks, Chairman.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen—The cheapest and most effectual mode of extirpating the Borer that attacks the apple tree, which has come to my knowledge is the application of sharp, coarse gravel, applied as follows: viz. dig off the turf about 4 inches deep, 6 inches to a foot from the tree; spread about half a common cart-load of the afore described gravel, so as to come in close contact with the tree-this article the borer dislikes, and immediately makes his escape; -this has been entirely and completely successful in my orchards for three years past; it may have been tried by others, but I have seen no account of it. I would re- happen that some of the statements should be a quantities, we believe, are greater than are usualcommend a general trial the ensuing year, having little exaggerated, it was thought the evil could by sown, but his crop of grass, nearly two tons to the fullest confidence in its entire success.

Very respectfully.

Your most obedient and humble servant. DANIEL PROUTY.

Hanover, Oct. 19, 1830.

ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

examine and consider the claims for premiums for Report.

that this has not happened through any indifference sued the most honorable and useful calling of a ing notice in season to comply with the conditions the successful candidates, prescribed. They are the more confirmed in this

to this object. It was done after much considera- of our country. tion, and a full persuasion that it would prove useful. The only doubt they have over enter-tenant of a farm in Salem, belonging to the heirs tained of its expediency arose, from the district, of the late Col. Pickman, has claimed a premiover which the society extends, being so large that um for this farm. By his statement, which will it would not be practicable for the Trustees, per- be published, it appears that the farm contains sonally, to visit and inspect the farms of the ap-, 428 acres, of which 300 are rocky and broken land plicants. In this respect, the local or county soci- and used as a pasture; 63 are English mowing, eties have a great advantage over ours. They 44 salt marsh and meadow, and 21 tillage. ean inspect the farm of every applicant, and verify or disprove his statements with their own eyes. lem; and the principal object of the tenant is to Premiums for this object have been granted by produce milk to supply that market. He appears, some, if not all of these societies, for several years past, and in the judgment of your committee, are among the most profitable to the public that ing manure when needed; and what is better, of can be proposed.

this society, as far as possible, the Trustees accompanied their offer of premiums, with a requirement of a full and particular statement by every applicant, of the number of acres in his farm, the quality of the soil, the proportion of tillage, mowing, and pasture, his manner of making manure, the quantity and manner of using it, the rotation of crops he found most successful, and the quantities of those crops, and other particulars specified in their publication, in January last, announcing the premiums they proposed to give, These statements, it was intended, should, like newly broken up, on which manure, at the rate specifications annexed to patents for manufactures, be so full and particular, as to enable any intellis barnyard, and composed of litter and deposits of gent farmer who should read them, to adopt the whole, or so much as he thought applicable to any of them, in the management of his own farm, best for corn and potatoes, and the old and rotten Applications, it was expected, would be numerous, and the statements accompanying them, when published, it was thought would impart to agricul- opinion. Mr Ware also, says, that he never puts turists information adapted to their case, and on which they might with safety rely. By these they might learn the opinions and practice of skilful barley in the spring, and that he has often been and practical farmers, who cultivated the same kind of soil, and paid like prices for labor with themselves. The high character of our respectable farmers for veracity and fairness, was considered a sufficient pledge against any intentional misrepresentations or misstatements; and if it should and three pecks of redtop to the acre. These not be great; since at worst it would be the state- the acre, for more than sixty acres together, seems ment of a good farmer of what he considered the to prove that the seed was not unprofitably expenbest way of cultivating such land, or perhaps a ded. In many parts of the state, it is to be fearslight exaggeration of his crop. Even this might be more safely trusted, and be more useful, than a mere theoretical essay of an inexperienced man,

The Trustees were sensible, that in requiring The Committee appointed by the Trustees to this particular statement from applicants, they im- that Indian corn derives no support to the stalks, posed on men some care and trouble, but it was nor any other advantage from hilling, and that the the best cultivated Farms, submit the following believed they would not be unwilling to submit to roots will be better nourished, and the corn less a necessary degree of both, for the benefit of their likely to be injured by the drought or wind, where

The Committee have been disappointed to find brethren; and that they might also justly feel only two applications for premiums, for the best cul- some gratification in exhibiting to the public the tivated Farms. They flatter themselves, however, way and means by which they successfully purto the subject, among our intelligent and respecta- citizen. They intended, moreover, by the liberal ble farmers, but to its novelty, and their not receiv- premiums they offered, to bestow a bounty on

These are some of the motives and views which opinion, from finding that one of the applicants influenced the Trustees in establishing premiums states, that he received information that such a for the best cultivated farms; and they still cherpremium was offered, only two days before he ish the expectation that a generous competition made out his statement on the 18th of October, for them in future years, will render them a suc-The public will perceive, that the Trustees have cossful means of conveying practical information appropriated a considerable portion of their income founded on actual experiments, to the agriculturists

Mr E. Ware who for several years past has been

This farm is situate near a market town, Saalso, to derive a considerable profit from apples. He enjoys, moreover, the advantage of purchasmaking it from eelgrass, kelp, and rockweed, To remedy these disadvantages on the part of which he gathers from the beach, and the former, eelgrass, puts into his hogpen and cowyard, and the latter spreads green on his grass land. Bog mud he likewise carts into his barnyard, and mixes with other manure.

> Mr Ware has not given so particular an account of his rotation of crops as could be wished, but as his purpose was to keep as many cows as his farm would support, it is to be presumed he kept his land up no longer than was necessary to subdue, mellow, and renovate it.

His potatoes were principally raised on land of eight or ten cords to the acre, taken from the the cattle, was spread and ploughed under the sod. He states that he has found fresh or long manure for small vegetables, especially tap rooted articles. This, it is believed, is no new or uncommon manure of any kind on his land the year he sows with small grain, that he usually lays it down with successful in taking off a crop of early potatoes in the fall, and sowing grass seed alone upon the land the same year. The crop must be gathered early, to render this advisable. His practice, he says has been to sow a peck and a half of herdsgrass. ed, farmers suffer from being too sparing of their seed.

It is worthy of remark, that it is the opinion of Mr Ware, founded on considerable experience, land lies nearly flat, than where it is drawn the fall with rye, and alone in October after taking around the stalks in a high hill,

one of them is on a model for saving and pre- grass did not get to maturity the next season. ring manure and vegetables for the use of the We are informed that a committee of the Agrit profitable, product of the farm.

, and the great product he has obtained, which oug the tests of skilful husbandry, deserve commendation and entitle him to a premium, ne committee think it also deserving of specstice, that Mr Ware carried on this extensive in the neighborhood of a great market town, out the use of ardent spirits, except for mediurposes. It appears that the laborers were ied freely with family beer, molasses and , and cider with their food, and nothing more. practice the committee consider a saving of ise to the farmer, and health to the laborer; ilthough not very uncommon at this day, on a large scale and highly creditable to the s, and it is hoped will serve to encourage othimitate their example. The committee recand that a premium of \$75 be awarded to are, for the skilful and successful manner ich he has cultivated his farm.

A laim has also been made by Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, for a um for his valuable farm in that town. The ontains 250 acres, and appears to be improvupland, are laid down to grass, for hay; from market, at of the farm is pastured and tilled alter-

en wheat or rye the first year, Indian corn atoes the second, and the third, to lay the flown with oats, or some other spring grain, rdsgrass and clover. His practice is to sow garts of each, but it is to be observed that it asture, if that ought to make any difference quantity. He lays down in this manner ten acres annually.

s and ways of sowing grass seed, viz .-- in suffrage to females were made.

off a crop of corn, and upon the snow covering The statement shows that this farm has been wheat or rye, and in the spring withouts or other tivated with judgment, economy, and skill, in spring grain, and that he is satisfied the last is the bundry; and this impression, we think, its best time and way of sowing it. He observes pearance would make on any agriculturist who that he made several experiments of sowing grass over a good common road. This appears a comuld happen to pass by it. The barns are large, seed alone in the fall, but always found that the

k in the winter, which might be adopted with cultural Society of that county, judged that as antage in smaller buildings. The crops of the many as three or four acres, out of cleven acres year taken together were large, and it is be- of corn planted by him this year, would yield as ed few, if any, farms in Massachusetts will be much as 90 bushels to the acre, and awarded him id to have yielded a greater profit to the culti- a premium for it. The land on which this crop r. The expense for labor, it will be seen, was raised was broken up the same year, having small in proportion to the work done. His been manured on the grass for three or four years on, which was the principal, and probably the from the hogpen, when it was planted. Mr Allen at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour. has not stated the quantities of manure used by s the milk was sent to market instead of being him in any case, and as to most of his crops has ufactured into butter and cheese on the farm, given us only an estimate of their amount. This ecount of the management of it possibly may omission, we suppose, may be owing to his not rebe so generally useful to agriculturists, as a coiving the notification of the Trustees offering intelligent account of the management of a this premium, and prescribing the particular inforfarm might prove. We think, however, the mation that must accompany his application, until mer in which Mr Ware has cultivated this his manure had been applied and most of his crops gathered. The first notice he received, he says, was only two days before he made out his statement, viz. the 16th of October.

The committee much regret this accident, but they consider that the utility of the premiums of farms will essentially depend on their obtaining from the applicants a precise specification of their whole process of carrying them on, and of the crops they yielded; and that from the want of this particularity in Mr Allen's statement, the Trustees would not be justified in awarding him a premium.

WILLIAM PRESCOT, Chairman. To be continued.

Rail Roads.—The Baltimore American remarks. that the country people in that part of the State, who are in the habit of employing a driver and a team of five or six horses in sending a wagon load of sixteen barrels of flour to market, at the rate of about twenty miles a day over the best turnpike roads, will perhaps be a little surprised when informed that on the railroad, last week loads of seventyfive barrels of flour were repeatncipally as a Sheep Farm. It is washed on edity brought from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, by Ie by the Housatonic, which annually over- a single horse only. The distance was travelled a tract of 40 acres of meadow, bordering on with ease in two hours, being at the rate of six leaves a deposit on the land that renders and a half miles an hour. Much greater loads rther manure or dressing unnecessary. From than these have been heretofore drawn by one act, if Mr Allen is not mistaken in his esti- horse, but the fact we have just stated will neverhe gathers annually from eighty to ninety theless be deemed sufficiently striking to illustrate cetter than two tons and a quarter to an acre, the utility and value of rail-roads and the ease , ject and utility of their creation. best of English hay. A young orchard of cheapness, rapidity and certainty with which comeighteen acres, and about five acres more modities may be transported on them, either to or

New Hampshire Temperance Society, formed rotation of crops he has usually practised, 1828, has 94 Societies and 4,279 members.

> Vermont Temperance Society, formed 1828, has 127 Societies and 12,497 members.

It is stated that at one of the meetings of the Tailoresses in New York, which was held for the purpose of taking measures on the subject of the low rate of their wages, that the inequality of the mies, especially in a garden .- Genesee Farmer. rights of the two sexes was considered, and expres-Allen informs us that he has tried different sions of opinion in favor of extending the right of

RAIL ROADS .- Niles' Register says -- loads of seventy-five barrels of flour are now brought from Elicott's mills to Baltimore, 13 miles in two hours. by one horse, without more apparent labor than is cause: I by the drawing of a gig, with two persons, mon load. On the 15th inst, one horse drewfour carts laden with one hundred barrels of flour, from the mills to the relay house, six miles, at the rate of seven miles an hour-another horse then drew the same load with equal speed to the depot in Baltimore. Neither horse appeared distressed. This result is the effect of the almost entire annihilation of friction in the machinery of Winan's improved cars of Mr Cooper's model. A locomotive engine is plying on a part of the road, for the cows, averaged 277 gallons of milk for the before, and was dunged in the hill with manure gratification of those who wish to ride by steam,

Many rail roads are about to be made in different parts of the United States, the subscriptions for which have overflowed. The Liverpool and Manchester rail road has made unexpected dividends. The stock is at a great advance, though the road cost about £35,000 a mile.

A late Liverpool paper says-On Saturday last the Majestic, a new engine which has just been put on the railway travelled 6 times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles! The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards, amounted to one hundred and 42 tons! The same engines travelled on Monday one hundred and twenty miles, with loads similar to those taken on Saturday. There are now ten engines of Mr Stephenson's employed on the railway.

The expense of fuel, oil, and attendance on this engine, is said not to to exceed \$5 a day. At this rate of cost, 25,560 tons may be transported one mile for five dollars-or fifty tons one mile for one

NATURAL HISTORY.

'The science of Natural History is eminently important to the civilized world, and ought to be duly appreciated and thoroughly understood. The study and pursuit of its various branches are fraught with instruction to man, evincing the subserviency of the products of na-ture to his will, and industry. Of the benefits of this ture to his will, and industry. Of the benefits of this science in the improvement of many arts, no one doubts. Our food, our medicine, our luxuries, are improved by it. There is not a department of human inquiry or labor, either for health, pleasure, ornament or profit, but is indebted to this science for support. It is an interesting and landable source of enjoyment, by which the mind is expanded, and the heart warmed and animated with the glowing spirit of devotion. He who surveys the vast field of nature, and devotes a portion of his time to the study of the principles which influence or gov-ern the motions of animated beings, however minute they may be, will not only derive pleasure from the pursuit, but will gain the only means of discovering the ob-

The Snow-ball, or Guckler Rose, and the High Cranberry, of our swamps, take readily, by inocula tion, each on the other. To me, a Snow-Ball when covered with flowers in spring, and loaded with the fruit of the High Cranberry, in autumn, and through the winter, is a novel spectacle, though not rare. Both the snow-ball and the cranberry, however, in the garden, are so apt to be loaded with insects, that I have had to cut down all the bushes with their leaves, for two summers in succession. I had rather forego the pleasure of this new family alliance, than breed such hosts of ene-

Though patience be bitter, the fruits of patience are sweet.

NEW ENGLAND TARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1831.

FARMERS' WORK FOR APRIL.

SPRING WHEAT. Continued from page 294.

Your seed should be of the largest and finest of the crop, well-ripened before it is harvested. With regard to its preparation both to prevent smut, and to quicken and invigorate its early growth, almost every farmer has his favorite recipe; and the accounts which our paper contains of the manner of cultivating the wheat crops which have from time to time entitled diligent and skilful cultivators to premiums from our Agricultural Societies give modes for preparing seed wheat for sowing, which have been found useful by that infallible guide, experience. The method used by Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, in raising his premium crop, is the most simple, least expensive and probably as effective as any. He prepared his seed wheat by 'a thorough washing, after which it was immersed in thick whitewash made from good lime so as to coat every kernel-no fears need to be entertained from the plentiful use of this liquor, as by way of of experiment, I have planted wheat after its lying in this liquor four days which vegetated well.' A variety of other ingredients, such as salt, blue vitriol, salt petre, urine, arsenie, &c, &c, have been recommended for forming steeps for seed wheat, but it is believed that lime is the safest, and perhaps it is quite as effective as any which is ever used for that purpose.

The quantity of seed to the acre recommended by our best agriculturists is from 2 to 2½ bushels. In Hagland, however, acording to the supplement to the British Encyclopedia, the quantity varies from two bushels or less to three and sometimes even four bushels per English statute acre. Land sown early requires less seed than the same land when sown late in autumn or in spring; and poor land is at all times allowed more seed than

rich land,

It is recommended in Lordbu's Husbandry to sow aborder of rye round the field of wheat to prevent its being blasted. The writer states that 'Mr Isaac Young of Georgia mixed rye among his seed wheat and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried till he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres of wheat surrounded with a list (or border) 25 feet in breadth of rye; this also succeeded and being repeated is found a certain security to wheat. It is very important to pass a heavy roller over the ground soon after the wheat is sown and harrowed in, especially when grass seed is sown, as well to level the ground for the seythe as to answer the other important purposes of that useful implement.

The following letter to the Trustees of the Plymonth County Agricultural Society on the subject of cultivating spring wheat, written by Dr James Thacher of Plymouth, to whom the community of cultivators is indebted for the Orchardist, Treatise on Bees, &c, was republished from the old Colony Memorial in the 2d volume of the New England Farmer, page 285. We present it again to our readers, as containing a plain and concise exemplification of some the best rules for growing spring wheat.

rods, consists of a rich loam, but a small part of afterwards they were not so much rotted as t it very gravelly and apt to suffer by drought. It oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of che produced a tolerable crop of Indian corn and nut and partly of oak posts and rails-the tre potatoes the two preceding seasons. In April last made use of were of the same age, and were wi it was covered with a full coat of stable manure, may be termed young trees. In nincteen yes and on the 15th and 16th of the month it was the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as ploughed twice and harrowed; after which the need to be strengthened by spurs [braces] wh wheat and grass seed being sown, it was again the chesnut required no such support. A gate pe harrowed. The wheat was immersed in sea water of chesuut on which the gate had swung for fit twentyfour hours and afterwards rolled in lime, years was found quite sound when taken up, a The quantity sown was one bushel, and of that a barn constructed of chesnut in 1743 was fou species of wheat from Italy, the straw of which quite sound in every part in 1782. It shot is employed to make leghorn bonnets. The wheat seem, therefore that young chesnut is superior exhibited the most favorable appearance during young oak for all manner of work, which must the season, entirely free from smut or mildew and put partly in the ground, * in August at was harvested. The produce is eight if the lower ends of posts are seorched it teen bushels one peck and two quarts. The grain is hot flame before they are put into the groun remarkably well formed, and being ground and they will last the longer. Some recommend soa holted, the flour is not inferior to the superfine ing them in sea water to keep them from rottir flour brought from the south rn states. The land. The posts should be set at least two feet in t is now covered with a superior growth of herds. ground. Some farmers cut their posts so lor

climate and soil are well adapted to the productione come rotten. tion of summer wheat. One of my industrious neighbors obtained a few years since, 31½ bushels from an acre; and another has expended in his family no other floor than the produce of his own soil for the last five years. Our farmers in this county are greatly deficient in their attention to this object, though it is believed that every farm would afford suitable land to yield wheat sufficient for the consumption of the family. On the principle of profit and economy the cultivation of wheat ought to be encouraged, more especially as it is found to be the preferable grain to accompany clover and herdsgrass for moving the ensuing

PENCES.

Fences now require a general, thorough, and critical review; and all deficiencies should be supplied with materials somewhat more durable than a snow bank in April. Cattle when first permitted to take leg-bail, after a winter's imprisonment are very apt to become tresspassers on the ficehold, without regard to any man's right of property. Hunger arges them to pass over or break through even stone walls, unless they are surmounted by poles, secured by stakes, and thus present an effectual barrier to the predatory excursions of the most desperate quadrupeds,

In many parts of the country posts and rails will be found the cheapest materials for fences; and with proper precantions may be rendered very durable. In making fences of this description, it is advised by Mr Preston, of Stockport, Penn. to set the posts, with the top parts in the ground, and he asserts that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when they are set with the butt ends down. He advises, also, in making fences always to place the rails with the heart side up,

The best timber for rails, according to Dr Deane. is red cedar. It is easy to split, light to carry and handle, sufficiently strong, and the most durable of any. In the Transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account, which states in substance that posts of oak, and others of chesnut were set down in Somersetshire, where they had to undergo repairs in 18 years. The oak posts Austria. were then found to be unserviceable, and the ches-

and mortise them in such a manner that they c "This is among the instances in proof that our turn them upside down when the lower ends l

> * With regard to the culture of the chesnut, see Ne England Farmer, vol. ii. page 138.

> MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIET Proceedings of the Mossachusetts Horticultural Socie at a meeting held at the Hall on the 2d of April, 18 The following letter from Wm. S. Rogers, Esq., was rea-BOSTON, DEC. 14, 1830

> Hon, H. A. S. Dearborn, Pres. Mass. Bort. Soc Sir-I have the honor to transmit you a box cc taining all the seeds and flowers and shrubs I cot collect while in Brazil. That they may be as use and ornamental, as the objects of the society a

praiseworthy, is the sincere wish of, Your ob't serv't. WM. S. ROGERS. Resolved. That the thanks of the Society-be present to Wm. S. Rogers, Esq. for his valuable present of Ser

collected in Brazil. Col Phinney resigned as a member of the Committ on Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c.

Scions of the Moskey Sweeting and Lyscomb or M shene striped Apple, and a package of Seeds from Braz presented by Mr Rogers, were distributed.

Charles Ellis of Newton was admitted as a member. A fine specimen of Camellia myrtifolia was exhibit by Mr D. Haggerston from the Charlestown vineyard.

The National Debt is now reduced to about thirtyseven millions, and in three years more, wil proper economy, the whole debt will be liquidate How proudly must America stand among the DE tions of the world. Without a national debtwithout direct taxation, and possessing a revenu more than sufficient by millions of dollars to defa the expenses of government .- Hudson Gaz.

New 25 and 5 cent pieces have been issue from the mint, much handsomer than the old one They are much thicker, and the motto, E Pluri bus Unum,' is omitted, not having been at any tim directed by the act of Congress regulating the coin

No nation issues handsomer coin than the United

Treaty with Austria.—A liberal Commercial Tree ty has been concluded between this country an

A great carthquake had taken place in the Provinces nnt very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, Pecheli and Honen, which had destroyed 12 cities the chesnut remained, and in twentyfive years lowns, and from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of inhabitants. Putent Lamp Boilers.



These useful implements, invented and patented by the tor of the New England Farmer, furnish a most econical and convenient method of boiling water in small ntities for tea, coffee, cooking eggs, oysters, &c, &c. ey are likewise very convenient for Druggists, in ing decoctions, spreading plasters, &c. &c; and have n purchased, and recommended in writing, by nearly he Apothecaries in Boston. They are very useful in ak chamber, being possessed of all the advantages of common nurse-lamp, and applicable to many purpofor which the nurse lamp is inadequate.

Description of the above Cut.

Sheet iron case, in which the tea-kettle, boiler, &c. be placed, removable at pleasure. It has a hole in bottom to permit the heat of the lamp to pervade the om and sides of the boiler. B. The lamp with five ix wicks, more or less, placed when in use, under ease. C. A pan or boiler, which, when in use, is ed in the sheet iron case. D. Tea kettle in its place willing E. A small sheet iron cylinder, a little tang, so as to form a frustrum of a hollow cone. This easionally placed within the ease in order to set upon flask, tin porringer, or other small vessel, in which ay be wished to heat water, &c. pparatus of the above description may be obtained at

Dr Thacher's Bee Hives.

April 6.

r sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North ket street-

New England Farmer office, 52, North Market street,

WM. Howe, Marshall street, Boston.

IPROVED BEEHIVES, constructed on a plan invented Or Thacher, author of an excellent Treatise on Bees, American Orchardist, &c. These Hives are so led that they afford facilities for taking honey without oying the Bees; and likewise present security ist the ravages of the Bee Moth, the great enemy to useful, industrious and indispensable insect; together other advantages, which give it a decided superiorver any other hive which has been offered for the emmodation of persons disposed to engage in one of a nost pleasing and profitable branches of rural econ-April 6.

Rue Grass Seed, &c.

a sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market streetfew bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye as seed.

CUSHING PEAR SCIONS.

few scions of the celebrated Cushing Pear, one of nost valuable native varieties hitherto brought into e. It is in eating the middle of September-is a at and constant bearer, the flesh whitish, melting, and of juice, of a sprightly, delicious flavor. A drawing particular account of this pear, by Benj. Thomas, Esq. be found in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 113. e scions were cut from the original tree in Hingham, lol. Cushing.

FRUIT TREES.

ersons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed catalogues of all the principal respectable Nurseries e United States, can be had gratis at the New Eng-Seed store, 52, North Market street.

BUSSET SWEETINGS.

few seions of the celebrated Russet Sweeting-a itiful native apple that originated in Templeton. The is a free grower, and bears well-the fruit is a fine est, and has kept till June—a specimen can be seen to. 52 North Market street. It is in eating from Nober to May.

so-500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine April 6.

Howard Improved Patent Cast Iron Plough.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street, Howard's Improved patent Cast Iron Plough, of all sizes, which are found on trial to exceed any plough that has been in use. The mould board is formed on such true mechanical principles as to entitle the proprie or to a patent, against which he forbids all persons tresp ssing. The Ploughs in every part are finished in a very superior manner. The Mould boards are ground smooth, which renders them fit for immediate use, and they are warranted in every respect. From the long experience the patentee has had in manufacturing Ploughs, he feels confident that he now offers to the publie an article that cannot be surpassed in principle or workmanship.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorcheser, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Moscatel Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, 'I obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clust rs of Grapes weighing as much as TWEN-TYSIX POUNDS. They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

250 Isabellas, 2 years old;

1400 1 yr 300 White Muscadine; Caroline; Black Hamburg ;

Constantia; Golden Museat;

Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit: 8 Varieties of superior truit from Xeres and Malaga;

Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality; 159 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's ;-and several other kinds,

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 74 Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDĖE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831. 5t

Grape Vines.

The subcriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thrilly. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this elimate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charlestown, will be attended to. DAVID FOSDICK. Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

20,000 White Mulberry Trees.

Orders received by the subscribers for the above Trees, to be delivered in the month of April; they are from one to three years old, of the first quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. c GREGG & HOLLIS,
—Dealers in Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, &c.

No. 30 Union street, Boston. 4t March 16.

Stock for Sale.

Seven very fine English BULLS, crosses of the Holderness, Durham Short Horns, Ayrshire, and North Devonshire breeds of Cattle. They are from one to three years old, and from seven-eights to full blood, and very superior animals, and all in fine order. Prices from \$100 to \$400. Also two or three very fine Stallions, one of them is half Arabian and half English, six years old, 15½ hands high-the other a full-blooded English horse, six years old, 16½ hands high—they are both very superior animals. Apply, personally, to J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended o without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26. A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Spring Ryc; Millet; two-rowed Barley; Northern Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Corticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Mauly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c .- ill of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 ets per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred roots each GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Also, large Scottch Goosebenky Bushes, just received from Greenock.—Large White and Red Cur-RANT BUSHES, &c.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed m moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with safety-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 cts each. March 26.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Garden Each box contains a package of the following seeds. Price \$3 per box :--

Long Dutch Parsnep

Watermelon

Large Head Lettuce

Double Curled Parsley

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Flat Squash Pepper

Early Bosh Squash Winter Crook-neck Squash

Yellow Stone Turnip

Early Sil sia do Pine-apple Melon (very free)

Large White Portugal Onion Large Red do.

Early Scarlet short-top Radish White Turnip Radish

Early White Dutch Turmp

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum, Sage, Sum-

Early Washington Peas Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Late Marrowfat Peas Early Mohawk Dwarf String

Prans Early Dwarf White Caseknife

Reans Lima, or Saba Pole Beans Long Blood Beet (true sort) Early turnin-rooted Beet Early York Cabbage

Large Cape Savoy do (fine) Red Dutch do (for pick) Early Dutch Cauliflower

Early Horn Carrot (very fine Louis Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Curled Cress or Peppergrass Early Cucumber

Long Creen Turkey do.

mer Savory At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair preces, wholesale and retail,

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices. March 2.

Silk-Silk.

The Subscriber, of Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, has two or three thousand White Mulberry Trees of three years' growth, in fine order for transplanting the present Spring, which he will dispose of on reasonaule terms. Inquire of ISAAC PARKER, 74 Water street, Boston, or the subscriber. ASA PARKER. Juffrey, March 15, 1831.

Gardener Wanted.

Apply to ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 75 Congress street March 30.

> BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday April 4. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 358 Beel Cattle, 19 *pair Working Oxen, 16 Cows and Calves, and 1076 Swine. 148 Beef Cattle were reported last week; unsold at the close of this day's market 103, all good cattle.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-Although there was more than a sufficient number of Cattle to supply the market, ret little better prices were obtained on some qualities. We quote from \$4 50 to 5 25. From 15 to 20 were taken at 5 50 a 5 75.

Horking Oxen-Sales at \$53, 65, and 80.

Cows and Calves .- Sales at \$15, 17, 21 and 24. Swine .- Considerable doing; an entire lot, two-thirds barrows, at 4½c.; one lot 4½c. for sows, 5½c. for barrows. Small selected lots 43c. for sows, 53c. for barrows; one lot, to close, at 48c.; one of 111 averaging about 250 lbs. each at 4ic. At retail, 5e, for sows and 6 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

THE DUEL.

In Brentford town, of old renown, There lived a Mister Bray, Who fell in love with Lucy Bell, And so did Mr Clay.

To see her ride from Hammersmith, By all it was allow'd Such tair outsides are seldom seen, Such Angels on a Cloud.

Said Mr Bray to Mr Clay, You choose to rival me, And court Miss Bell, but there your court No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit, You may repent your love, I who have shot a pigeon match, Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more. onsider what you do; If you pop aught to Lucy Bell-I'll pop it into you.

Said Mr Clay to Mr Bray, Your threats I quite explode; One who has been a volunteer Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless Your passion quiet keeps, I, who have shot and hit bull's eyes, May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is oft for silver changed, And that for copper red; But these two went away to give Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend a-piece, This pleasant thought to give-When they were dead, they thus should have Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long These seconds then forbore, And having taken one rash step, They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol-pan Against the deadly strife, By putting in the prime of death Against the prime of lite...

Now all was ready for the foes, But when they took their stands, Fear made them tremble so they found They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr C. to Mr B. Here one of us may fall, And like St Paul's Cathedral now, Be doon'd to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach Misconduct to your name;
If I withdraw the charge, will then Your ramrod do the same?

Said Mr B. I do agree-But think of Honor's Courts! If we go off without a shot, There will be strauge reports.

But look the morning now is bright, Though cloudy it begun; Why can't we aim above, as if We had call'd out the sun?

So up into the harmless air, Their bullets they did send; And may all other duels have That up-shot in the end!

From the Tyne Mercury, New castle, England, Dec. 12, 1830.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC STORY.

In our paper November 16th, we extracted from Mrs, Alaric Watt's New Year's Gift, a rather romantic story respecting the ship Ravensworth breaking from her moorings, and going to sea with only a little boy on hoard, which possessed like. The soil is principally a sandy toam, much of a local interest from the event stated, occurring at Shields. We find that the circumstance excited a The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ba great sensation here, and is perfectly remembered ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whe be interesting, therefore, to record the facts which took place, as they differ from the fictitious narrative in several particulars. The Ravensworth, in the first place, was not an old Greenland what ler, as she is represented, but was a small ship of about 200 tons, belonging to Messrs Mosley and Airey, coal fitters of Newcastle, Mr Robert Atkinson, commander, regularly employed in the coal trade, between Newcastle and London. She the metropolis. She was driven from her moorings. at North Shields, while there was a strong fresh in the river. All the crew as stated, were at the time on the shore, except the cabin boy, a lad about eleven years of age. This occurrence, which, as we have observed, excited great interest in the neighborhood, took place about 1792 or 1793. Soon after it was known that the vessel had gone to sea with only a little hoy on board, the Unity belonging to Mr N.Clark went out with capt. Atkinson, the master of the Ravensworth, in search of her. They did not succeed, however, in meeting with her, and returned. It is not true, as stated, that the Ravensworth was three weeks tossing about on the German Ocean and was then driven on the coast of Holland. The little sailor who constituted her sole pilot, had the prudence, as mentioned in the tale, to lash the helm, so as to keep her from the shore, and he not only hoisted the forestaysail but hoisted what is called 'a Jack' on the fore-topmast rigging. This attracted the notice of a Harwich smack, when she was near Flamborough Head, on which she went to her assistance, and as we are informed, took her safely into the harbor of Harwich, after she had been buffeting with the waves for five days. It is worthy of note that the ballast port was open at the time. The little fellow was busy frying pancakes when the Harwich ber smack came to the Ravensworth. It is perfectly recollected here that when the young sailor returned to Newcastle, he was taken to the Exchange and shown as a little hero, and several of the merchants gave him silver in token of their admiration. The author of the story in Mrs. Watt's Anmual, represents him as an old gentleman in his wig, recounting his adventures. This is not onite correct; if he is now alive, he must be under fifty years of age.

Sympathetic Ink .- Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permament are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be affected by Indian rubber, and in another case a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the abovementioned preparation.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

Augusta, Me. WM. MANN. Halifax, N. S.-P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office. Montreat, L. C .- A. Bowman, Bookseller

Hurtford-Goodwin & Co. Booksellers, Newburghort, Eberezen Stedman, Bookseller, Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller, Portland, M.—Samuel, Colman, Bookseller.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew and state of New York. Some of the land is improve and under cultivation. The country is remarkably her i toy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and fre the common bilious fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the covered with rich black mould. The timber is chief Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, & by some gentlemen older than ourselves. It may and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain a perior grazing tarms, a fine opportunity now offers itsel The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the Land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing the from the same quantity of land in any other of the Blac River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being but few lots which have not durable runnin streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchan ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least poss ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drover purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and payin the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readil was light and not laden, having just arrived from hind purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several far mers at present residing on this town, were original from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. Th above described land is offered for sale at the very lor price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars peacre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The hand will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Icrk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wil allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land i indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will pleas to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, count of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES II. HENDERSON.

Early Potatoes.

ep16t

March 9.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, near the Universalis Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few bushels of hi prime, early Potatoes, which took the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows last season and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

Also, a time noteh COW, with her calf; a superior animal as a milker, and perfectly gentle

Ammurition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-65 Broad Street.

11. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Farm to be let on Halves,

About 30 acres of 2000 tand, with trees, &c, situated in Roxbury, near the city. Apply 1

March 9. About 30 acres of good land, with house, barn, fruit Apply at

Published e ry Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within ixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom

all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELI, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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Pritagephid - F. & C. LANDRETH, 50 Unestiguestreen.
Baltimore G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati -- N. C. PARRIURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany-Hon, Jesse Buel, Albany Norsery.
Flushing, N. Y. Wm., Privec & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARFHOLS)...-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

OL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1831.

No. 39.

CHOLETICHMUC:

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMUR.

SPATED COWS.

R Frssender-Some years since, I passed a ner at Natchez and put up at the Hotel then by Mr Thomas Winn .- During the time that s there, I noticed two remarkably fine cows, were kept constantly in the stable, the serwho had charge of the horses, feeding them arly, three times a day, with green Guinea ent with a sickle.

ese cows had so often attracted my attention, count of the great beauty of their form and red color, the large size of their bags and gh condition in which they were kept, that at length induced to ask Mr Winn, to what of cattle they belonged, and his reasons for ig them constantly in the stable, in preferto allowing them to run in the pasture, where ould enjoy the benefit of air and exercise, the same time crop their own food and v save the labor and trouble of feeding them? inn in reply to these inquires, stated, that o cows which I so much admired, were of nmon stock of the country and he believed nish origin-but that they were both spayed ed that they had given milk, either two or ears.-Considering this a phenomenon (if nature, at least in art) I made further inqui-Mr Winn, who politely entered into a very ting detail, communicating facts, which were aordinary, as they were novel to me, and ng that they will prove equally as interestour numerous agricultural readers, as they me, I am induced, on the request of a to offer them for publication in your very . Journal, in the hope, that some of the who supply our large towns with milk, em them of sufficient importance, to make ents for the purpose of ascertaining whethesults which they may obtain, will corrobe facts stated by Mr Winn, and which, portant benefits, not only to farmers, but to reepers and other inhabitants of cities, ages who now keep cows, in order that y be sure of a constant supply of pure and rated milk.

Vinn, by way of preface, observed, that of the ploughing matches which were an- ments. eld in some of the Southern Counties of and although there was no connexion that subject and the facts which he should was nevertheless the cause which first dents which resulted in the discovery of degree of ridicule. of which he detailed and which I will rranas accurately as my memory will enable

Mr Winn's frequent reflections, had (he said) led him to the belief - that if cows were spayed munication, to make experiments, they will find soon after calving and while in a full flow of milk, it better to spay cows which have had several they would continue to give milk for many years, calves, rather than heifers, as at that age, their bags without intermission or any diminution of quantity, are usually large and well formed, and are capaexcept what would be caused by a change from green ble of carrying a much greater quantity of milk to dry or less succutent food.

To test this hypothesis, Mr Winn caused a very animals. good cow, then in full milk, to be spuyed; the operation was performed about one month after the cow had produced her third eaff; it was not attended with any severe pain or much or long continued fever; the cow was apparently well in a few days and very soon yielded her usual quantity of milk and continued to give milk freely, for several years, without any intermission, or any diminution in quantity, except when the feed was scarce and dry-but a full flow of milk, always returned, upon the return of a full supply of green food. - This cow ran in the Mississippi low grounds or swamp, near to Natchez, got cast in deep mire and was found dead,-Upon her death, Mr Winn caused a second cow to be spayed, the operation was entirely successful, the cow gave milk construtly for several years-but in jumping a fence, stack a stake in her bag, that inflicted a severe wound, which obliged Mr Winn to kill her. Upon this second loss, Mr Winn had two other cows spaned, and to prevent the recurrence of injuries from simular causes with those which had occasinned him the loss of the two first spayed cows, a resolved to keep them always in the stable, or some safe inclosure and to supply them regularly with green food, which that climate, throughout the greater part, if not all the year, enabled him to procure.

The result in regard to the two last spayed cows, was as in the case of the two first entirely satisfactory, and fully established, as Mr Winn believel, the fact, that the spaying of cows, while in full milk, will cause them to continue to give milk during the residue of their lives or until prevented by old age.

Waen I saw the two last spayed cows it was I they be fully confirmed, may lead to great believe, during the third year that they had constantly given milk, after they were spayed.

The character of Mr Winn, (now deceased) was highly respectable and the most entire confidence could be reposed in the fidelity of his statements, and as regarded the facts which he communicated in relation to the several cows which he if my health is preserved, I shall probably return to In former years been in the habit of read-had spayed, numerous persons with whom I my residence at Mount Republic, Wayne County, English Magazines which contained ac- became acquainted, fully confirmed his state-

public, and peradventure, his discovery might prove his mind into that train of thought and not to be new, as doubts in regard to the facts, g, which finally induced him to make the might where he was unknown, subject him to some

ont, after the lapse of more than twenty stock of cows, that would be constant milkers, are but I would, most freely, inquire for, search out, too obvious, to require an enumeration.

Should gentlemen be induced from this com-(without pain and inconvenience,) than younger VIATOR.

Keene, N. H. April 1, 1831.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held of the Hall of the Institution on the 9th of . Ipril, 1831.

Report made by H. A. S. Dearnoux, President of the Society.

It is with great pleasure, that I am enabled to announce encouraging indications of the deep interest which has been excited, in all parts of the Union, in favor of horticultural pursuits. A spirit of inquiry has gone forth, and a .eal for collecting and disseminating intelligence, seeds and plants, has been evince I, within a few years, which presage great results. The liberality, which has been extended towards our institution, by numerous intelligent, patriotic and generous fellow citizens, as well as by many foreign honerary and corresponding members, merit our grateful acknowledgements. Having acquired a reputation, far in advance of our actual means of utility, and of the services which have been rendered to a most interesting and valuable department of tillage, we must strennously endeavor, to reach the level of publie expectation. I renewed efforts, to make our labors more circuly and extensively beneficial.

To insure success, in any undertaking, unremitting industry and a resolute determination, to surmount all impediments are indispensable; and with such powerful means nothing is impossible,

Since the last meeting, the following letters have been received.

1. A letter from Sheldon Norton of Pennsylvania, now making a tour through the south western states.

Conecuh County, Alabama, Jan. 4, 1831. GEN, H. A. S. DEARBORN,
President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR-I am now in Alabama with the view of promoting the cause of Sunday School instruction. I have, though a Layman, been urged to this course by a high sense of religious duty. All the energies of my mind will be devoted to this service, for some 8 or 10 months yet to come. At which time, Pennsylvania.

Feeling an interest in whatever may refine the At the time to which I alluded, I endeavored to taste, improve the mind, or add to the proper en-, performed by cattle, and that he had persuade Mr Winn to communicate the foregoing joyment of my fellow-men, I have viewed, with much that the prizes were generally adjudged facts to the late Judge Peters, then president of pleasure the organization and successful operations eplough-men, who worked with spaned the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. But he of the Mass. Horticultural Society; and have been was restrained from complying with my request by induced to offer any service that may promote the an extreme unwillingness to appear before the success of that Association, and that may be consistent with the performance of a higher duty.

If the Society should not have a correspondent. resident in this State, whose friendly attentions may make my offer unnecessary, you can command, from The many and great advantages that would re- me, any compatible service which my limited pesult to the community, from the possession of a cuniary resources will admit. I am no Botanist, and forward, in such manner as may be directed,

enttings, seeds, &c, of any desirable varieties of fruit, plants, &c.

I have been informed by Mr Mobley, a respectable planter of Clarke County, and who had been for a number of years a member of the Legislature of this State, that a successful method of propagating rare varieties of fruit, as practised in this climate, is by planting cuttings thereof early in the Spring. Of this, my informant stated the most indubitable testimony could be given. For examples of successful practice he referred me to two or three of his friends. Notwithstanding the unusual drought of the last season, Mr Mobley had been successful with cuttings of the peach and quince, and with a considerable proportion of his apples.

Thrifty suckers, termed, by him, 'water sprouts,' are taken from choice trees, and planted in a horizontal trench, and covered, to the depth of six or seven inches, throughout, with the exception of one or more points-according to the length of the cutting-containing one or two bads exposed to the influence of the light and air. If the cutting should shoot forth at more than one point, the number of plants would be multiplied by separating the cutting between the shoots with a chisel the ensuing year.

I must confess that I have been induced, by witnessing unsuccessful experiments, to be not a little scentical as regards the propagation of rare varieties of the apple, pear, peach and cherry, by planting cuttings thereof. But, if I am permitted to sit down in my family circle again, I think I will allow my scepticism to give way, so far as to prove, by practical experiments, whether I have, this time by the Colombians; using that name, I suchit upon a successful modus operandi.

We have, in Wayne County, Pa. two or three known native varieties of apples, which are believed to possess qualities that would commend them for general cultivation.

We have also other valuable varieties in cultivation, whose different synonymes I have not had the means of determining. The obstacles, in the way of a direct freight to Boston, have prevented my forwarding samples of our best varieties. The difficulties are now in some measure removed by the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Letters addressed to me at Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala. will probably reach me, in the course of from 3 to 5 weeks. I expect to make a short visit to Mobile, and possibly to Pensacola.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Norton.

A letter has been sent to Mr Norton, thanking him for his kind proffer of services, with assurances of the high value we place upon them, and of the obligations which he will impose upon us, by such contributions, as it may be in his power to make, to our fund of information, in any of the divisions of horticulture, or to the existing collections of indigenous plants.

Such voluntary tenders of assistance, indicate the universal excitement, which has been induced for the development of the various branches of rural economy, while they claim our admiration as Americans, and our gratitude as a society.

2. A letter from Gidcon B. Smith, Esq., Editor of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 31, 1831.

SIR-I have taken the liberty of forwarding to

small box, containing a dozen roots of Aracacha, tempted to acclimate them. He placed them, for the use of the Horticultural Society of which his green house, where they passed the winter you are, I believe, president, and request their ac- security. The following spring, when the fre ceptance of it.

ble root in a sound and vigorous state. Last fall they perished; and Doct. Mitchell expressed doul I imported one hundred and forty roots, and have as to the possibility of introducing the culture succeeded in preserving them perfectly sound to the Aracacha so far north; still Mr Floy believ the present time by merely packing them in moist earth and keeping them in a cellar protected from frost. They are now growing finely in my conservatory, and I have no doubt of perfectly succeeding in their cultivation in the open ground.

I have just made my second importation, and the roots are equally as sound as the former ones. Her Soulange Bonn, at the horticultural est Those I send you are part of this last lot,

I am somewhat fearful that your season will communication, in the number of the Journa not be long enough to allow the roots to attain a that Institution, for August last, he appears to proper size; but that is all the doubt I have of tertain hopes of ultimate success and thinks their succeeding with you, provided the roots be valuable vegetable may be cultivated, in the sor planted and steadily kept in a shady cool situation.* ern departments of France, Spain and in Italy This appears to be the only difficulty—the heat of advantage. He states that it is cultivated in our sun is their only enemy in this country. The Botanical Garden of Montpellier and flouris reason, I apprehend, of the ill success of former in that of Geneva. Experiments have also b attempt to introduce this valuable esculent both made in the Garden of the London Horticula into N. America and Europe, is that edible roots, such as are sold in the markets of Caraccas, clay, Esq., at Plymonth, and by the great nurst were taken; whereas the little offsets that spring men, Messrs Loddiges. from the large roots are the proper ones. Another cause may have contributed to this failure. I employ- into Cuba and Jamaica, and if our climate she ed two gentlemen in two successive years to obtain aracacha for me, but they could find none in all Colombia. I then learned that it was called apple ceeded.

I am with due respect yours,

GIDEON B. SMITH. Ed. Am. Farmer.

*The temperature of their native climate is seldom above 70; they should have a rich black soil.

The present which Mr Smith has so generously transmitted, is most worthy of our especial attention, and claims the assiduous care of such of the members, as have the requisite means of making a thorough experiment,

The Aracacha has recently attracted the notice of most of the celebrated horticulturists in Europe, and is considered as destined to assume an important station among esculent vegetables. It is a native of Santa Fee, Bogota, New Granada and other parts of South America, where it is considered the most useful of all the edible roots; being superior to the common, and sweet Potato, (Convolvulus Batatas); it is extremely grateful to the palate; so tender that it requires but little cooking, and so easy of digestion, that it is the common practice, where it is cultivated, to give it to convalescents and persons who have delicate stomachs. Starch and a variety of pastry are made of its fecula, and it has all the advantages of Arrow-root and Tapioca,

In 1825, that distinguished botanist, the Baron de Schack arrived in the United States from Trinidad, and brought some of the roots of the Aracacha, for the purpose of introducing its cultivation in the southern and middle states, where he believed it could be successfully done. Doct, S. L. Mitchell, ever conspicuous for his zealous attention to whatever may subserve the cause of science and the interests of his country, took great interest in the experiments.

Plants were confided to Mr Michael Floy, a your address by the brig Hamilton, Capt. Foster, a meritorious nursery-man of New York, who at that all the discoveries and improvements,

had passed, they were transplanted into the g I have twice succeeded in importing this valua- den; but the season having been unusually d that it could be propagated in the latitude of Lo Island, and he attributed the loss of his plants a too sudden exposure to the air, in the or ground, without any protection against advevicissitudes of the weather,

> An experiment was commenced by the Che lishment of Fromont, in April, 1829; and b Society at Chiswick, at Bury-Hall, by Robert I

> The Aracacha has been successfully introdu prove too cold, there is but little doubt it car propagated in the southern states, and may come the rival of the Sweet Potato.

The roots, or small tubers, are planted in So America, about twenty inches apart, with a sl inclination towards the south; when they sp above the ground, they are managed like the St Potato. As the flowers begin to form, they carefully placked, in order to concentrate the v of vegetation in the roots. At Santa-Fee, wl the mean temperature is about 73 degrees of l renh it's thermometer, the roots acquire their growth in six months. In Jamaica where Aracacha flourishes remarkably well, it is c vated in rather poor land, such as that of mountains of St Andrew, where there falls little rain,

It is well known to you, that Mr Smith to wl we are indebted for the Aracacha roots, succee John S. Skinner, Esq. as Editor of the Ameri Farmer. The latter gentleman has acquired a servedly high reputation, for his indefatigable forts, to advance the science and art of Agric ture and Gardening, throughout the United State and Mr Smith is actively pursuing the same m torious course, in a manner which must secure him the respect of the intelligent planters of ! ryland, and the benedictions of his fellow citiz in every section of the Republic. The labors those gentlemen are not only duly appreciated, the cultivators of the soil, on this side of the lantic, but have received the commendations those, on the eastern continent,

If a winged Mercury transmitted intelligen among the gods of ancient mythology, theg jus of the moderns has more than supplied office. By the art of printing, innumerable here are incessantly sent forth, who interchange tidings of every region of the globe; and such certainty and celerity, that they have only received the name, but far surpassed the! vices of Jove's fabulous messenger. It is t natsoever is useful or interesting to man, in the hundred in their proper places, and upwards of especially where our object in cultivating them is own; and individuals, distinguished for their dectual attainments, and arts of philanthropy, ead of being claimed as the citizens of a sinnation, are hailed as compatriots in the vast ublic of letters, science and the arts, and are versally honored as the benefactors of the hurace.

Respectfully submitted

By H. A. S. Dearborn. Pres. Mass. Hor. Soc.

he following resolutions were unanimously bted.

esolved, That the thanks of the Society be ented to Gideon B. Smith, Esq., Editoa of American Farmer, for the very acceptable ent of Aracacha roots, which he has kindly smitted from Baltimore.

esolved, That the Aracacha Roots be confid John Lowell, Esq., Thomas Nuttall, Curator the Botanic Garden, David Haggerston of lestown and Nathaniel Davenport of Milton; that they be requested to attempt their cultin, and report the results of their experiments e Society.

ie following members were admitted. DEON B. SMITH, Esq. Editor of the Ameri-

a corresponding member.

MEMBERS.

SIAH STEDMAN OF NEWTOD. RONER BREWER Of Boston, N. BACON. do

ions of the Warren apple were presented by han Warren, Jr, Weston. It is a native and in eating from November to April. The s large, skin yellow, freekled with red and

and dots. Said to be high flavored.

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

of a letter from Edward H. Bonsall, Esq. to author, dated

' Vineyard, Germantown, Pa. February, 1830. Deceived your communication, in due course, el under obligations for the kindness which sted it. In accordance with the invitation tned in it, I shall now proceed to give a y sketch of my practice and experience, so I understand your proposition to extend. I remise, that I commenced planting my vinen the spring of 1825, with from seven to housand cuttings, which I extended over icres of ground, arranging them with a view vines being when grown, at distances of raseven feet from each other. There was rage of two cuttings in a place. From the of planting (say first of April) for a period weeks, there was but about one fourth of a f rain, and the sun frequently warm. The ting principle was put in action, the sprouts , and deriving no nutriment from the soil, of them were soon killed, and dropped off. d something beyond one thousand. The nd most important part of the next season most equally unfavorable, which combining ie necessity of starting with very few of of the varieties, I was desirous of cultivating

rious career of civilization is immediately made one thousand more to be renewed. Thave such to make wine. confidence in the business being both practicable and profitable, that I contemplate planting one and a half acres more on a site well suited to the purpose, adjoining my present establishment.

Some of my vines produced fruit in 1827, pretty freely in 1828, and last year very largely, when my vintage produced eight barrels of wine beside my making sale of a considerable quantity of fruit in Philadelphia, &c. The ensuing season, I shall probably have more than double the quantity, as there are constantly new vines coming into bearing, and also others approaching their full capacity, which had previously made only a first or second effort.

As regards the varieties with which I have had most success, and to which I give the preference, I am unhesitating in ranking as the three foremost, the 'Catawba,' the York, (Pa.) 'Black Madeira, and the 'Isabella.' These seem to possess all the requisites for our purpose, more particularly as wine grapes,-and some persons admire them for the table also. They all produce excellent wood, ripening the shoots almost to the extreme end, even in the most unfavorable seasons and without any protection, pass through our coldest winters as securely as the oak of the forest. The 'Catawba' and 'Isabella' yield extra-abundant crops of fruit, and the York Black Madeira is also a very good bearer. Their fruit rarely fails to arrive at fine maturity, and is rich in saccharine matter,-the basis of wine. 'The 'Alexander' I am cultivating pretty largely, but my estimation of it is on the wane. It does not produce as good wood as those just mentioned, and is less certain of ripeping its fruit. I have some plants of the North Carolina 'Seuppernong' coming forward : but from conversation with some of my friends, who were familiar with it at the south, I doubt its adaption to extensive culture. They say, that as the berries commence ripening, they immediately loosen their connexion with the stem, and by slight agitation, fall in great numbers, as is the case with most of our Fox grapes. I have upwards of thirty additional varieties, several of which have not produced fruit, so as to enable me from personal observation, to place an estimate on them; and such as have, I do not think worthy of being brought into competition with the three first mentioned. There are some, the 'Elsenborough,' 'Orwigsburg,' &c, the fruit of which is good and generally ripens, but they hardly seem fitted f or vineyard culture, on account of deficiency in the size of the fruit, amount of produce, &c.

The wine Dr Hulings alluded to was part of a eask of one hundred and thirty gallons, made by me three years since, from the 'Alexander' grape, purchased of some of my neighbors, my vines not having at that time come into bearing. It has been pronounced by connoisseurs in Philadelphia, to be very similar in its character to a good Madeira, excepting that it was rather more Captain E. S. Bunker, which left New York on

cill and Delaware rivers-four miles from the former, and eight from the latter, at an elevation of three hundred feet above their level, having, vely, (and from which I have since been an aspect facing S. S. E., with a sub-stratum of ating, and gradually extending my stock,) light isinglass soil, and seems well suited to the propose to erect a Wind Grist Mill. The cost is obstructed the completion of my estab- purpose. From my experience, both on my own estimated at \$500. The amount of Grain conat, so that there are yet some vacancies to premises and at other places, it is my judgment sumed at the House annually, is about 5000 bushd. I have now about three thousand five that we should reject almost all foreign varieties, els.

LIVE FENCES.

Ma Editor-There is one very serious objection against adopting the suggestion of Mr Buckminster, of using the yellow locust for live fences, and that is, this tree is so prone to send up sprouts from its extended roots, that it would soon encumber the fields,

The avocations of the nursery forbid my adding anything further than that

1 remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, Albany, April 12, 1831. J. BUEL.

Premium.—The Plymouth County Agricultural society offer a Premium to that town which shall maintain the best piece of road, being a public highway, of a given extent within its territory. The improvement of roads is a worthy object for premiums. The funds of agricultural societies might be aided by the state and the fines of one town be bestowed as a bounty on others. As for some roads that we wot of, if there were 'sermons in stones' and preaching could avail any thing, no premiums would be required to improve their condition .- New Bedford paper.

Wool .- According to the present appearances in Europe, there will be a considerable rise in the price of wool. None could be obtained in Portugal or the frontiers of Spain in January, nor would there be a supply till next summer; at the same time, the demand for coarse wool was increasing and prices advancing. The stock in England was small, and of consequence the prices good, and would probably remain so. This will have an effect on the American market.

Lowers.-The demand for tenements in this town has never been so great as at the present time. We recently advertised one to be let, and have received not less than forty applications for it. Ten years ago our population was about one hundred and fifty; it is now not much less than seven thousand, and the prospects of the growth of the town. have at no time been so promising as at the present. Funds sufficient have been obtained to build a rail-road from Lowell to Boston; the Suffolk Company has recently been incorporated with a eapital of \$500,000, and have commenced erecting two mills with all the necessary appendages ; the Tremont Company is also just incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, all of which has been subscribed. Among the buildings to be erected this summer, will be a hotel on a very extensive scale, at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets.

Lowell Journal.

Coal for Steam Boats .- We learn from the Providence American, that the steam boat President, Tuesday at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrived at Providence ' My vineyard is situated between the Schuyl- the same evening at 11 o'clock. It is added that she used coal instead of wood on the passage and that the experiment proved entirely satisfactory.

The Directors of the Boston House of Industry

REPORTS

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1830.

Continued from page 301.

To Be ajamin Guild, Esq.

offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society may be required, but I shall make an attempt, bany stage road, containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabout. The soil alluvial and loam; which farm I purchased ten years since and for which I paid nearly 14,000 dollars. I have forty acres of good wood land, principally covered with the sugar maple. I have also in one square lot forty acres of meadow, almost perfectly level, and irrigated or overflowed by the waters of the Housatonic river, (by which it is bounded on the east,) in the spring of the year when the snow melts away, generally, and sometimes twice or thrice in a year, so that it never requires any manure, and I have nothing to do but to keep up my fences and cut the grass, which is all of an excellent, quality, consisting of herds or timothy, clover and fine English, and produces annually from eighty to ninety tons. This lot lies upon the east side of the road, opposite to my house and the residue of my farm upon the west side of the road, pretty nearly in a square form, a little elevated above the meadow, say 8 or 10 feet, and rises but little to the western extreme of the farm. I have an orchard lot consisting of about eighteen acres, which I mow, and obtain between (wenty and thirty loads of excellent hay. I have also moved five acres in another lot, which was seeded two years since, which produced five or six loads, making in all between 120 and 130 loads of first quality of herdsgrass and clover hav, which we have estimated at one ton to the load as we get in, well made, The residue of my farm consists of pasturage and tillage, say 147 acres, all good, which I bave improved alternately for pasture and tillage by a rotation of crops, first for wheat and rye, then corn, then oats or other spring grain with clover and grass.

I have improved it the present season as follows; of winter crops 12 acres of rye which was an excellent crop, but not measured, and two acres of winter wheat which was sowed upon corn butternuts, one ditto of walnuts, and one bushel of ground after the corn was taken off, and produced, as it was sowed rather too late, but 32 bushels. I have also raised this year 5 acres of oats, which produced 122 shocks, some of which we have threshed, which have yielded two bushels per shock; if the whole should yield in like manner, the five acres will give 244 bushels, or nearly 50 bushel per acre, upon which land I had beans and oats last year. With a little manure 1 also sowed one bushel of marzowfat peas, which supplied my family and several of my neighbors with green peas. I harvested eight bushels well dried and fine for seed. I have also on my farm two acres of potatoes. I have dug and got in one acre only, which produced 296 bushels, besides what were dug for use for several weeks,so that I can safely say that this acre yielded tending from the west end of my barn south 120 something more than 300 bushels of the flesh color, and worth double the common potatoes.

I have raised this season about 11 acres of corn over head. I have three or four other shee of the small early eight rowed ears which is a temporary or of less value. My barnyard is 12 very good crop, and will produce as determined feet square divided by a line of fence through the by a committee of an Agricultural Society, 90 centre each way, making four yards of about e bushels to the acre, that is, for three or four of the feet square, with a shed for each and a well DEAR SIR-On Saturday the 16th inst, was the best acres; for which they gave me the Society's water in the centre, from which I water each yar first time that I saw or knew of the premiums third premium. The land on which it was raised in each of which I have wintered about 100 shee has been moved for three or four years, and last and make my manure principally by hedding the for the best improved farm. I therefore shall be year broken up and hog-dung put into every hill, with straw. I have kept the last year two yol unable to make all the statements I wish to make, hills at three feet apact. My farm is divided by of oven and one yoke of steers, five cows at with that accuracy that is desirable and which a lane through the whole and fenced on either nine head of young cattle, three horses and of 1 side, and they divided into 10 and 20 acre lots colt and 425 first quality Merino and Saxo therefore offer my farm which lies in the cast part opening to the centre lane, so that I have more sheep. We have made butter and cheese on of the town of Pittsfield, upon the Boston and Al-than 6 miles of fence, a part of which is half wall, enough for family use. Although my stock

twenty acres of small white beaus which I have ceived this Society's first premium as the be not yet gathered, and which I estimate to yield fifteen bushels to the acre, or about 300 bushels in all. This field was planted two years since to corn and then to rye and oats.- I have ploughed and summer-fallowed twenty acres of old pasture where my sheep have run, and sowed it to rye and three acres more to winter wheat; all sowed about the last of August now looks finely, and if nothing befalls it, I think I may safely calculate upon thirty bushels to the acre.-The number of apple trees in my orchard is 149. Six years since 1 put in 1000 grafts by contract, principally of winter fruit, such as Greenings, Spitzenbergs, Gilliflowers, Russets, Golden Sweetings and Seeknofurthers, &c, &c, from which I last year made 36 barrels of eider and put up about 100 bushels o fine winter apples. To my trees I have done nothing but trim and scrape. This year, owing to a late frost I shall not have five bushels in all. My manner of making eider is the common way. As to saving grass seed, I usually seed down about 10 acres annually with 4 quarts of clover and 4 quarts herdsgrass to the acre. I have made several experiments. After taking off a corn crop, I have ploughed and sowed nothing but grass seed; this was done in the month of October, and it took well, but did not get to maturity fully the next season. I have also sowed with rye, in the fall and also upon snow covering wheat and rye, and also in the spring with spring wheat, rye and oats, and I am satisfied that to sow clover and herdsgrass in the next spring withouts is the best time and way. Another experiment may possibly be useful. Eight years since I ploughed and fenced about two teres of good land upon which I planted one bushel of chesunts, and smaller quantities of apples, peaches, pears, quinces, hazlenuts and filberts, most of which failed, save only a few peaches, severalchesnuts and filberts. The filberts I have transplanted near to my house, and have now probably 100 bushels which have borne considerably the two this year 140 acres, 17 of which has been seed last years, as large as any of the imported. The late frost prevented their bearing this year, but I have no doubt that they can be grown here plentifully with little trouble. My barn is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, standing east and west, with a a few years since. Poultry in abundance, of ma floor through it lengthwise, over which is another floor, each twelve feet wide. Upon the south side of my barn I have a tier of stables extending the whole length, 12 feet wide, which is sufficient to put up 25 head of cattle. I have one shed exfeet, half of it 20 feet in width and the other half 14 feet, capable of holding 30 or 40 loads of hay

I have also raised this year two acres of spring cows are of the first quality, yet my family is lar rye, which I have not threshed, which I think will and consume all they produce; for one of n give me 20 bushels per acre.—I have also raised cows, which is only 3 years old, I last week r among 37 cows offered for premium; her calf no is only four weeks old, and she is a descendant the stock of cattle called the Gore breed, 1 b lieve from a bull imported by the late Govern Gore; at any rate, from my connexion with the Berkshire Agricultural Society, I was induced to purchase some of the finest cattle of our part the country, and for the ancestor of this cow paid \$100. My other cows and stock are of t Holderness stock. Of swine, I only keep and I enough for family use and some little surplus pay laborers. I am now feeding 8 of the By field breed, a part of which I think will weig about 300 lbs. each. As to the amount of lab for the last year I have hired only one man, at have two boys almost men; and in haying a threshing, day laborers, which in all probably co me \$140 or \$150 inclusive of board. I won also add that in consequence of tilling so mu land, I have hired 100 of my sheep pastured ! past snonner.

To recapitulate—

63 acres of meadow land

12 do, winter rye

do. do. wheat

5 do, oats

2 do, potatoes

11 do, corn

2 do. spring rye

20 do. beans

117

20 acres sowed to winter rye

3 do. do, to do, wheat

140

40 wood

70 pasture

It will be seen that I have moved and till down to grass.

My stock is as follows, viz. 425 sheep 20 he of cattle, 4 horses, 10 wild geese, and a few Inc geese, presented to me by Gorham Parsons, E.

This rough draft was drawn up last evening at this morning in much haste, and is imperfect f want of more time. Yet it is as I believe true.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient humble servant, Pittsfield, Oct. 18, 1830 JONATHAN ALLEN. To be continued.

GYPSEM OR PLASTER OF PARIS.

nd the event answered his expectations,

e hay is better which is produced by it.

It is however said that Gypsum will not proote vegetation so much near the ocean, or in effects are not so visible any where in wet seaus. My own practice has been 17 miles distant [York for it, we buy that which was imported. om Long Island sound, where my first use of it, exceeded my most sanguine expectations,

In the spring of 1796, I sent to New York. d obtained a barrel of Gypsum which had been ported from France, and in May and June sowit on different soils, and several kinds of crops, d it produced wonderful effects generally. t some of it on Indian corn after the first hoeing.

d left 5 rows through the middle of the field ich was not plastered, which did not produce re than one, on either side, owing in some asure to the grubs having left the corn, where plaster had been used, and gone on to those ows, which some miles distant, looked like a d which had been cut through a wood, for the n was exceedingly poor, and from 20 to 50 bs under each hill, and not a grub to be found ler the hills which had been plastered.

The flax and potatoes were much benefited by ster, but the wheat, rye, barley and oats did not I w the benefit much; yet the grass was visibly beer some years after the crops were taken o ... The utility of Gypsum appearing so manifest iruced me to use it freely, and the next spring set corn, eider, &c. to Passamagnoddy and hought I tous. I used the greatest part of it the same yr. I generally put about 3 bushels on an acre athat time, because they used as much as that an acre in Pennsylvania, but 2 bushels are Lught now to be sufficient.

whim has gone abroad that it injures land. in the encyclopedists say that it does not, more the stable manure.

they have used it in Pennsylvania more than Syears, and still value it highly us a manure. It tury behind others in improvements, who have prices of grain, wool, fat cattle, &c. have improved. yet ventured to try it; but as it is now plenty the risk of trying it.

on the same lands will not find so much generally used the Gypsum oftener than once bushel to the acre.

planting, after soaking it awhile in tar water, the last season. - Hamp. Gaz.

which is made by putting balf a gill of tar into History informs us that the utility of Gypsum 2 gallous of water, or in that proportion, stirring or grass, was first discovered in Germany by a jit well, just to make the water a little sticky, and the horer at the quarry, passing across a meadow to plaster will adhere to the kernels much better, porten the distance home, discovered the luxuri- and the birds and insects will not meddle with nce of grass, where he had travelled, and imagin- | it; (too much tar may prevent - vegetation.) - Wcig that the dust of Gypsum from his clothes then put on from half a bushel to a bushel of plasmust have been the cause, tried the experiment, ter on an acre, after first hoeing, and the crop will generally be aloubled by using the plaster, unless Some time after, a keg of it was sent to Ameri. It be in a wet season, when the difference will not to Mr Jacob Barge of Philadelphia, and it soon be great; yet you may see where the corn hills were, me into use in that part of Pennsylvania, where some years after the land is laid down to grass. ey value it very highly, and even suppose that Some say it is best to sow a bushel on an acre of grass land every year, but its effects being visible several years, I have not practised in that way.

The Nova Scotia Plaster is not all of it equally by place where it can be decompounded by par-good or even that which is brought from France, des of sea salt. That may be so, yet it has some, but the imported is the best; yet the difference is nes done well near the sea in dry seasons, and not great, and as the Nova Scotia is the cheapest, consistence that will hold water longest without I generally use it, unless when we send to New

cal soon after grinding; or else it may become proving sandy and clay soils is to give to the forclammy and need washing or running through the mill again. Still damp weather is the best for sowing it, that it may not blow away; and it will sow better, and last longer; if it is not ground excessively fine. It may be sown in Spring or Autumn, but vegetation ought to have time to come forward before it is sown. Its effects will be most visible on land which has been recently laid down to herds grass and clover; but if it is mowing ground, it is best to mow it once before the Gypsum is put on, for fear it may make the clover lodge down, but the 2d year the herds grass will support it, much facility as potatoes. The Hon, J. Welles It is well to sow it as soon as the hay is taken off, thus describes his method, which we should believe for it will collect moisture, and keep the land from altogether worthy of general adoption. being parched from the intense heat of the sun, which is often the case at that season of the year,

not well be ploughed, though it will not do much the first year or two, yet the second or third year luxuriantly, especially after grain is taken off.

When clover seed is sown clear from the hull and it will keep it moist, and belp vegetation,-Middletown Sent.

Business.—It appears from the city papers that there is a great demand for vessels, and that the rates of freight have advanced more than 33 per cent,-Vessels have not been in so good request been used near 40 here, and yet we have for several years. The manufactures of cotton by farmers among us who choose to be half a and woollen goods are realizing a fair profit. The

The farmers of Hadley, Hatfield, and other cheap, I would advise farmers at least to towns in this vicinity are calculating to engage exhose who have used it plentifully and repeat- is believed that more acres will be devoted to this erop the ensuing season than in any former year, forked over, so as not to touch the roots. efit by using it again, as they did at first, yet Many acres in Northampton meadow baye been a good manure, even in those cases. I have leased to the growers of broom-corn. The price given for the use of good land, for one crop, if the , 8 or 10 years on the same land, unless it land be manured, ploughed, and made ready for the a little when the land was tilled, to roll planting by the lessor, is about 20 dollars per acre grain in, or a little to put on it, not exceeding and about 12 dollars per acre are given for the use

new busine garner.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

In the Eastern States, generally, this is the month for sowing the principal garden crops. There is an advantage in sowing the hardier kinds of garden seed as early as the state of the soil will permit, as by that means the plants become firmly established before they are overtaken by the heat and drought of the summer. But a stiff and moist soil should never, on any account, be dug, ploughed or harrowed when it is so wet as to be claiming or adhesive. A light sandy soil however, will be benefited by being hood or otherwise wrought on while meist.

Mr M'Mahon well observes that 'earth of a becoming hard when dru, is that of all others the best adapted for raising the generality of plants It ought to be ground in fair weither, and sow- in the greatest perfection. The great art of immer such dressings of clay, cowdung and other kinds of manure, as will have a tendency to bind and make it more compact, and, consequently more retentive of moisture; and, to the latter coats of sandy earth, pond mud, horse dung, &c.

Asparagus may now be sown or transplanted, It has formerly been thought necessary to make a very laborious and expensive process of cultivating asparagus, but it has been found that the old modes of growing that valuable esculent may be dispensed with, and asparagus raised with about as

'A piece of ground was taken, of a deep rich soil. After a common corn crop was taken off. It is sometimes sown on old sward where it can- the land was ploughed and manured in the usual course. Holes were then dug, twelve to fourteen inches in depth, and about the same distance apart. it will show itself, and make the grass thick and and two or three shovels full of compost manure heavy, and continue to help the land several years, were mixed with a part of the earth. The roots It will do the most good on land which is in pretty, of a year's growth were then inserted at about six good order. It will not make poor land produce inches in depth. This bed has flourished and been thought as productive as any whatever. * * *

' However rare it may be that there is any over without covering, it ought to be rolled in plaster, eultivation or preparation of soil for any vegetable production, in would seem here to be the case. The old forms appear to have been kept up and to have discouraged a more general diffusion of this valuable plant.

'Dr Dean, in his husbandry, has somewhat simplified the matter, but not sufficiently. The proposed method of placing the roots at 6, 8 and 9 inches is quite too near. The duration of 10 or 12 years is quite a mistaken one; it lasts with us double that period.

'The management of the bed may be given in a very few words. In the fall of the year it is tensively in the cultivation of broom-corn, and it important to cover it with horse manure; in the spring it should be raked off, and the bed lightly

> 'If the bed from frequent weeding becomes low it may be raised with dock mud to advantage. This produces no weeds, while the saline particles are favorable to its growth. Where this cannot be had, rich loam may be taken.'

Mr Armstrong, in vol. 2 of the Memoirs of the N. of first rate land in its present state, that is, land | York Board of Agriculture says, 'It has been late-We have generably rolled Indian corn in it be which was well manured and hore a good crop by asserted, and with sufficient confidence, that a pickle of salt and water, of the ordinary strength flatulency,'

for preserving meat may be very usefully applied to asparagus beds in the spring. The effects ascribed to it are its stimulating power over the crop, and its tendency to destroy the seeds of weeds and insects, lying near the surface. Experiments on this subject should be multiplied, and with pickles differing in strength and quality.' In the last edition of Deane's New England Farmer, it is observed that ' to a bed fifty feet by six, a bushel of salt may be applied with good effect before the plants start in the spring."

Asparagus is thought to be a very healthy article of aliment. Loudon says, 'In Paris it is much resorted to by the sedentary and operative classes, when they are troubled with symptoms of gravel or stone. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia states that, · Asparagus is allowed to promote the appetite; and affords a delicious article of nourishment to the invalid and valetudinarian, who is not troubled with

Dandelion. Leontodon taraxacum. This hardy plant might probably be improved by cultivation. Gen. Dearborn gave some notices of its successful culture, in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. p. 337. He observed that they might be set out at any time after the frost is out of the ground. I would recommend that the rows be three feet asunder, and the plants two feet apart in the rows.' And that 'the rapidity with which the leaves shoot out after cutting is greater than in any plant I have ever seen. Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad, and they are nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves, which had been previously cut close to the crown of the root, the plants shot up five inches in height.'

The culture of the dandelion is desirable on account of its medical as well as its esculent properties. A writer for the National Intelligencer, who appears to have been a medical man say, 'Dandelions have always been considered peculiarly useful in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten eather as greens, salads, or taken in ptisans. - They seem calculated from their stimulant deobstruent powers to promote bilious discharges, and from long experience have been found highly efficacions in all biliary affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open and are dirretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients, says Willich, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable, than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics, imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants, which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulences, fulness of blood, and who are fearful of dropsy, vertigo, &c, to make free use of this precious gift of nature the dandelion.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.

large cucumbers, at the stall of Michael Tombs, Boston Market, They were raised by Charles Hovey, Cambridge-port.

Original Repartee .- A very intemperate man, whose face was covered with rum blossoms, insultingly said to a clergyman: 'do you know that I have got to be elder? 'No,' replied the elergy- about 6 years ago, we were so much troubled man, 'you look more like dog-wood.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BEES,

MR FESSENDEN-In August of last year, a gentleman from Kentucky called with a friend to see me, and observing I kept bees, mentioned that a friend of his in that state had for several years kept them in a dark room in one end of his garret, (a brick house) with some small holes cut through to admit the passage of the bees; by this means he was saved the trouble of hives and swarming (which they never do as long as they have room them. The bees appear perfectly satisfied with to work in,) and that he could at any time go into the room (properly guarded) and take 10 or 50 lbs, of comb at a time. Early in December, I wrote a letter asking many questions, with an intention of giving to your paper, the results of my inquiries, but presume, I did not get a proper direction, as I have not received an answer. During the winter I have made some inquiries, and reflected much on the subject, and herein give you an extract of a letter from T. W. Sumner, Esq. of Brookline, Mass.

'In the summer of 1827, a swarm of bees entered by a small hole under the shingled gutter which is on the top of the cornice of one of the dormer windows of my house; when in, they found abundance of room for working, and no one could disturb them, but by taking down the plaistered ceiling of my upper rooms. You will recollect my house has what is termed a gambleroof; the space above the level plaistering, forms a flat triangle, of 7 feet wide, twenty inches high and at least 60 feet long. I think had they not been disturbed, they might have worked twenty

"We did not disturb them, neither did they disturb us, till I took them up in January, 1829, on a very cold day. I took down the plaistering about a yard square under the comb and smothered them in the usual way with sulphur. We got 296 lbs. of comb, bread and honey. I have often regretted I did not try to propagate them, for honey in a family is a very convenient article,'

A friend of mine as much as 15 years since, in taking a house to pieces in Boston, found a swarm of bees over one of the dormer windows in the garret, which he had carefully sawed off and secured and carried to Brighton, where he kept it several

I understand there has been in the roof of a house in Brighton a swarm of bees for 7 years past. They have not had much room to work in, but will not be driven away.

All these circumstances had determined me to prepare a place in my barn, when your paper about a month since stated it was a common practiec in Ohio.

I have made a tight closet of near 10 feet square and about 6 feet high in the centre, at the southwest end of my barn, immediately under the ridgepole. The floor is about 25 feet from the ground and is approached by a fixed ladder from the second floor, and kept under lock. In this I have On Saturday, the 9th inst. we noticed several placed two hives purchased last season from Mr Beard, from the interior of Maine, where as I understand they have not been troubled with the bee moth. I apprehend from the great elevation of my bee house, I shall not be troubled with them again, as I believe they do not often rise so high from the ground.

I have kept more or less bees for 20 years; till by the bee moth that I gave them up. Last year cently passed southwesterly from Springfield.

I began again in the hope, with some of the improved hives to succeed better, and still intend keeping some in the usual way near the ground. If the chamber plan succeed, of which I see no reason to doubt we shall be saved a great deal of trouble, as we shall no longer be obliged to watch and hive them. I have put in some extra rafters. also a shelf and standards, to enable the bees more readily to attach the comb.

Any persons baving a wish to see the method adopted by me, I shall be happy to shew it to their elevated situation.

I am somewhat apprehensive that a southwest aspect may be rather too warm in summer, and rather regret I had not put the room even at the northeast end of the barn. I should have preferred a southeast front, taking the morning sun and being cooler in the afternoon. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended from severe cold, if they are only kept dry.

Very truly yours, JOHN PRINCE. Jamaica Plain, April 11, 1831.

Edinburgh Review .- Lilly and Wait have just republished the 104th No, of this popular journal, which contains elaborate articles on the following topics; East India Company-Bowrings' Poetical Translations-Political Economy-Civil Disabilities of the Jews-Spirit of Society in England and France-Principles of Belief and Expectation as applied to Miracles-Capital Punishment of Forgery-Novels descriptive of Irish Life --- Life and Religious Opinions of Bishop Heber; Evangelical School-hish Courts Quarter Sessions; Assistant Barristers-Sadler's Refutation, refuted-The Late and Present Ministry-Index-published quarterly ta \$5.00 per annum.

Instead of remitting silver to China in exchange for teas, we now begin to receive thence, remittances in specie for our domestic goods. We find the following paragraph in the New York Journal of Commerce:

' The Tide Turned .- The brig Delight, at Phila delphia, from Canton brought \$24,000 in specie. A letter states that half a million has been recently exported to Europe. If China is to disembogue its silver upon the western nations, while the usual supply from Mexico and South America contimes, the effect will be to make the article a greater drug even, than it is at present. And it is already the dullest commodity in the money-market. Any good paper is preferred before it.

LOWELL COMPANIES,-The names of the several companies in this town, incorporated for manufacturing purposes, with their capital, are as fol-

ompany,	\$1,500,000
als do.	600,000
do.	1,200,000
do.	500,000
do.	500,000
do.	500,000
do.	500,00 0
s,	500, 000
,	\$5,800,000
	als do. do. do. do. do. do. do. s,

Lowell Rail Road .- Private sales of this stock have been effected at thirty five per cent advance.

Flocks of pigeons, extending miles, have re-

New Vegetables,

igland Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quany of each of the following new and valuable vegeta-

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious at of the London Horticultural Society) , Vew Italian ead Lettuce; large, close heads, very tender; (introced by Lieut, Ridgway, of the U.S. Navy-121 ets. r paper.) Early Orange Beet; early, beautiful and ry delicate; not common in the Boston market-121 per paper. Canada Crook Neck Squash; the most licate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from beginning of August to the first of February; small, t problic. Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash, have fined the size of 46 lbs, in Vermont last season. New arly Dwarf Peu, 33 cts per quart, very early and prodoes not require sticks: also the Dwarf Blue Imrial Pea, introduced into general use by us, four years ce; now too well known and appreciated to require nment. London Horticultural Pole Bean, sent to esses Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by London Horticultural Society-they have proved a uable acquisition, very prolific, and rivalling the Lima ans in tichness of flavor; 50 cts. per quart. April 13.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c.

Sentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornantal Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c. &c, are pectfully informed that they can be obtained in any intity or variety, at . Vursery prices, by leaving their ers at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Irket street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at Warehouse, fr e of expense of freight, except when lined from New York, Philadelphia, or Albeny, when vill be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the rseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, ext Prince's of New York; of which he has just pubed the twenty-sixth edition, 91 pages, price 121 cents. the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to splant trees with safety, an early attention to the ect is requisite. April 13c

Fruit Trees, &c.

or sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good colon of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees culd ted in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, P ches, Plums, &c.,—with a good assortment of Green B ise Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supthe following sorts of extra size and quality, viz:— B dgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Monthver, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, St de, Battlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be ie with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, & North Market-street, Boston-French & Davenport, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. pril 13.

For Sale,

lk Worios' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per t sand, with shor practical instructions for rearing Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to purders. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

Agricultural Seeds.

or sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North

ket street, Boston,

ring Rye; Millet: two-rowed Barley; Northern Bk Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that the premium from the Massachusetts l'orticultural sety); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have the taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural sety, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); I y Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass is of all kinds, &c,—all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

veral thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire viragus, 3 years old, price 75 ets per hundred, well ed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Iso, large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, just reed from Greenock .- Large White and Red CUR-BUSHES, &c.

lso, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black hburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in , so as to hear transportation hundreds of miles with y-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, town, will be attended to. March 26.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street-

A tew bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

CUSHING PEAR SCIONS.

A few scions of the celebrated Cushing Pear, one of a, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, Presi- the most valuable native varieties hitherto brought into notice. It is in cating the middle of September-is a great and constant bearer, the flesh whitish, melting, and full of juice, of a sprightly, delicious flavor. A drawing and particular account of this pear, by Benj. 4 homas, Esq. will be lound in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 113. These scions were cut from the original tree in Hingham, by Col. Cushing,

FRUIT TREES

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable. Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street. RUSSET SWEETINGS.

A few scions of the celebrated Russet Sweeting-a beautiful native apple that originated in Templeton. The tree is a free grower, and bears well-the fruit is a fine russet, and has kept till June-a specimen can be seen at No. 52 North Market street. It is in eating from November to May.

Also-500 lbs fine South rn Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine

BARLEY.

50 hushels two rowed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.
CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PAINTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy anumals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture.-Price \$1 per package.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale at his garden at Dorchester, a few Cuttings of the black and white 'Mascatel' Grape Vines, just received from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He says, ' obtained these cuttings from Vines on which I have seen clust rsof Grapes weighing as much as TWEN-TYSIX POUNDS. They contain several joints and will be sold at 50 cents each.

-ALSO-

250 Isabellas, 2 years old; 1400 '1 yr'

300 White Muscadine;

Caroline: Black Hamburg ;

Constantia;

Golden Museat;

Napoleon, Gore's, a beautiful black fruit: 8 Varieties of superior fruit from Xeres and Malaga;

Some large Vines from France, that have borne fruit two seasons, very prolific and of fine quality; 150 CATAWBAS;

100 Bland's ;-and several other kinds.

Orders by mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, 73 Congress street, and to Patrick Kennedy at the Garden, for any number of Vines, from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1831

Catawba Grape Vines,

For sale by Samuel Pond, near the Universalist Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape Vines, 2 years old, price \$1,25 each. April 13.

5t

Grape Vines.

The subcriber offers for sale, several hundred Grape Vines of one and two years growth, and uncommonly healthy and thritty. They have been raised with great care from Vines which have been forty years in this climate, and are of the kind which obtained the premium of the Horticultural Society the last season. Also, a few Isabella, and several other varieties. Orders for any number of Vines left with Mr J. B. Russell, at 52, North Market street, Boston, or with the subscriber at Charles-DAVID FOSDICK.

Charlestown, March 23, 1831.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.

April 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FR		TO
	APPLES, new,	-	barrel.	- 2	50	300
	ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	110	(8)	112 00
	Pearl, first sort.		- 14			125 00
	BEANS, white,		bashet.		90	1 00
	BEEF, mess,	_	barrel	- 8	75	9 00
	Cargo, No. 1.		- 44	7		
	Cargo, No. 2,	-	14		50	
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	vound.		11	15
	CliEESE, new milk,		66	}	6	8
	Skimmed milk,		44	1	3	
	FLAXSEED.		ì	1	12	1 50
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	1 1	12	7 25
	Genesee,		uarrei.	7	50	
	Alexandria,	-		6		
	Baltimore, wharf,	-			00	
	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-		0	80	
	Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	bushel.	1	70	
	Rve,	-		1		
	Barley,	-			65	70
	Oats,	-			62	75
	HAY,	-	***	1	43	45
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	•	cwt.		60	
	HOPS, 1st quality,	•	cwt.		00	
	LIME,	-	- "	14	00	
			cask.		90	
	PLAIS FER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3		3 12
	PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	17	00	18 00
	Navy mess,	-	4		00	
	Cargo, No. I,	a	"	13	50	
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	2	00	2 25
	Red Pop (northern)	-	- "	1	50	67
	Lucerne,	•	pound.	1	33	38
	Red Clover, (northern)	-		1	12	. 13
	TALLOW, tried,	-	cwt.	7	50	8 00
	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound.	1	60	62
	Merino, mixed with Saxony	,	11 11		65	75
	Merino, three fourths washo	d,	- 11	í	52	60
	Mermo, half blood,	-		1	48	55
	Mermo, quarter,	-			40	45
	Name, washed,	-	"		40	
	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"		50	
ı	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort	,	"		42	4
ı	Pulled, " spinning, first	sort		1	45	50
ı					TJ	-

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

	(Clerk of Faneuil-	hall N	larket.)		
	BEEF, best pieces,		.bound.	18	10
	PORK, fresh, best pieces.	-	1 .4	6	7
ı	whole hogs,		6.	53	ż
ı	VEAL,	-	11	6	Ŕ
	MUTTON,	_	1 44	4	8
	POULTRÝ,		11	8	12
ł	BUTTER, keg and tob,	-	1 44	12	15
	Lump, best,		1 4	18	20
	EGGS.	_	dozen.	10	12
ŀ	MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	101	83
	Indian, retail,	-	musner.	- (
	POTATOES,	•	"	00	83
		-	1	22	52
	CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

Brighton Market-Monday, April 11

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 279 Beef Cattle, including 72 unsold last week, 19 pair Working Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 12 Stores, 351 Sheep, and 220 Swine; 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-Prices were more under than last week, but probably not much variation in the whole, we shall quote the same from 4 50 to 5 25, extra at 5 50 a 5.75

Working Oxen-We noticed the sale of 8 pair, none of which were for less than \$55 and none for more than

Cows and Calves-We noticed the sale of one at \$12, five at \$15 each, and at 19, 20 and \$22.

Sheep-We noticed 2 beautiful Cossett Wethers from Westborough taken at \$12 50 each, one lot of about 60 at 5 871, and one lot at \$6.

Swine-The whole at market were taken in one lot at 43e. after which a few were retailed at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

MRS. HOOD'S REPLY

TO MR HOOD'S LAMENTATION, 'I'M NOT A SINGLE MAN * Caltean.—You taught me longuage, and my profit on't Is I know how to -- Pun. '-- Tempest.

I WILL not fiet, though you regret You made me your's for life; But yet I find that all the heaux Remember I'm a wife, Your winks and wiles, and wreathed smiles From them have set me free. But your winks, alas, good Mr Hood, Have fairly Hood-winked me.

You 've changed my name, but I'm the same In face and disposition, But at the altar to my cost I altered my condition. To catch my eye, beaux once would fly Where'er they knew it shone, To watch it's beams-but now it seems

I at the parlor windows sit To eatch them unawares, But they wont even stare at one Who is not above stairs. My lovers trembled when they sung Of Love, that weeps and wakes, Their tremors all have ceased, and I Now find them no great shakes.

A beam is in their own.

My veteran beau, old Mr Stubbs, Though bald, in thyme would caper; Both carls and wit o'er night for me Committed were to paper. My reign is o'er, and him no more Do wigs or rhymes employ; He's now abandon'd the old scratch. And looks like the Old Boy,

With billetdoux of every hue, By seals with quaint expressions, Beaux strove both on the wax and me At once to make impressions. But their epistles come no more The tale of love to tell; Their letters now I know are joined For another sylla-belle.

Bouquets once came the ardent frame Of Lovers to disclose, And many a tender line was sent All underneath the rose. But verse inclosed in roses now Appears not, though I ask it; And all the tender lines I get Come in a market basket.

The fate of both of us is hard, Which hardest, none can tell-I can no longer tie a beau. You cannot ring a belle. But still I do not like to hear Forever from your lip, That from the hour you got a rib, You've always had the hyp.

You can't imagine, Mr Hood, That when the knot was fied Your heart was ticensed, like the mail, To carry six inside. Nor wonder yet the fair forget The claims you bring to view, The reason's plain they cannot see A likely-Hood in you.

To me your dame, you are the same, Your wit and humor's free, For I've no fear you'll ever prove A false-Hood unto me. And since you taught me how to pun And took the marriage vow, I'll say though I was singly blest, I'm doubty happy now.

Aucient Desterity .- One of the early kings of Egypt being desirous to secure his riches, commanded a treasure-house to be built; but the architect, intending to have some share of the treasure, instead of finishing the building completely, placed one of the stones in so artful a manner that it could be taken out and put in again by one man. As he was prevented by death from accomplishing his design, on his death bed he gave full instructions to his own sons how to execute it. After they had for some time plundered the treasury, and carried off large sums, the king who observed the gradual diminution of his wealth, without being able to discover how the thieves had access to it, finding his seal upon the door always whole, ordered several strong traps to be left in the treasury. By this means one of the brothers was at last taken; but, finding it impossible to escape, he pressed his brother to cut off his head, and retire with it to prevent any discovery. The king next morning examining the success of his project, upon finding a man without a head in the snare, hastened out in the greatest alarm and confusion, he ordered the body to be exposed on the outside of the wall to the public view, charging the guards placed round it to observe the countenance of the spectators, and to seize those who appeared sorrowful. The surviving brother, urging by his mother's entreaties and threats of exposure, formed the design of carrying off his brother's body. Accordingly driving has asses tinther laden with skins of wine he found means by the stratagem of letting his wine run out, to intoxicate and stupefy the guards. When they were in a deep sleep, he shaved the right check of each of them, by way of derision, and in the night carried off the body on one of the asses. This action still more astom-hed the king; who being now more earnest to discover the thief, ordered his daughter to receive the addresses of all suitors promiseuously, on condition that each should previously confess to her the most ingenious action he had ever managed, and the greatest crime he had ever committed. The young man resolving again to perplex the king, went to the palace of his daughter, and confessed to her that he had cut off his brother's head, and afterwards carried off his body. When she then offered to lay hold of hun he stretched out to her the arm of a dead man, which he had carried in under his cloak (suspecting the intentions of the king.) and, while she had the cul-prit, he made his escape. The king's resentment being now converted into admiration, he promised a pardon and rewards to the person who had robbed his treasury, if he would discover himself. The young man, upon this proclamation, immediately made himself known; and the king thereupon accounting him far superior in dexterity to any man then living, gave him his daughter in marriage.

In these days of selfish calculation and heartless policy, it is refreshing to meet such sentiments as the following by Mrs S. C. Hall- 'llow beautiful, how sacred, are the feelings of affection in pure and guileless bosoms! The prond may sneer at it-the fashionable may call it fable-the selfish and dissipated may affect to despise it-but the holy passion is surely of heaven, and is only made evil by the corruption of those whom it was sent to bless and preserve.

Self Illustration .- In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of wharfingers, Mr Paul Phipps, member for St Andrew, rose and said-'Mr Speaker, I second the motion: the wharfingers are to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well; I was one mysetf for ten years.'-Mirror.

Fontenelle boasted in his old age, 'J'ai quatre vingt ans ; je suis Français ; et je n'ui pos donne dous toute la plus petite ridicule à la plus petite verlu.' ('1 am eighly years old, I am a Frenchman, and through the whole I have never thrown the smallest ridicule upon the smallest virtue.') This was indeed a proud subject of self-gratulation .- Tweddell's Remains.

Vuluable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choic Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew and state of New York. Some of the land is improve and under cultivation. The country is remarkably hea ton, being entirely free from the lever and ague and from the common bilions fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of th Like. The soil is principally a sandy main, much of a covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefl Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Bar ley. Potatoes and Fiax; and on some lots, good Whea and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain su perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of thi Land, is very large, fully equalling it not surpassing tha from the same quantity of land in any other of the Blae' River townships The land is admirably well watered there being but lew lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possi tile trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drover purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several far mers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low piece of fron two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uneigned land, and from three dollars and hait to five dollars and a halt for the improved lots. The hand will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest eash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good. Warranty Deed, will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

.Immurition E)

Of the best quality and covert prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE. 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found sati-factory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed business would be happy to receive orders

for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay Particular directions for taking up and

packing is requested. Augusta, Me., March 26. WM. MANN.

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c. ean be seen at the New England Farmer office.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 32 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARFHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

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No. 40.

COMMANTORATIONS,

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

ir wings to circulate the air. They found they bees, but, perhaps, they would be too large for re too numerous to do this, and of course made pees raised in this quarter. ush for the doors, this I found to be the case, I have bees from Maine, and one swarm in my de under such a heat to ferment, so as to increase of March, I transplanted this melted hive of are a great many bees lost for want of bee-bread. s into one of the hives, which the bees had left, thing that the hive which they were in would prove a good one for them to breed in this sum-. I took the melted hive and sat it on the und in front of the bench, and set my other on the bench, where the melted hive had id. Then turned the bottom of the melted hive vards, took off the bottom board, split down the young bees were hatching out.

discovered on these combs a bee like the comlaboring bee, but larger, and so clumsy that y all had stings. Where were Mrs Griffith's nes that vivify the young at this time? for you no drones at this season of the year; and still rout drones they are manufacturing their fam-

I will thank you, Mr Editor, to tell the public ere the drones are bred. And if you believe a queen and a drone can give birth to a differspecies from themselves, or make a honey-bee a sting.t

CONSTRUCTION OF HIVES.

In answer to a writer for your paper, with the signature ',1 Countryman' [N. E. Farmer, vol. ix., p. 283,14 would observe that by experience in the management of bees, I have found that in an old MR PESSENDEN .- I will trouble you with my fashioned hive the contents are thus arranged, viz. ggestions on the bees which I had melted down.* In the top of the hive is the white honey and in in the 16th of last January this hive of bees was the middle is the bee-bread, and dark honey, such ought from Maine, with one hundred and seven- as the bees live on in the winter. In the lower five others, and stowed away in the hold of the part, or bottom of the hive is the dry comb, such ssel; and from the time they were stopped up as the bees breed in, and summer in. Finding it Maine, till they came to Charlestown was about thus arranged, I have, in my new fashioned hive, nonth. This was in the mouth of November, and made a ceiling one third of the way down the have course was warmer than it w s when they were so as to take in the white honey. In the ceiling sited down. The cruse, I think, was that after are two small cracks, and in these cracks, I have by came to Charlestown, and had been opened, shdes that fit them. When you wish to take the e or two swarms of bees left their hives and honey, you enter these slides, and then take out ant into this one, and this being a small hive they the top boxes, four or more in number, as the size ed it full, so that in moderate weather they came of the swarm may require. But, whatever fashiont and covered the hive on the outside in front; ca hive you use, be careful to have the part I in cold weather the hive was full of bees, I which the bees breed in and live in large enough. s obliged to crowd the bees which were in the I' you do not you will be apt to rob them of too ors, to get the stoppers in. In excluding the air much of their food, and not leave a place large bees became heated, and, as their practice is, shough for them to winter in and breed in; my case they are too warm, they set a buzzing with tives, I think are of a good size for the Maine

when I opened the door they pushed out in lossession, which last fall weighed three pounds, rents; I think therefore that the numerous body nees and comb. By the use of boxes and slides, bees, being so crowded together, in attempting [have got them in good order, I took honey comb, nove became heated, a fermentation took place full of honey, and bee-bread, mixed together, and he bread and honey which compose their food; put into those boxes, and put them in the top of only in the combs, but, I am of opinion that the hive, and then drawing out the slides, let the honey and bread which the bees had eaten were bees pass up into these boxes and feed upon the lark honey. This spring I have given my bees heat and cause the combs to fall. On the 6th hearly half a barrel of bee-bread, I believe there

If the young swarm is put into a hive with loxes on the top, it is necessary to have it so constructed that the separation may be perfect, the white comb not adhering to the dark; and if the passage way for the bees to ascend into the top poxes be made right, you will have no young bees nor bee-bread in the top boxes. When my bees become a year old I enter my slides, and take the s of the hive, and found that the bees had re- boxes out until the 20th of Junc. Then they will nufactured their combs, had got the hive half have swarmed twice if a good season; and after of comb, had put their honey in the top of ;hat I draw my slides, and receive the bees into the hive, had laid their eggs below, and some of top boxes, and from that time to the end of the season you will generally obtain one set of boxes from the old swarm, and your two young swarms.

With regard to the question whether it is best to ould not fly, in the act of laying eggs. I kil- buy an old swarm, I consider that for breeding, some of them, and found in their bodies whit- a swarm one year old is best. But, if you have matter like the eggs, which I have found in the an old fashioned hive let them remain in it for om of the cells. These were not queens, for breeders; until they become so old as not to be good for breeding. Then drive them into a new hive about the first of June. If you wish for more concerning bees I shall, with pleasure, inform you, as far as in my power.

Yours, with respect,

EBENEZER BEABO.

† By the Editor.—There is, perhaps, no subject in the whole circle of science, which is enveloped in more obscurity than the natural history of the honey bee; partic-See New England Farmer, page 259 of the car- ularly the mode by which the species is continued. The volume.

queen bee is the mother of all the inhabitants of a hive viz. succeeding queens, working bees, and drones opinion, however, is not compatible with Mr Beard's statement of his having found on the combs hees like the common laboring bee, but larger, &c, in the act of laying eggs. Of these it seems there were a number, for Mr Beard 'killed some of them.' If Mr B. has not been deceived by some of the managives of these little conjurors, the queen bee has no exclusive right to the honors of maternity, and is not the sole parent of her people. But, perhaps, the bees which appeared to Mr. Beard to be depositing eggs were in fact laborers feeding the larvæ in their cells. Conjectures, however, can establish nothing, and we beg leave to refer this subject to some of our friends, whose pursuits and investigations may best enable them to explain its mysteries.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

MR EDITOR-If the manufacturers of good cheese would answer the following inquiries, no doubt it would have a tendency to lessen the quantity of bad cheese, and greatly benefit our country.

- 1. What effect has it on milk in hot weather, if it is much agitated and heated in the udder by the cow's being driven a long distance, or running about?
- 2. Which is the best method to keep milk sweet over night in warm weather?
- 3. Which is the best method to preserve rennet skins?
- 4. What quantity of new cheese will one rennet skin prod · · ?
- 5. How many quarts of milk (milk measure) will produce card for a cheese which will weigh 15 lbs, from the press?
- 6. What will a cheese which weighs 15 lbs, from the press shrink the first 6 months after it is
- 7. What degree of the Thermometer should be the heat of the milk when the rennet is put to it?
- S. What is the effect if the milk is too hot when the rennet is put to it?
- 9. What is the effect if the milk is too cold?
- 10. How long time should be allowed after the rennet is put to the milk, to cause it to turn to curd fit for the knife?
- 11. What is the effect if the curd is stirred or broken too soon?
- 12. What is the effect if too much rennet is put to the milk?
- 13. What is the effect if too little rennet is put to the milk?
 - 14. What kind of salt is best for cheese?
- 15. What quantity of salt should be put to card which will make a cheese weighing 15 lbs. from the press?
- 16. What is the effect if too much salt is put to the curd?
- 17. What is the effect if too little salt is put to the curd?
- 18. What is the effect if cheese is not sufficiently pressed?
- 19. Why does American cheese dry sooner than English cheese when it is cut open?

CHEAP ROLLER

Mr Fessenben-The roller described by Mr Phinney in your last volume is an excellently well constructed one, but those who have no old carts and wagon wheels on hand with which to make [1829] by a gentleman in Dennis of soaking seed one formed of a but of timber 20 inches in diameter, after being rounded by rule by a carpenter, would be better if larger, and 31 feet long. The shafts for a horse are made of 2 pieces of scantling in the end of each to receive an iron gudgeon 3 of an inch diameter, which is driven into the centre of each end of the roller; a board for a scat crosses immediately over it, and rests on a rising from each shaft, and the feet of the driver rest on the draw bar; thus the weight of the driver is added to the roller, and 2 or 3 may ride, and a boy of 10 years old has rolled several of my fields this spring of 4 to 5 acres, in a half a day each, taking the whole field, or at least the half of it, at a land. This length moves very little if any ground in turning. Your most obedient, Bridgeport, Con. April 5.

THE EFFICACY OF COPPERAS ON SEED CORN DOUBTED.

I prepared some seed corn with copperas so strong that my planter declared it had made his hands so sore he could not hold his hoe handle, and refused to use any more, leaving about half a peck. which when dry was the color of copperas; I gave some to a lame cock in the door yard, where the other fowls were not admitted, and seeing no bad effect, I gave it toall of them without perceiving any bad effect.

I planted some of it in the garden, and out of about 30 hills there were 5 or 6 stalks affected as if by a worm, but I did not see the insect and therefore cannot say what kind. I do not know that there was any difference in the field,

Bridgeport, Con. . Ipril 5.

Remarks by the Editor .- We should be sorry to learn that a recipe so often and so strongly recommended by practical farmers as that of copperas water for preserving seed corn against worms, birds, &c, should prove unavailing. We wish, however, that the truth may be ascertained, and will as readily publish facts against as in favor of the use of the solutions we have so often recommended. In an article in the third vol. of N. E. Farmer, published in 1825, we mentioned that Dr Deane had advised to use a solution of copperas as a steep for seed barley and proposed its trial for seed corn. A correspondent, who signed '. I Subscriber', and dated, Gloucester, March 18, 1826,' whose communication was published N. E. Farmer, vol. 4, p. 284, states as follows: From an article which I observed in your paper I was induced to try the experiment there recommended, to soak my seed corn in copperas water before planting. It immediately struck me that it would have a beneficial effect. tried it and the result was fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, &c. The same volume, page 395, contains an article, copied from the Hampshire Gazette, which states that Mr Ralph stock, as his yard fully evinced at the sale last fall, Owen, of Belchertown, in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn, which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well and not a plant was of great promise, and I should now be proud to destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted show him to him! with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured.

The 8th vol. of N. E. Farmer, p. 355, contains the following article, copied from the Barnstable Journal. An experiment was made last season

one, may dispense with its use for want of some-corn in solution of copperas, from 24 to 40 hours thing more cheap and easily constructed. I have previous to planting, as recommended in the N. E. Farmer and in Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanae the careless and unobserving, yet it is a fac-The corn thus soaked was untouched by worms, while some planted on the same piece in the common way was very much injured. A Connecticut farmer of suitable size for that purpose; a hole is bored has made a similar trial, and says that it was not only untouched by worms, but yielded one third more. A pound of copperas dissolved in warm water is to be used to a peck of corn. We have likewise received many verbal accounts of the efficacy of this preparation,

It may be recollected that last season was uncommonly wet and it is possible that the copperas (upon their keeping, or the produce raised upon sucl with which seed corn was impregnated might have lands; while the good land makes up for ever been extracted by moisture after the corn was plant- deficiency, or at least so far warps the judgmen ed. The solution is not poisonous and can oper- of the nuthinking breeder that he plumes himsel ate as an antidote to insects and birds only by mak- upon having stock superior to his industrious ing the taste of the grain disagreeable to those depre-neighbors, while the merit consists in the goodnes dators. But facts on this subject are still wa ded, of the land and the richness of its pasturage and for if the preparation be useless it ought to be laid produce. Satisfied with his stock being the larges laside; if not further proof of its utility is desirable, he also concludes they are the best; while his

SCOURS IN CALVES.

I will add a sure remedy against that dread to all breeders of cattle, the scours; especially affecting young calves ;-the use of a little pulverized All young calves are subject to this disorder, especially if brought up by hand, and even on the This malady has been the greatest difficulty in raising calves by hand of anything, I ever met with. Perhaps you may have noticed it before in your useful paper. If so, it may be acceptable a second time as coming from a breeder, who makes this statement from actual experiments. It is simple, cheap, and within the reach of every breeder at a trifling expense. I would ask the question whether lime thoroughly water slaked, would not be a good substitute for chalk, and answer the purpose equally well?

IMPROVED BREED OF CATTLE. The Cow, named in my circular is the same

which you have before mentioned in your paper. She was imported by G.W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Admiral, the young Bull presented by your worthy townsman, and public benefactor, the Hon. Jour Welles is a noble animal. At a year old be weighed 788 lbs. I shall have him weighed again this spring and will send you an account of his weight. His proportions are just-figure admirable. Mr C. H. Hall of Harlem, near N. York, a celebrated breeder of fine stock, who has imported many fine animals, made me a call last fall, and reviewed my stock. He at once declared young Admiral to be a noble animal, fully equal to any he saw in England, and superior to Wye Comet, Mr Powel's famous bull. Mr II, is a man of nice judgment in fine and it was gratifying to me to have the opinion of such a man. Mr Welles remarked that he was a calf

' You will excuse the freedom I take with you, but I am the more particular on account of the Hon. Mr Welles, to whom I am under great obligations.'

REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK.

Concluded from page 291.

Though it may seem very extraordinary t well known to the attentive breeder, that i general, all our best and most valuable kinds of stock are found upon the middling and wors grounds, and not upon the best lands as we shoul naturally imagine; and the reasons that it is so, ar simple and obvious; -those breeders who occup the middling and indifferent tracts of country are under the necessity of producing an indus trious and thriving breed of animals, because a large, tender, big-boned kind could not subsis more active and industrious neighbor, from being Extracts from a lotter from L. LENKINS, Esq. of Canandaigua, N. situated in a less fertile soil is obliged to seek on Y. to the Editor of N. E. Parmer. for a hardy thriving breed.

I will beg leave to remark on beef and muttor exposed to sale in pieces on the shambles of stalls. When we consider that the differences between what is called the coarse and fine or chalk in any mess. I have used it with success, the best and worst parts of beef, when cut ap is not less than one hundred per cent, of what vast consequence then, must it be to the breeder cow I have known them to be greatly injured by to propagate those cattle that have the greatest it especially when the ground was covered by snow, proportion of those valuable parts and always feed in less time than the big-boned, coarse sort.

But it is not so with mutton; the difference i value between one joint and another is scare worth naming. In different parts of the kingdon they give the preference to particular joints; but the variation is seldom more than a farthing, or half a penny per pound at most. Nevertheless is is still right for the breeder to pursue that species which pay most for what they eat; and these I apprehend will always be found to be the small boned true formed sheep, for they not only produce the finest grained mutton, but more of it in a given time, in proportion to offal than any other sort of sheep I know of. But in speaking of offal here, I would be understood to include more than what the butchers generally do. By offal, they mean hide and tallow, only in neat cattle, or skin and tallow in sheep, and so on; but by offal in this place, I would take in not only hide or skin, and tallow, but bones, horns, pelts in sheep, blood intestines, and even wool and hair.

Suppose two bullocks, or two sheep are fatted together on the same food, the one remarkable for coarseness, the other for fineness, and admit that the coarse one cats only as much as the other, though I have no doubt of his eating more, still as a considerable part of his food must go to the support of more hide or pelt, bone, &c, while the other's food is principally converted into arimal flesh; which flesh on an average call only worth 3d. per lb. I am afraid the horns, bone, pelt, &c, are not worth above a farthing per lb. consequently a very great loss to the community. Indeed the hide of a bullock is sometimes worth as much per pound as his flesh, and particularly firm strong hides what are generally called leather hides are worth more; but then these very thick hides most generally cover a very slow feeding careass; and

See N. E. Farmer, vol. viit. p. 334. † See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 74.

ore valuable,
On tallow. ide, they excel those that have more fat within pense, exact proportion as they pay more in a given ie, for what they eat.

isequently no excellence, but the contrary.

allest, cleanest, finest bones, are in general the pletely protect them through the winter, st grained meat. I believe they are also the liest, heaviest, and most inclinable to feed, to bear the most fatigue while living, and th the most per lb. when dead,

From Prince's Treatise on the Vine.

py of a letter from Edward H. Bonsall, Esq. Concluded from page 307.

shall now proceed to make some statements he subject of planting, training, &c, and as my rience, since commencing the business, has rested some variations from my original plan, good. Then place them in the ground (at down in every direction, in a very unsightly and mer hats.

ding carcass of mutton. The pelt itself, though upper eye is even with the general surface of the tendrils or claspers eagerly and firmly attach thans from 15 lbs, to 25 lbs, weight, (some have, the surrounding earth, and draw the earth to themselves to it, and thus work for themselves, in on known to weigh 30 lbs, or more) not worth them till it is level, pressing it lightly with the probably two-thirds of the instances where the ore than 2d, or 3d, for the thinner the pelt the foot. If the plough has not made an opening attention of the vigneron would otherwise be re-On tallow. It is a well known fact to all experi- with the hand. In case rooted plants are to be and air, and no hold for the wind to strain the ced feeders and graziers that those animals set out, if they are not large, the opening at frame, &c, &c. nich hay the fat on quickest upon the outside the intersection will be found to be nearly or quite ve the least within in proportion; but then they sufficient to receive them, when the earth can be the very sort that pay the most for keeping; drawn in as before. In this way a large number after the vines have attained a full capacity for d consequently though they have less fat on the can be planted in a short time, and at a trifling ex- production (say five years from the cutting,) my

I think I have satisfactorily ascertained that late Some say the butcher has the most profit upon spring planting for cuttings is attended with more se which tallow best, or lay the fat within. But success than any other time. Last year I planted in you will allow the butcher the same profit upon nursery beds, from two to three thousand cuttings quick feeders, or those that put the fat on the as late as from the middle of April to the middle side, he will always buy those, because he can of May, with better success than at any previous autumn, two hundred and forty gallons, in four two joints for one. The batcher can always time. In this case, the slips should be kept in a separate casks, all promises exceedingly well, I y lean, lumbering, coarse animals, that lay little | cool place, | a cellar or icchouse, where | vegetation | do not consider that I have | any settled practice, without, and much within for so much less per may be held in check. To insure their freshness, it being yet in some sort a matter of experine, that they afford him a profit. But this can sprinkle them occasionally with water. Previous ment. I therefore feel that it would be premature no inducement to those who breed and feed: to planting, cut them a proper length, and place for me to treat on this branch of the subject, them with their lower ends three or four inches in The important fact, and which is ascertained be-The same writer in treating of poultry says, if water in a ctub above ground, where they may yould dispute, that is we can make good wine in this m rightly informed by people of nice palates, soak three or four days. At this season, the courtry, I believe, equal to the better qualities of small boned, well proportioned poultry-greatly temperature will be likely to be such as will spur foreign. An interest in the business has already el the large boned big kind in taste, fineness of vegetation at once into healthy and vigorous ach and flavor; and if this be the case, it would tion. In the fall, or early in the spring is preferam as though the same principle which we have ble for rooted plants. In the autumn of the first along endeavored to establish, held good year, after the frost has killed the unripe part of ough all the different classes of domestic ani- the young shoots, they should be pruned down to Is which supply us with food, viz. That of all he mature firm wood, and then with a hoe hilled nals, of whatever kind, those which have the over with the surrounding soil, which will com- by prompting to the more widely extended culture t proportioned, and covered with the best and left without protection the first of the winter many of them will perish.

My mode of training, as far as I am aware of it, is entirely peculiar to myself, and as regards fitness and economy, (taking the average of a given number of years) I think is superior to anything I have met with. I take chesnut posts, the thickness of large fence rails, seven feet length. These I plant along the rows, at distances of ten feet from each other, and at such a depth as to leave five feet above the surface of the earth. Then taking three nails to each post, and driving them to within half an inch of their heads,-the first all rather detail what I would do, than what I two and a half feet from the ground, a second done. I think the plan laid down by most midway between that and the top, and the third ers for preparing the ground and planting, is near the top, I attach No. 11 iron wire, (one deh more expensive than is necessary, and that gree soft is best) firmly to one of the nails in the calculated to deter many persons from under- end post, pass on to the next, and stretching it ag the business. To dig the ground from straight and tight, give it one turn round a nail in teen inches to two and half feet deep with a the same line as the one to which it was first le, is in this country no triffing task, and in attached. Having in this manner extended it parison with the common process of farming, along the three courses, the whole length of the s truly formidable. My plan would be, to row, my trellis is formed. I have had a portion of two ploughs with strong teams, one immedial my vineyard fitted up in this way for three years, behind the other, in the same furrow, each of and experience has confirmed the superior fitness a set deep, and after the ploughing is complete of the plan. It is not its least recommendation, harrow it thoroughly. Then, in the direction that it possesses in a degree the character of 'larows are intended to be planted, run parallel bor-saving machinery.' A very important and exows across the field, at the distance of eight tensive labormaking portion of the operations in from each other. Afterwards cross these at the vineyard during the summer, is the attention t angles, five fect asunder. In the opening at required by the growing shoots to keep them intersection of these furrows, plant the cuttings properly trained up. They grow and extend nes. Of cuttings, if they are short-jointed, I themselves so rapidly, that where the strips of k from nine to twelve inches in length is suf- trellis are lath, or where poles are used to support nt, observing that the upper eye or bud is firm the vines, unless very closely watched, they fall ted in great quantities for the manufacture of sum-

hick pelt generally covers a coarse-grained slow the intersections as above) such a depth that the injurious manner. Here, the wire being smallthe full depth, the cutting can be forced down quired. There is free access afforded to the sun

> I shall not enter into a minute description of my manner of pruning, but may just say, that view is to prepare them for bearing an average of *Contrary to the common opinion and practice, fifty clusters to each, leaving several shoots of from three to five joints on a vine, for this purpose. When fresh pruned they will not be more than four feet high, at their greatest age.

'Although I have succeeded in making good wine, and hope still to succeed, as that made last been awakened, and is rapidly extending itself through a large portion of our country, and practical instructions on the subject, accompanied by an exhibit of its proceeds, when actively and judiciously prosecuted, seem called for by the exigencies of the present time, and will no doubt, of the vine, prove a public benefit at the same time that it greatly promotes the personal interests of those who engage it it.

A gentleman of Baltimore is preparing to erect a filature and will purchase any quantity of cocoons of the silk worm, at 40 and 50 cents per lb. Direct to American Farmer.

It is said there is not sun enough in New Brunswick to make good vinegar, and the Legislature proposes to admit its importation duty free.

During five days in January, 462 horse teams passed Mr Crawford's house, in the Noteh of the White Mountains .- Three nights in succession, in the same month, he put up, on the first night 124 horses, on the second 86 and on the third night 137 horses, and 80 two-horse teams passed on, which could not be accommodated.

Capt. Michael Johnson, of Haverbill, N. H. has a cow, 8 years old, which has produced 12 calves in 4 years.

The Railway carriages, Feb. 17, travelled from Liverpool to Manchester, in an hour and a quarter,

Manufacture of Curpets.-Preparations are making in the town of New-Haven, Connecticut, to commence the manufacture of carpets. The workmen are engaged, and the buildings on Tomlinson's wharf, at the eastern termination of the basin wharf, are to be fitted up for that purpose.

Excellent brooms are made in this city of the stems of the guana or palm leaf, which is impor-

AGRICTLETE.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WOODLAND AND FOREST TREES.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promotings Agriculture.

From a variety of circumstances, my attention for a series of years has been necessarily drawn to the oversight of several considerable tracts of wood land, in order to effect a right management of them. This attention has become a habit and a source of gratification to me. If any apology is due for the too frequent remarks on this subject, I must refer to the partial persuasion of my friend Mr Lowell, whose valuable instructions and labor as to the forest, as well as the garden, have been so useful. On the right management of the wood lot, our agriculturists have been heretofore again and again inquired of, and it is most obvious that many opinions offered have been erroneous. Some of these will be stated, to show the knowlege aimed at by the society. It will be our endeavor to submit facts and inferences, drawn from repeated experiments and more intimate experience which time has afforded. These may be useful so far as they are sustained by the judgment or coincidences in the opinion of others. The first question on this head submitted by the society is: Whether the growth for wood for timber and fuel, be equivalent to the consumption in your vicinty? 7 The universal reply has been indicative of an alarming decrease in Massachusetts, of both timber and fuel, and that a recurrence in the country is had in many places to peat, as a substitute for the latter; while recently it is well known, that in populous places, and near the sea coast, as well as in many of our manufacturing establishments, there is an increasing and extensive use, particularly of the coal of our country, as a substitute for the article of wood. Nor is this to be regretted; on the contrary, it seems most wisely ordained, that while the discoveries of the age call for an increasing use of fuel, as to which the surface of the earth could give us no adequate supply; there are beneath us and at hand, inexhaustible resources for every possible demand. It is not to be denied, however, that these are but substitutes-and very inconvenient ones in many places; nay, more, that they are generally recurred to from the force of necessity. To most of those long habituated to it, the cheerful blaze of a wood fire, has a powerful attraction. But if wood is abandoned for fuel, and no means of encouragement are given by government, whence is our timber, &c, to be derived? Here against future scarcity, the inroad, or browsing of with great respect a consideration is submitted to our legislators, which, though familiar to many may not, as to its effects, be so well known to all, By a law passed March 4, 1829, it is enacted, 'That all wild or unimproved lands, shall hereafter be assessed at six per centum instead of two per centum, on the value thereof !!?

Excesses in legislation are apt to operate injuriously, especially, when they effect changes in long established usages. The effect has been herein sudden and violent in its operation on farmers. Feeling the threefold weight of the tax, thus increased upon a capital not immediately productive to them, they have laid the axe to the root so heartily, that wood at 12 to 20 miles from Boston, has actually deen depressed in value more than one third, and timber is of little more value than for family of children, it was set about in good earnest, and fuel! This was probably unforeseen by the legislature, and is to be lamented. But it will meet the hand since !

inquiry has been, 'what measures are taken to prevailing usage with them, of 'cutting clear,' provide against the inconvenience of future scarof the sprouts from the stumps of late fallen trees,' but it is well to note what time has confirmed. In fact, unless there is a surplusage of young shoots cropped!

lately made. On an Inclosure, partly of good as well as the benefit of cutting clear. pasture land, in a spot the most retired from cultivation, on the north side of a rocky precipice, where long gone by, to pick out the trees as wanted, for there was not a blade of grass, and at some distance timber, or fuel, and the growth had become very from grass feed, about ten loads of wood in scatter- scattering, and of no sensible increase; though ing growth, on about an acre of ground, were cut most of them were of white oak, and from an off. Some young bushes and the brush were left cient growth and great size, had become very on the ground to discourage the approach of cattle. valuable; yet when the lot was again cut over To furnish sprouts or browse and to ascertain how there were more cords of wood, and a greater far cattle would be induced to crop the shrub oak, profit in the latter, than in the former case, The an acre or two of young growth were cut over, The latter were very sparingly resorted to-while latter of only thirty years!! I was unable, with the assistance of two persons, to find one sprout of the walnut, oak, and other as might be done, on this head. trees, untouched by the cattle,

all the shoots of young forest trees which they can wood lots, and the best means of production for reach, constantly tempted by their sweet sap; thus fine? — as to our timber, there is no great scarcity discouraged and gradually destroyed, they give at present; there seems to be enough to meet the place to bushes and shrubs, which instead of demand. But the principles of production, are affording nutriment to cattle or being advantageous to the husbandman, make the soil not merely use- is said, to endure long, must be matured by age, less, but an occasion for heavy expenditure.

recently cut over, by browsing, will be stated, First, a tree or sucker thus deprived of its man shoot, it is said, never grows straight, or becomes a timber tree, and its thrift is injured.* Next, if the trees are cut in the proper season, when the sap is said to be down or the leaf is off, in the following spring, the circulation of the new system then puts forth its effort, strongly for the needed action of the atmosphere, by the function of its leaves, &c. If this is not afforded, vegetative life is endangered, if not lost.

For these and other reasons which will follow in connexion with this subject, it is apparent, that as relates to both of these questions, the forowth of wood and timber'-or the means of provision, cattle, must be prevented.

The next question presented is, 'in getting your wood for fuel, do you pick the oldest trees, or do von cut clear ?

The reply from individuals, as well as societies, mostly given is, 'It is generally practised to cut very thick growth, almost fit for the axe! It will the oldest and most decayed trees, leaving the be said that there must be a period of decay in rest.

Our belief is, that our farmers have attained a

I forcible demonstration of the power and the healthy functions of the leaf, and the effect of their los, may not be thought out of place here, besides being somewhat analogous. Some years since, a tract of pasture land, about 15 miles from this city, appeared to be overrun with Sumach, (Rhus tophinum) so useful as a dye stuff. A worker in morocco urged the occupant to gather the leaves and dry them at \$20 a ton. As there was a large over five tons were gathered and paid for. It is not believed that five pounds of this material have grown on this

attention it merits, from the watchful guardians of better knowledge and practice, and that both ex the interests of the commonwealth. The next perience and observation will well justify the now

Where old and decayed trees only are selected city.' To this, the answers given are much to be the growth becomes more and more scattering regretted. In most instances, the replies are, and the young trees or suckers, deriving no vigo the wood lots are not fenced from the habit of from the sun and atmosphere, fall into decay economy and other motives, and where cattle run. This remark, with some others, may perhaps be at large on the commons, they cat and destroy most deemed a repetition of what has been before said

The cutting of two growths on several lots since and but very few eattle to browse, the whole are the period alluded to, has passed under my obser vation. Some of these were demonstrative of the To confirm this, I will state an experiment disadvantage of 'picking out the decayed trees,

The practice in one instance had been, in time: first was a product of more than a century-the

It would be a waste of time to multiply remarks

It may here be observed, that the information It is unfortunately too true, that eattle will crop sought for by the society, has relation to our widely different, in relation thereto, Timber, is of thinner growth, &c. But as to this, our coun-Some of the evils invariably arising to lots try itself, since its settlement, can hardly be said to have had a reproduction!!

> The next question which has been proposed is what method is best calculated, to increase the value of woodlands?

To this the answers given are general and indefinite, alluding mostly to the keeping out of cattle It is here intended to submit some reasons for consideration, as well as the result of several experiments of different modes, by which it would seem that the cutting clear and having a reproduction, is by far the most promising and effectual mode to be pursued with us,

And first, there is generally on all farms some rough or rocky soil in 'wood, 'unfit for culture, and which would be unproductive in any other appropriation.

Next, es to the certainty herein-there is no known instance of a failure in a regrowth. This has been often predicted, particularly on some loss where the tops of the trees were mostly dead; this was a score of years ago, and there is now a trees-that this is the course of vegetation, and indeed the law of nature!

However true this may appear, it may yet be answered, that after cutting off an old lot even there spring up innumerable young shoots, which seem to have been hidden, or inactive, beneath the surface, and then start into new life. The suckers, too, put forth with still more vigor, until the surface is so thickly covered that some are induced to thin the growth by a selection of hoop poles-at least to early gain if not ultimate advantage - as to which opinions vary.

nekers, it appears that the roots of old trees pensive,* w up their shoots at a greater distance, conmore and more thick. In middle age they nearer; while in younger trees they spring this Journal. the stump itself as well as about it.

in the modes of cutting. The farmer strikes largest growth, and and downward to the heart of the tree. a hollow or basin is often left sufficient to conseveral gallons of water, Fermentation is tures of the san vessels are clogged, and as it poisoned thereby.* This appearance has as well as their fruit trees from abroad? ented itself, and been so often noted by the hereto.

such is the effect of this practice, a remedy is r of the smoon.

closing, as to the inquiries of the Society, th have preceded, it should be noted, our juous farmers, it is believed, have generally of been induced first to cut clear, as well as prethe browsing of cattle on a recently cut lot, next to appropriate certain portions of their s (especially those least calculated for culture), reproduction of a growth of wood - and thus ded the safest answer, as to the best modes to lopted.

be importance of the subject in discussion, urther induced the Society, some time since, fer 'a premium of One Hundred Dollars, for est plantation of white oak, and some other raised from seed,'

was doubtless a principal object to encourage ts in bringing forward nurseries by planting corn, and sub-equent culture of the soil. This some have thought might be extended to a row tre in lots, coppiees, &c. To afford one exnent for inquirers, though on a somewhat trent principle, I took about six acres of old ure land, about seven years since, and proed gradually to plant thickly over the whole everal bushels of acorns, chesnuts, &c, in the wing manner :

tongue of earth was raised by the hoe, and corn put beneath at a depth of two to three es; then the sod was pressed down by the or hoe, to prevent a loss by birds, squirrels, all stock was kept from the inclosure. Trees, vegetated to be sure, but they seem quite unty in the tough grass-sward with which they y contend; and there appears at present, (as Lindeed apprehended) little room for much ctation from this mode.

t the present price of land and condition of country, any attempt to raise a wood-lot by opriating a valuable soil whereto with the ex-

s to the general principle of the germination peuse of culture, &c, may be found by far too ex

We are now brought in closing those remarks, ing towards the stump, and gradually become to the utility of nurseries for the rearing of forest trees, which has been most strenuously projed in

It is believed that the seed of a forest tree (parfailure in vegetation from what would seem ticularly an elin er an ash.f) placed in a nursery old age, is very rare; indeed in many cases at the time of setting out a number of trees of re the roots of large trees have not put forth, the usual size, in such cases may be afterward fficient reason has appeared, (as is apprehend-transplanted and added thereto, and present the

If these vie vs are correct, with the aid to be expected from the ardor and intelligence of the Horticultural Society, it will no longer be allowed eby had in every stage and process, and the pas a mortifying fact, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts import most of their ornamental forest

These remarks are submitted, anot so much er, that the attention of agriculturists is solici- for any knowledge the writer may posses, but that the attention of others may be turned to the subject. Thus, every step in the progress of expeby cutting a notch or gap in the rim or ex- rience, will be towards the perfection of knowledge. I am, sir, yours, JOHN WELLES.

> I have had covered very desirably with a thick growth, veral barren spots which were offensive to view, by setting out two or three pitch-pine trees (pinus rigida) which is a most unwelcome intruder on a good soil to shed their seeds thereon. Probably to have gathered the cone at early frost, and to have scattered them on the soil would have had the same effect.

> † From the extraordinary size of the tap root, or some other cause, I have had no success in transplanting the walnut or shagback,

> An elm from the forest, set out at usual size in 20 years gave 3 feet 4 inches. An ash set out as above, gave 3 feet 2 inches.

An elm seed, planted in a nursery, and transplanted to row, gave 3 feet 9 inches, An ash seed planted as above, gave 3 feet 10 inches.

HOT-BEDS

Those persons who are fond of good gardens will find it very much to their advantage to rear their young plants in a hot bed, and although professional gardeners may make theirs in March, we would not recommend those who are unacquainted with the business, to commence theirs until April.

To manage an early hot bed with perfect success, is one of the skilful operations in gardening but when the bed is not commenced until April, they may be managed with success by any one who will pay a little attention to the subject. By commencing a bed about the first of April, plants may be kent in a thrifty growing state, under the glass, until the weather becomes warm enough to plant themout, without the trouble of changing them from one bed to another, or giving the bed a second heat: whereas, if planted one month earlier, they require the skill of an experienced gardener to keep them from running up with long stalks. which would injure them, or their being stunted by the bed becoming cold, after the fermentation of the manure is over.

As we are wishing to give simple directions to those who are unacquainted with the business, the more experienced gardeners will make all allowance where we do not describe their more practi-

To commence a hot bed, take a sufficient quantity of manure, (that from the horse stables, and which has been thrown in a heap and began to heat, being preferable;) arrange it in a square form. about five feet wide, and of such length as may suit your convenience, and about from eighteen inches to 2 feet in height; on the top of this place a Code of Agriculture,

box about four feet wide, and of a length corresponding with your bed, making the north side six inches higher than the south, to give the glass sufficient slope to carry off the water.

This box should be made with good joints, otherwise the mice will get in and destroy the plants. The box thus prepared, is to be placed upon the top of the pile of mamire, which should be made level, that the box may sit close upon it. The south side of the box should be about one foot high. and the north side about one foot and a half; and when placed upon the manure, there should be put into it about four inches of good fine rich loamthat from turf land is preferred.

After the bed has been thus formed, and has become warm, (which may be known by running a stick into it), the seed may be planted upon it. The whole bed should be covered with glass, where that can be had; but as many of the farmers may not have that, oiled paper may be used as a substitute, which may be taken off in warm days. By a little attention to this mode of raising plants gardens may be advanced from two weeks to a month, and many plants raised with more certain-

ty than when planted in open ground, Among the seeds that are to be sown first upon a hot bed, may be commerated—Early York and Dwarf Cabbages, Early Cauliflowers and Brocoli. Cucumbers and Melons of different kinds, Peppers of all sorts, Tomatoes and Egg plants, Lettuce and Pepper grass, a few Radishes, Squashes, Turnip Beets, and if some eyes are cut from Early Potatoes. and planted in the bed, and after the frosts are past. planted out, they will be fit for use two weeks earlier than those planted directly in the open ground. Other potatoes may be put in holes made with a stick in the side of the bed, where they will soon sprout and he ready for early setting. If Sweet Potatoes can be procured in season, by sprouting them in a hot bed, they produce very well in this section of country .- Genesec Farmer.

VILLAGE GARDENS

Round many villages and small towns, gardens of moderate size are numerous and productive. It is a fortunate circumstance, when manufacturers and mechanics take a delight in them; since their health is promoted by the exercise in the open air for which an opportunity is thus afforded; while at the same time, any tendency to immorality is greatly checked by agreeable and useful means of occupation. The village garden is frequently the retreat of the occupier, in the summer evenings, after the labors of the day, where he agreeably employs himself, in watching over the progress of his crops, and the success of his exertions.

In those manufacturing villages, or small towns where a number of inhabitants have gardens, a taste for keeping them in good order is prevalent, and few instances of dissipation occur. In such gardens, not only aromatic herbs and medicinal plants, are cultivated, but flowers of various sorts, are raised, as carnations, pinks, auriculæ, polyanthus. &c, by the sale of which some money is obtained. The Florist Society at Paisley in Scotland, is a sufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from directing the attention of manufacturers in such innocent pursuits. The rearing of beautiful flowers is found to improve their taste for manufacturing elegant patterns of fancy muslin : while the florists of Paisley have long been remarked for the peacefulness of their dispositions and the sobriety of their manners .- Sinclair's

'o show the effect that may be produced on the most sive roots and fibres of newly cut trees, the follows act is stated. grove as well as several rows of that pernicious tree.

with us Lombardy poplar, unfortunately introduced bad taste, was not only cut off but wholly eradicate the following method. On cutting down the trees. e of three or four inches was bored with an auger to ent waste, and a handful or two of salt put on each -not a single sprout ever appeared above the sur-The same has been since seen in instances of other

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NEW ENGLAND PARNER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 294.

THE TURKEY, (Meleagris Galliparo, L.,) is a native of America and was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, according to Loudon; though some authors say that the turkey derives its name from the country from which it was first imported.

Breeding .- One turkey cock is sufficient for six hens or more, and a hen will cover from 9 to 15 eggs, according to her size. The hen is apt to form her nest abroad in a hedge, or under a bush, or some other insecure place. She lays from eighteen to twentyfive eggs or upwards, and her term of incubation is thirty days. She is a steady sitter, even to starvation, and therefore requires to be regularly supplied with food and water. Buffon says that she is a most affectionate mother, but Mowbray observes that from her natural heedlessness and stupidity, she is the most careless of mothers and being a great traveller herself, will drag her brood over field, heath or hog, never easting a regard behind her to call her straggling chicks, nor stopping while she has one left to follow her. The turkey differs from the common hen in never scratching for her chicks, leaving them entirely to their own instinct and industry, neither will they fight for their brood, though vigilant in the discovery of birds of prey, when they will call their chickens together by a particular cry, and run with considerable speed. Hence when not confined within certain limits they require the attention of a keeper.

Turkey chicks should be withdrawn from the nest as soon as hatched, and kept very warm by wrapping them in flannels, or putting them under an artificial mother in a warm room or other warm cover all day long, place. Various nostrums, (says Loudon) are recommended to be given and done at this season, as a pepper corn, and a tea spoonful of milk, immersion in cold water, &c. Mowbray wisely rejected all these unnatural practices, and succeeded by giving curd and hard eggs or curd and harley meal kneaded with milk and renewed with clear This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. water rather than mdk, as he found the last often scoured them. A sort of vermicelli, or artificial worms from pulling boiled meat into strings he found beneficial for every species of gallinaceous chicken. Two great objects are, to avoid superfluous moisture, and to maintain the utmost cleanliness for which purpose as little slopfood is given hardy enough; and what they then want is room as possible. A fresh turf of short sweet grass to prowl about. It is best to breed them under a should be daily given as green food, but not snails or worms, oats, nettle seed, clover, rue or wormwood, as recommended by the elder housewives. Water is generally preferable to milk. When the weather is favorable the hen is cooped abroad in the forenoon. During the rest of the day and night, for the first six weeks, she is kept within doors. After that the hen may be cooped a whole day externally, for another formight, to harden the chickens; and afterwards they may be left to range, within certain limits, being fed at going out in the morning and returning in the evening. Their ordinary food may be that of common cocks and hens. They will prefer roosting abroad on high trees in the summer season, but that cannot, generally, be permitted without danger of their loss.

Fattening .- Loudon says ' sodden barley, or bar-

for turkeys, and the general mode of management while she is sitting; and feed her most abundar is the same as that of the common cock and hen, by when she has young ones; for then her labor They are generally fed so as to come in at Christ- very great; she is making exertions of some se mas, but they may be fattened early or late. Some- or other during the whole twenty four hours; s times, though rarely they are caponized. The has no rest; constantly doing something or oth living and dead, weight of a turkey are as 21 to 14. to provide food or safety for her young ones.

R. Weston, an English writer of reputation, in a work entitled Tracts on Practical Agriculture and Gardening has the following observations on thing and quite unnecessary. Barley meal mix fattening turkeys as well as other pontry?

Boil some rice in water gently, till it be plumped up, and very tender; add about two ounces of very brown sugar to every pound of rice just before it is boiled enough; let the fowls be fed with it three times a day; in ten or twelve days they will be fat, but if they were in good condition when put up to fatten they will be ready in seven or eight days; they must by no means have any water given them in summer; too much rice must not be boiled together, because of its soon turning sour; nor is milk so good for that season as water BEETS, six roots, the best blood, only; besides, the milk is very liable to make the Brocoll, the two best heads, rice burn to the pot,

Frequently offal rice is to be bought very cheap of the grocers in the city. The rice causes the flesh to be remarkably white, and to have a fine delicate flavor.'

Mr Cobbett in a work entitled Cottage Economy, makes the following remarks:

'The great enemy to young turkeys (for old ones are hardy enough) is the wet. The first thing is to take care that young turkeys never go out on any account, even in dry weather, till the dew is quite off the ground; and this should be adhered to till they get to the size of an old partridge and have their backs well covered with feathers. and in wet weather, they should be kept under

'As to feeding them when young, various nice things have been recommended. Hard eggs chopped fine with crumbs of bread, and a great many other things; but, that which I have seen tried, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is, milk turned into curds. Some should be made fresh every day; and if this be done, and the young turkeys kept warm, and with the owner's name (for premiums.) Such as an especially from wet, not one out of a score will intended for exhibition only, will be labelled accorddie. When they get to be strong, they may have meal and grain, but still they always love the curds.

When they get their head feathers they are common hen; because she does not ramble like a henturkey; and it is a very curious thing that the turkeys bred up by a ben of the common fowl, do qualities, size, &c, and the raiser's name. not themselves ramble much when they get old; then which a more complete proof of the great power of habit, is not perhaps to be found. And it; we seriously ask our farmers who have sheep, ought not this to be a lesson to fathers and moth- how they can approve of such a Tariff? Within ers of families? Ought not they to consider that a week an agent has been in this town offering as the habit which they give to children are to stick high as SIXTYSEVEN cents per pound for wool, not to them during their whole lives?

while she is sitting and after she has hatched : to engage, for if agents are sent out thus early to for, though she does not give milk she gives heat; purchase and will offer the prices that were offerand let it be observed that, as no man ever yet ed here, it needs no great foresight to see, that saw healthy pigs with a poor sow, so no man before the mouth of June goes out, it will be much ever saw healthy chickens with a poor hen. This bigher. It must be so. Vast quantities of sheep is a matter much too little thought of in the rearing were driven out of the country the last year, and of poultry; but it is matter of the greatest consectit cannot help raising the price of wool .- Newley and wheat meal mixed is the most approved food quence, Never let a poor hen sit; feed the hen Hampshire Post.

As to fatting torkeys, the best way is nev to let them be poor, Cramming is a nas with skim milk, given to them fresh and fresh w make them fat in a short time. Boiled carrots at Swedish turnips will help and furnish a cham of sweet food.

To be continued.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultur Society for offering and awarding premiums upon the products of the Kitchen Garden, submit the fo lowing list of premiums for the ensuing season, viz. Asparagus, the two best bunches, 25 in a bunch,

BEANS, large Lima, 2 ats, earliest and best, CUCUMBERS, best four, forced, 66 " in open ground, on or

before the first Saturday in July, CARROTS, six roots, the finest orange color, CELERY, four roots, the best,

CAULIFLOWER, the two best heads, Cons, sweet, one dozen, the earliest and best,

LETTUCE, two heads, the best, MELONS-WATER, the largest and best, Musk, two, finest flavored,

PEAS, one peck, the best, on or before the first Saturday in June, PEAS, one peck, the best, having regard to the

2 0 quality and yield. POTATOES, one peck, the best, forced, 20

one peck, the best, in the open ground, on or before the last Saturday in

June, for winter, the best, not less than 25 bushels, having regard to their productiveness

and quality; samples to be delivered to the Committee for trial, 50 Salsify, six roots, the best,

SAVOY CABBAGE, four heads, the best,

The Committee will attend at the Hall of the So ciety, every Saturday, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the examination of such articles as may be left, labellet ingly. No premium to be declared until after the season is over. A particular description of the method of planting and growing will be required of

those who send in vegetables for premium. N. B. Members of the Society are particularly requested to send in their finest vegetables, either for premium or exhibition, (all of which will be reported in the New England Farmer,) stating their good

The Wicked Tariff .- What shall be done with of the best quality. Our advice to the farmers of 'The hen should be fed exceedingly well too this section is, not to sell at present, or rather not

Grafting.

entlemen wishing to have engrafting done, the scions rearred to take, and an account of the same to be taken the autumn, will please to give notice immediately also office, or to the Messrs Winstern, of Brighton, and 20. 11

Latest Improved Short Horns.

YOUNG WIE COMET.

he subscriber informs those disposed to improve their ik, that this fine full blood animal will be under his this season. Terms \$2. Apply to A. GREEN-tOD, near Dr Codm n's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

ratuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs thanght horses in the country; she will be exchang-ta bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. RUSSELL. 3tis April 20.

Bones Wanted.

nin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. 2mos pril 20.

Catawba Grape Fines. or sale by Samuel Pond, near the Universalist ting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape 1s, 3 years old, price \$1,25 each. April 13.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

r sale at the Halitax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's I, several Barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for Farmers in want of a good variety of this imporvegetable, are requested to examine these.

Agricultural Seeds.

r sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Ret street. Boston.

ick Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that the premium from the Massachusetts Porticultural ty); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural of ty, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass ers of all kinds, &c,-ill of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

reral thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire spagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well d in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred o each.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.

10, large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, just rei d from Greenock.-Large Red CURRANT BUSHES, 20, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black aburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in no so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with the price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, is each. March 26.

Te publie are respectfully informed that sundry pera lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives 1: community, have offered and do continue to offer le an article purporting to be . Dr Moore's Essence fe,' but which does not even approach an imitation bills of Directions have the same caption-enumerof diseases and certificates as turnier bills enclosing enuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. n ndividual against whom 1 would most particularly at the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of n the spurious article-to some individuals he has his own name, to others he has called his name e-to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and d the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore-to his bill e to another person he represented himself as my er, and claimed an equal right with myself to man-ire and yend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' I should ave noticed Mr Simpson if certain deale s in Mediwere not in the habit of receiving from him and ng upon country traders the spurious article—wheheir object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation e genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce tes of their own composition, I know not—this auch know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of is too firmly established to be overthrown by the ntrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long n of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the ile, my aged father, and myself, requires this exposi-JOHN S. MOORE.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Prees, Orna mental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c, &c, are respectfully informed that they can be obtained in any quantity or variety, at Nursery prices, by leaving their orders at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at the Warehouse, fr e of expense of freight, except when obtained from New York, Philadelphia, or Albany, when it will be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the Nurseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, ex cept Prince's of New York; of which he has just published the twenty-exth edition, 91 pages, price 124 cents As the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to transplant trees with safety, an early attention to the subject is requisite.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenpo, t's Nursery in Milton, a good col lection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries Peaches, Plums, &c,-with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz :-Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Month water, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse 52, North Market-street, Boston-French & Davenport 713. Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton.

April 13.

For Sale. Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with shor practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to pur-

chasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. April 13.

New Vegetables.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quantity of each of the following new and valuable vegeta-

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious pea, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society.) New Italian Head Lettuce; large, close heads, very tender; (introduced by Lieut. Ridgway, of the U.S. Navy-12½ cts. per paper.) Early Orange Beet : early, beautiful and very delicate; not common in the Boston market-121 Canada Crook Neck Squash ; the most ets, per paper, delicate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from the heginning of August to the first of February; small, but prolific. Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash, have attained the size of 46 lbs. in Vermont last season. New Early Dwarf Pea, 33 cts per quart, very early and prolific-does not require sticks: also the Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea, introduced into general use by us, four years since; now too well known and appreciated to require comment. London Horticultural Pole Bean, sent to Messrs Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by the London Horticultural Society—they have proved a valuable acquisition, very prolific, and rivalling the Lima Beans in richness of flavor; 50 cts. per quart. April 13.

Rye Grass Seed, &c

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street-A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye

FRUIT TREES.

Persons wishing to purchase Fruit Trees, are informed that catalogues of all the principal respectable. Nurseries in the United States, can be had gratis at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine South on Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two towed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.
CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PALNTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comrising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture .- Price \$1 per package. April 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

					-	_
6				FROM	1	01
У	APPLES,	-	barrel	2.50		300
ir	ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	110.00,		
h.	Pearl, first sort,		11	122.50,	125	Of
ıt	BEANS, white,	_	bashet	90		
n	BEEF, mess,		barrel.			Oto
	Cargo, No. 1,		- 11	7.50	7	75
n	Cargo, No. 2,		4.6	6.50	6	
e,			oound.	11		15
-	CliEESE, new milk,		44	6.		.8
-	Skunned milk.		"	3		4
١.	FLAXSEED.	. !		1 12	1	50
0	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	_	barrel.	7 12		25
e	Genesee,	_	uarrer.	7.50		75
~	Alexandria,		- 11	6 25		75
-	Baltimore, wharf.	.	- 11	6 00	6	50
	GRAIN, Corn, Northern,		bushel.	80	0	82
	Corn, Southern Yellow,]	ousnei.	70		78
	Rye,	- 1	44	65		70
- 1	Barley,	- 1	"	62		75
٠,	Oats,	- 1	"	43		
n	HAY,	- 1		60		45 70
-	HARRY LAND C.	-	cwt.	9 00	10	70
-		- 1	cwt.	14 00	15	00
- !	LIME.	- 1			13	
٠, ا	Distriction Dates and	- 1	eask.	3 00	2	95 12
e	TRADES -1		ton.		18	
,	Navy mess.	-	barrel	13 00	14	00
ί,	Channe No. I	٠		13 50	14	OU
,	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	•			14	00
- 1	Red Top (northern)	-	bushel.		~	25
	Lucerne.	-		50		67
-	Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound.	33		38
	TALLOW, tried,	•	ee	8 00	0	13
r	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	•	cwt.	00	0	50
g	Merino, mixed with Saxony,	•	pound,			75
-	Merino, three fourths washoo		14	75		86
- 1	Merino, three longins washed	1,	- 11	60		65
	Merido, nair blood,	•	**	55		60
-	Merino, quarter,	-	- (1	45		50
-	Native, washed,	-	- 44	45		50
5		-	"	58		60
-	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	45		48
- 1	Pulled, " spinning, first's	ort,	64	50		55
-		- 1				

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Cork of Fanenti-hall Market.)								
BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	18	10				
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	-4	6	7				
whole hogs,		te	53	7				
VEAL,	-	44	6	8				
MUTTON,	-	111	4	8				
POULTRÝ,	4		8	12				
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	14	12	15				
Lump, best,	-	1 11	13	20				
EGGS,	-	dozen.	10	12				
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	busheld		83				
Indian, retail,	-	66	- 1	83				
POTATOES,	-	46	92	52				
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	I 00	2 00				

Brighton Market-Monday, April 18.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 350 Beef Cattle, including 50 unsold last week, 6 pair Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 163 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-Last week's prices were not supported-a falling off of about 17 cts. per hundred on the average-more deduction on good than on thin Cattle. We quote from 4 50 to 5 17, extra Cattle were taken at 5 25 a 5 50-an unusual number of good Cattle were at market

Working Oxen-No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves-We noticed but few sales at \$17, 18 50 and \$23.

Sheep-Dull, a few only sold, price not known.

Swine-We entired one small selected lot of barrows at 5 cts, one of sows and barrows at 41c, and one of large barrows at 4½ cts. Considerable doing at retal at 5 cts. for sows and 6 for barrows.

New York, April 11 .- At market from 3 to 400 head Beef Cattle, few lots Sheep, and one of Swine.—Sales of Beef very brisk, and price a little higher than last week. A few small lots of extra taken at St, a few good at 74 a S, several fair at 63 a 7, and ordinary at \$6 per cwt. Sheep dull and very few sales effected; price well kept up, but little variation from former reports .- Swine-the lot reported above was sold for 44 a 45c per lt; Milch Cows-Market is full and sales dull, 20, 25 and \$30,-Jour. Com.

RAIL ROADS.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated

London, January, 1831.

The great Liverpool Tunnel, which is said to be the largest in the world, is in all respects a magnificent work. It commences a short distance from the north corner of the Queen's Dock, and runs under the town of Liverpool, finally terminating at Edge Hill, a distance of more than a mile and a quarter,-This subterranean passage is very wide and spacious, and cannot full to inspire the visiter with the most impressive admiration for an achievement that would but a few years since have been condemned as the most chimerical of all projects. The deep and heavy rumbling of carriages is distinctly heard, as they are hurried along the busy pavements overhead, teeming with life and enterprise; and as you advance, you see painted on the wall, the names of several streets, under which the line passes at various depths from the surface. The sides and roof of the vault have been white washed, and the whole is destined to be splendidly illuminated with gas, which will bestow upon it a most brilliant effect. When the day is perfectly clear, the light may be discerned at the opening of Edge Hill, when more than a mile distant. It has the same appearance as that of the upper hemisphere of the moon, seen through a thin mass of fleecy clouds. When the work reaches its completion, it will constitute one of the most splendid promenades that can well be imagined; but at present no other accommodation is enjoyed by the pedestrian, than the dim and struggling light afforded by two or three torches.

It seemed to me a matter of some surprise, how such an extraordinary excavation could be effected. I was informed by one of the Directors, that the first shaft was commenced in 1826, and the operations continued with scarce any intermissions, night or day, until the work was completed. Nearly two thirds of the Tunnel was perforated through a solid rock; so that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of free stone were removed, which served admirably for building and many other purposes. The pickaxe, hammer, wedge and gunpowder, were the principal agents employed, in thus forcing this ponderous thoroughfare through the howels of the earth. Several shafts were opened at the average distance of five hundred yards; and such was the precision with which the workmen approached each other, that they seldom varied more

than an inch at the point of junction.

Passengers destined for Manchester, repair to the grand area at Edge Hill, from which place the rail way coaches set off. I took my seat in one of those vehicles, and rapidly descended an inclined plane, leading through the small tunnel, which is about three hundred yards in length, principally cut through a solid rock, and illuminated with a double row of lamps. The carriages are variously constructed, and are quite unique in their appearance, although utility rather than elegance, seems to have been the object of the builders. The seats are divided into three compartments, some of which are tastefully lined with cloth, and each compartment is sufficiently large for the convenience of two per-The carriages and coaches are six or seven in number, and the whole joined together, present a very novel, and striking spectacle, when travelling with unprecedented velocity, and drawn only by a single engine. I found it highly necessary to purchase a ticket a long time previous to the period of starting, or I should otherwise have infallably been prevented from procuring a seat. Only one hundred and thirty passengers, comprising the stipulated number, can be accommodated at a time; and notwithstanding the carriages set out from the respective places six times every day, making the complete number of passengers seven hundred and eighty,-

GREAT SHIP BAIL ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

The railway and steam engine appear destined to produce a great revolution in the affairs of the world. What shall we say, for instance, to the astonishing feat wrought the other day on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road? The Majestic travelling six times between those two places, thus going over distance of 180 miles in a day-and conveying backwards and forwards 142 tons? There are ten such engines employed on the road.

But a project is now conceived of railwaying the Isthmus of Snez, and carrying over it vessels of the heaviest burden from the Mediterraneau to the Red Sea. A paper to this effect has been read before the Society of Arts in London. The vessels are to be placed upon the railway, out of the water, by means of Morton's patent slips, and then transported to the opposite sea by means of locomotive steam engines. By such slips the vessel becomes a sort of amphibions carriage, and the steam wafts her gently, crew, cargo and all, over the plains of Egypt to her native element. It is said the difficulties of the enterprise are not greater than those encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road —and that the Pacha of Egypt has actually employed an Eugineer to inspect Morton's Patent Ship.— What are we coming to next? Shall we canal or railway the Isthmus of Panama? moving bodily the whole mass of the vessel and cargo from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific, instead of doubling Cape Horn? If our successors go on the next fifty years, and with the same accelerated velocity as we have done for the last fifty years, what prodigies will not be performed by human ingenuity? If we extend the calculation further onwards, where will be the limit of scientific improvement?

Rail Road Mania .- We are an excitable people, albeit a very calculating one too. The hobby of the moment is rail roads, and it is ridden boldly. The stock of the Mohawk and Hudson rail road company which, at the outset, dragged heavily, and could only with difficulty be filled, is now selling at 1621, although the road is yet unfinished. Within a week, books for the stock of a new railroad, authorised in New Jersey, between Peterson and the liudson opposite this city, were opened. Three times the sum requisite was subscribed, and the scrip is now selling at 116,-even before, as we suppose, any definite survey has been made of the route, or estimate of its cost.-Yesterday the ceremonial of opening books for subscriptions to the stock of the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road, was gone through with at the Exchange; and it was only a ceremonial—for the thing was done in the twinkling of an eye-the subscription was declared to be filled; and though we saw many who were disappointed, we did not fall in with any who had succeeded in obtaining stock. This scrip was also immediately sold, we are informed, at a premium. All this denotes abund ant means, low profits, few opportunities of permanent investment, and,-a very little, perhaps-of the spirit of gambling .- New York American.

John Howard Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1775. They are still living in the enjoyment of health at a ripe old age, the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:

17 children.

97 grand children, 135 great grand children.

I great great grand child, Total 250; of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 decendants yet living, not one of them is known to be dissipated or intemperate.

The Mayor of Baltimore has caused all dogs to there are yet scores of people who are obliged, diurnally, to depart disappointed. Yours, M**. hydrophobia.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of chr Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Leand state of New York. Some of the land is impro-and under cultivation. The country is remarkably he tag, being entirely free from the lever and ague and fr the common bilious fevers which often afflict the toy upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 males east of take. The soil is principally a sandy foam, much of covered with rich black mould. The timber is chie Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, B ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Who and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain perior grazing farins, a fine opportunity now offers its The produce of pasturage and hav from an acre of t land, is very large, fully equalling it not surpassing the from the same quantity of land in any other of the Bla River townships. The land is admirably well water there being but few lots which have not durable runni streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcha ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this count Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least pos ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drove purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and payi the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will read find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several fi mers at present residing on this town, were original from the New England States, and some of them fro Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. T above described land is offered for sale at the very le price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars p acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and halt to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from b to five years' credit for payment in annual instalment will be given. As a further convenience to purchase the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Shee Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wallow the highest cash prices. The title to the land indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will plea to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Halber, cour of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIEL Esq. on the town. JAMES II, HENDERSON. March 9. cp16t

Ammunition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STOR 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found sati factory, il me be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the See business would be happy to receive order business would be happy to receive one for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Rus for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. I

orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay Particular directions for taking upon packing is requested. Augusta, Me., March 26.

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can b seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annumers payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS-by when all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS. New York-G THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street Philadelphia - D. & C LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street. Philadelphia D. & C. LANDRETH, 30 Chashulstreet, Bolthmore G. B. Smith, Editor of the American Farmet, Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurket, 23 Lower Market-street, Albany—Don, Jasse Buell, Albany—Wistery, Albany—Wist. Thoreuters, 347 Market-street, Flushing, N. Y. Wal, Princer & Sons, Prop. Lim. Bot, Gardet Hartford—Goddynk & Co. Booksellers. Newburyport, Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.
Portland, Mr.—Samuel, Colman, Bookseller.

Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.

Ihdifar, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office.

Moutreal, L. C.—A. Bownan, Bookseller

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

OL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1831.

NO. 41.

COMMUNICA EZONI.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SERVING TURNIPS FROM THE FLY. Editor of the New England Farmer.

a-You wished to know the result of my exnce in using hemp as a protection of turnips st the flies and bugs by which they are apt injured. I sowed the hemp around the outdistance. The crop was about 140 bushels tle more than a quarter of an acre, which came rfection without any injury from the above otection by the hemp, it is of course not preceded for mixing bread and other domestic purposes, o say. I would observe, however, that the use

terve that I have found from several years' stection of the cucumber vines against the with which they are so often destroyed, lly the little green and black fly, I do not o intimate that hemp or flax in the former tomatos in the latter, will entirely prevent the erred to; entire exemption from disappointt e are not to look for in anything, I have, er, no besitancy in expressing it as my opin-It they are of so much use as to justify a genort to the help they afford. G. B. P. Bradford, April 27, 1831.

the way, by a similar experiment made vo or three years past, I am disposed to beat the turnip rooted cabbage will prove the most profitable plants for field culture s, and that we have never too much said G. B. P. ere on the subject.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE DAIRY.

le to the proprietor and to his stock.

of November, eight cows produced 1272 lbs, of in fortyeight hours,'

This is equal to 159 lbs. to a cow,

In 1829, from 27th March to 28th Sept. (6 months) seven cows produced 916 lbs. I oz.

The account for the remainder of this season is mafortunately not in my possession; it was however proportionate to the preceding months.

of the field and across in rows at about a | ln 1830, from 8th April to 1st March, 1831, six cows produced 1117 lbs. 10 ozs.

This is more than 186 lbs. to each cow.

The above is additional to the supply of a famiy other cause. How far this was the result by of 5 or 6 persons, with what new milk is requir-

The cows are of native stock; several of them mp or what I suppose will answer the same raised by Mr Curtis on the farm, and have no extra esc, that of flax is no new thing in this busi- feed whatever. Their winter keeping until March When flax, was a more common article of is English hay of a medium quality-after March ion than at present in New England it was no they have the best of English hay until turned to amon thing for those who raised it to scatter pasture. Their pasturing is very good indeed; in the field a little turnip seed for early use; they have commonly one feeding of green comthis way they used to get turnips in a fine stalks in the latter part of the summer, and are ion, at a season when it is not easy to pro- turned early into the mowing grounds in the fall,

them free from injury by flies. This was The winter keeping is by no means so good as mmon practice of our respected father, the it should be; and without doubt, more butter would OHN TUTTLE, Esq. as I have heard, one of be made in the winter, and the cattle would be nily state many times. The reason of the likely to feel the beneficial effects of it through the tion which turnips received in this way prob- following season, if they had some succulent feed vas not understood, and as the habit of rais with their hay; such as carrots, ruta baga, or mangel x went into disuse, the advantage of it as a wurtzel. The summer produce of cows will depend tion to turnips was forgotten. The princi- much upon the manner in which they are kept as you well know, the offensiveness of hemp through the preceding winter. If they are stinted to the flies with which turnips are often in- and ill-used, they will not recover from the effects of such treatment by any luxuriance of feed in the am upon this subject you will permit me subsequent season. A valuable communication on this subject from one of our most intelligent e neut, that the tomato plant is of much use farmers (John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury,) may be found in the publications of the Mass. Agr. Soc, vol. vii. p. 163.

Carrots are an excellent food for cows, I know of no objection to this use of them; though they tend to increase the richness rather than the quantity of the milk. They are beneficial however in the latter respect. Ruta Baga increase the quantity of the milk, but do not improve its quality. They rather, as far as my observation goes, render it thin; though I do not find that they affect the taste of the milk, unless a portion of the tops is given with them or they are given to the animal with the sprouts on in the spring. They are very beneficial to the health of the animal. Raw potatoes increase the quantity but injure the quality of the milk. One of our most experienced and intelligent milk farmers in the vicinity of this town (J. Nichols, Esq.,) who keeps from thirty to forty cows, allows one peck of vegetables and two quarts of Indian meal to each cow per day, in addition to as much MFESSENDEN-On a former occasion I gave of the best of Euglish hay as they will eat. The e account of the Dairy of Mr Jesse Curtis in meal is of the greatest importance to the quality bread. (N. E. Farmer, vol viii. page 73.) of the milk. 'He says, he is confident that he can as for the year 1828; having now in my at any time increase the quantity of milk in the on the accounts for 1829, and 1830, I proportion of eight to five by increasing their po-

In 1828, between the 14th of March and the last can do it with potatoes and meal as above stated

Of Mangel Wurtzel as a valuable feed for milch cows I am compelled to speak with great hesitation. I know the popular opinion is altogether in their fayor; but experience is a teacher to whose authority I must defer before all others. My cows, when they have been fed freely upon them at the rate of from half a bushel to a bushel per day, have invariably been much reduced in flesh. They increase the quantity of the milk; I have been disposed to think they improve its quality; this point however is not settled with me; but they have very much injured the condition of the cows, who have been freely fed with them.

There are some authorities in this case, which certainly deserve attention. It is confidently stated that Mr Coke's cows (the most celebrated farmer in England) were very materially injured by the free use of the mangel wurtzel and some of them died. A writer in the British Farmer's Magazine, vol ii. p. 155, a strong advocate of mangel wurtzel, says 'that he has no doubt this arose from its being used in an unlimited manner immediately upon its being drawn from the ground. The roots ought not to be used before Christmas and the cattle ought to be habituated to them by degrees. I have known beast; to suffer very much from inattention to this rule.' Experiment only can determine this. My mangel wurtzel have been used both in spring and f. I, and through the winter.

Another - in the same Magazine (p. 212,) though upon the whole an advocate for this plant, says 'that mangel wurtzel are highly purgative and reduce cattle to a very thin state. As regards their feeding properties, we have observed thus much, that cattle to which they were given in moderation with a quantity of hav throve indifferently; and that the same cattle, changed from them to a moderate quantity of Swedish turnips, made twice the progress in condition,'

At the meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, Eng. in Nov. 1829, the Rev. Henry Berry, one of the most distinguished breeders and feeders of stock in England, and who, in this respect, ranks next to the celebrated Bakewell, remarked, 'To the comparative merit of mangel wurtzel and Swedish turnips I have paid great attention, I shall strictly confine myself to facts, which have come under my own observation; and in what I have to say I shall have to differ from many high authorities. It has been said that mangel wurtzel is more nutritive than Swedish turnips, but I am decidedly of a contrary opinion. Some years ago I was a great grower of mangel wurtzel; and I gave it very liberally to my cows; but I soon found that it reduced them to skeletons; they certainly gave a great quantity of milk whilst feeding on this root, but the milk was both thin and poor. British Farmer's Mag, vol. iii p. 480.

It will be readily granted that there are many counter authorities. With respect to my own case, they may have been given in too great quantities; or the feeding may have been begun too early in e pleasure to forward them to yon, believ- tatoes and meal. He prefers potatoes to Mangel the season; or it should have been accompanied will regard them in this branch of husban. Wurtzel as he thinks they increase the milk to a with something else besides good hay; or the xamples of excellent management, highly greater degree. He is not able to increase the flesh of the cows may have been reduced by some milk in any sudden manner by Mangel Wurtzel, but other unknown cause. I submit the facts, as I

believe them, and the authorities as cited, to the literally filled with snow by reason of the shifting ing that he had purchased and forwarded Nia judgment of those concerned. They are certainly of the wind. This snow was 24 inches or more Practical Planter, Boutcher's Treatise on Fou a valuable vegetable for many purposes and yield on a level. This snow storm was in one week Trees, and Evelyn's Complete Gardener. a most extraordinary produce: and in conjunction followed by another, nearly of equal severity, but with Indian meal may prove an unexceptionable not to so great a depth. From the commence of the U.S. in Paris, acknowledging the receipt feed. I shall be happy if my suggestions lead to ment of the first storm, Jan. 15, to the first day of various packages of letters, and Diplomas for its content of the first storm. farther and more exact experiments; and if they Feb. there was a continued frost, without the least honorary and corresponding members in Francisco are not better feed for unich cows than is feared intermission, and to add to the calamity, the Belgium and Switzerland and two vols, of the N by some, the same objections may by no means lie against the sugar beet, one of the same family, and as easily cultivated; but of this plant my cultivation and use have been quite limited. Unfortunately for many farmers, who were not Nos. 38, 39 and 40 of the Annales D'Horticultu Brewers' grains are greedily eaten by cows. They increase the quantity of milk as much as almost long continued embargo, their wood piles were any food that can be given, but injure its quality; deficient. They had wood enough in the forest, and rather tend to reduce the flesh. They certainly do not improve the condition of the animal. The cows in the London milk establishments, are plied to trees of ornament, and in some instances fed almost exclusively in some cases upon grains fruit trees did not escape, at the rate of more than a bushel per day; but they are often injured either by excessive feeding, or one or two degrees above the freezing point and a constant confinement to the stable, from which in severe snow storm with strong wind ensued. many cases they are never allowed to move; their | This snow fell about 8 or 10 inches on a level, but water being conveyed to them,

Of the articles of food that are ever given to animals, Indian meal is decidedly above all others. It is an excellent accompaniment to all succulent food. Nothing will so much improve the quality of the milk; though it sometimes tends to scour blowing about. the animal too much, and to produce fatness rather than abundant secretions of milk.

It may be deemed likewise at the present prices of corn rather an expensive feed; and cows, which fences on the sides of the roads. From the 16th have been fed excessively upon it are sometimes the weather was more mild and on the 23d at sunseriously injured; and suffer very much when after rise, the thermometer rose to 41 degrees and rain mon objects of both, in the improvement of g long use their meal is withdrawn; half a peck a day followed in great plenty, and the water in some of deningis an extravagant allowance; and two quarts is perhaps as much as may be safely persevered in ; weather continued mild to the 8th of March, from and both in respect to cows and horses it is much which time to the 30th, it was generally rough, better to give it mixed with cut hay than to give windy, and unpleasant.

It has been long my opinion that the greatest blessing of an agricultural nature which Divine Providence has bestowed upon the earth is the power of producing Indian corn. This is in truth the gold dust of the farmer, which is sure to reward his skill, toil, and industry.

In a communication involving important facts, responsible authority. This induces me to append Yours respectfully, my name.

Salem, .1pril 20, 1831. HENRY COLMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE LATE SEASON.

Mr Fessenden-Such a season as the past is not, perhaps, within the recollection of the oldest man now living in this vicinity. From the first the pressure of the water, that it broke down six of November, 1830, to the 5th of January, 1831, dams and carried away one Cotton Factory in there fell frequent and heavy rains, which filled all the streams and swamps to overflowing. Those, whose cellars are naturally wet in the spring, now found a part of their winter vegetables inundated. During this time the weather was generally mild, although the sun was hidden by clouds the greatest part of the time. For I weeks there was not according to calculation, more than IS hours of

From the 5th of Jan. to the 14th, the weather was cold, and a little snow fell in the meantime. On the 15th and 16th, we were visited by a severe N. E. snow storm, attended with a very strong wind. The roads in every direction were

wind was strong, blowing the snow into houses England Farmer, for the Horticultural Society and filling up the paths almost every day. The Paris. He has purchased Philipar's Voyage A snow at this time, was very deep in the woods, ronomique through England, and forwarded it w prepared and did not expect such a general and and perhaps within their view, but they could not go to it. The consequence was, the axe was ap-

On the first day of Feb, the thermometer rose was much thrown into heaps by the wind. On the 4th there was a small snow, say about 3 inches. -The thermometer rose to 38 degrees above zero and rain followed, although not enough to melt this last snow, but sufficient to prevent the snow from

From the 4th of Feb, to the 16th it was generally cold, attended with cold N. W. winds; at this time the paths in many places were above the our cellars was from 2 to 3 fect deep. The

The earth has been comparatively but little frozen this winter, being the greatest part of the time deeply covered with snow. Rye, after the GEN. II A. S. DEARBORN, snow went off looked bad, probably in consequence of the snow going off by the sun and some cold nights following. Its appearance is now good. The fruit of the peach as far I have examined is destroyed. The coldest day was on the 29th of it seems to me the community are cutifled to a Jan .- the thermometer stood at 6 degrees below zero. The winter past has been colder in the you, Sir, my thanks for this distinguished co aggregate than any winter since 1823,

Mansfield, April 4, 1831. ROLAND GREEN.

Note .- From the first of April to the 18th, there was little sunshine, but frequent and copious rains. The earth is filled with water and thereby the spring operations much obstructed. On the Sth and esteem. inst, there was a very beavy rain, and such was this vicinity. The wind at the same time was strong, upsetting some small buildings and demolished one barn. R. G.

HORTICULTURE,

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, en Saturday, the 23d of April, 1831.

Since the last meeting the following letters have afford some valuable additions to your colle been received.

1. A letter from Col. Thomas Aspinwall, No. 1. Alexander, splendid Russian apple, des Consul of the United States in London, announc-

2. A letter from J. C. BARNETT, Esq. Con: and No. 18 of the Annales De Fromont.

No. 3. A letter from the Earl of Roseberry, 1. President of the Caledonian Horticultural Societ

London, March 8, 1831

-I have had the honor today to recei your duplicate letter, announcing that I was ele ed in 1829 an honorary member of the Massael setts Horticultural Society. The original o with the Pamphlet containing the Charter, &c. the Institution, I formerly received, and I did 1 fail, at that time, to make my acknowledgmer for the honor conferred on me, which letter, I i sory to perceive has not reached its destination

The Presidency of the Caledonian Horticultu Society is only bestowed on the individual chos for that situation for two years. My term expir last year, and the Duke of Buccleuch became; successor; but I can venture to give assurances, the name of the Society, of their disposition any way which the Horticultural Society Massachusetts may suggest, to promote the cor I am your obedient servant,

ROSEBERRY.

H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq.

4. A letter from Jesse Buel, Esq. President the Albany Horticultural Society, with a packs of Apple scions.

President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Sir.- A Diploma, constituting me an honor member of the Massachusetts Hort, Society, w an accompanying circular, was received yesterd through Messrs Thorburns, of New York.

I beg leave to tender to the Society, throu pliment; and to assure them, that I feel th have imposed upon me new obligations arden to cooperate in the objects of their associati -the harticultural improvement, and the hap ness of our favored country. With great respe

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, Albany, April 10, 1831. JESSE BULL

SIR-I have boxed, and put on board of a Be ton packet, cuttings of the following apples, I distribution among the members of the Societ Except No. 1, they are all recommended, and me of them figured in the Pomol Magazine conduct by Messrs Sabine, and Lindley of the Lond, Ho Society and garden. Except when noticed,1 original grafts came from Mr Sabine late S Report made by H. A.S. DEARBORN, President of the Society. | retary of London Hort, Society. I hope they m tion.

winter.

Blenheim pippin, dessert and kitchen, autunin, 28, Pom. M.

Beachemwell Seedling, dess., winter and spring, 82 do.

Cornish Gilly flower, dess., winter and spring, 140 do

Golden Harvey, dessert, winter and spring, 39 do.

Hawthornden, kitchen, Aug. 34 do. Kerry Pippin, dessert, Aug. Sept. 107 do. Minshall's t'rab, kitchen, winter,

Aslin, dessert, Sept. 5 do.

Ribston pippin, D. and K., winter, 146 do. Der, Quarendian, (sack,) dessert, Aug. Sept.

Searlet Nonpareil, dessert, winter and spring, 87 do.

Gravenstein, D. and K., autumn, 98 do. Received from Germany. Alfisston, kitchen (very large) winter and

spring.

Duchess of Oldenburg, dess. Sept. Oct. King of Pippins, d, and k, Oct, Pom. M,177.

Downton (the eldest progeny of the old golden) dessert, winter, do, 113.

shall be happy to receive from the Society any s or cuttings of new or valuable plants,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JESSE BUEL.

N. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

ic repeated acts of liberality, and the kind attenof Mr Buel claim the gratitude of the So-That intelligent Horticulturist, and distinited patron of the various and extensive brane of rural economy, has not only done much vance the taste and interests of gardening and ing in the state of New York; but, with coma lable zeal he extends his beneficence to all parts 12 Union. His own grounds illustrate his pracskill and our public journals are often enriched s scientific communications, or lucid exposiof the interesting experiments, which he is nually making in the numerous departments orticulture and Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Isolved, That the apple scions presented by Buel, Esq. he distributed among the memnof the Society, on Saturday next, at twelve d:k.

INSECTS IN FOWLS.

he following curious fact is mentioned by Mr eworth, in a communication on the cleanliness nimals.—(Journal Royal Institution. No. 11.) dring one day along the shore of Holy island, ie coast of Northumberland, I disturbed an slored sanderling (Calidris islandica, Steph.) flew heedlessly, and as if injured. On shoothe bird, I found that it was covered with n, more especially about the head; so much at the poor thing must have fallen a victim the point of their claws by friction and dig- the church.

Beauty of Kent kitchen, autumn, and winter, ging, which renders them unfit to penetrate their sickly than fowls from the country.'-Gen. Farmer.

ASPARAGUS.

I think an error prevails in the method ordinarily adopted in cultivating this delicious vegetable. The object is to grow a long blanched stock; which, to be sure, is inviting to the superficial buyers-but at the table is found stringy, tough, and bitter. The roots must lie deep and the growth be comparatively slow; my roots have but a superficial covering of earth. Their growth is early and rapid: and as I cut at the surface, the grass is wood is used for baking of bricks. The bricks tender, succulent and well flavored, and the whole of it eatable. I cover my beds in winter with than those made in brick kilns, where wood is manure, but rake it off and fork the ground in the suring. J B.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 1830.

Sick Peach Trees,-It was mentioned some time since by a correspondent in the papers of this city, that certain facts had lately come to his knowledge, which were stated, inducing the belief, that powdered charcoal strewed about the roots of peach trees, would be a great preservative against disease, produced by insects, worms, &c. The Boston Courier, in a recent notice of this subject, corroborates the above opinion, by his own experience; and adds that, trees planted in burnt land are universally healthy and free from worms at the root

Mr Samuel Martin, through the medium of the Philadelphia Evening Post, offers to give \$10 if 20 more are added, as a reward for the best essay on the usefulness of having at all seminaries for the education of females, as many silk-worms raised, as will be necessary to teach them the course to be pursued in maturing them. He believes that this will be the best means of diffusing knowledge on this subject.

Horseradish.—One drachm of the fresh-scraped root of this plant, infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for eight hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight of sugar, is an improved recipe for removing hoarseness. A tea spoonful of this has often proved suddenly eftectual.

Transparent door plates of colored glass are in use in Philiadelphia, by physicians and others, which, lighted by the entry lamp, are convenient at night.

The son of a dentist, same city, died from swallowing gum elastic (India rubber) at school. The tutor had discovered that several of the pupils were chewing it, and threatened to chastise those who did so, when this lad having a piece in his mouth, swallowed to avoid detection. It swelled within him and caused death in a few hours.

Ingenious. - An ingenious plan, says an English Review, of increasing the power of the voice has been carried into execution at Attercliffe Church, Sheffield. It is effected by erecting a concave ir tormenting ravages : on further examination | sounding board, to act as a reflector behind the id that it had lost one of its legs, so that it reading desk and pulpit, with the speaker's voice om its incapability to rid itself of these in- near the focus of the concave. The effect of this that their extraordinary increase was to be reflector, it is said, increases the power of the nted. Poultry (the same naturalist remarks,) voice five times beyond the ordinary volume, so run about in stony or paved yards, wear that it can be heard in the most distant corner of will not suffer others to assist her.—Her faculties

Seed Corn.-Last year several persons in this coating of feathers; they are, therefore, more vicinity, tried the experiment of soaking seed covered with vermin, and in consequence more corn in copperas water before planning, to protect it from the attacks of the worms and crows. The experiment in all cases, we believe was successful: and we mention it to call the attention of our readers to so important a fact .- Greenfield Gaz.

> The Shawneetown (Illinois) paper, notices the death of a very promising young man named Wood, occasioned by taking through mistake a dose of Saltpetre instead of Salt.

> In New Orleans, anthracite coal, instead of are said to be more thoroughly burnt, and far better

> Danl. Brown, Esq. of Portsmouth, N. 11, has recently put in operation a manufactory of potato starch, which has already used 15,000 bushels of potatoes, and it is thought will use 40,000 bushbefore 1832. A ready market is found for it at the factories.

> The 'Skeleton of an individual of the human race, measuring nearly ten feet in length,' has been discovered in the Western country-so says a letter from Missouri to Dr Mitchell of New

> Temperance .- Bishop Doyle, of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, has addressed an energetic appeal in favor of the cause of Temperance, in the form of a letter to the 'Hibernian Temperance Society.' He says of drunkenness, I call it the root of all evil, for verily, I do not know of any vice which does not spring out of drunkenness or derive increase from it.

Population of the principal cities of the United States,

	anove 5000 sours, acc	coraing i	to the census of 1850:	
	New York,	213,470	Utica,	8,324
	Philadelphia,	161,112	Petersburg,	8,300
		80,519	Alexandiia,	8,921
•	Boston & Churlestown		Laucaster, Pa,	7,684
	New Orleans,	,	New Bedford, Mass.	7,547
	Charleston,	30,289	Savannah,	7,373
	Cincinnati,	26,513	Muldletown, Conn.	6,876
	Albany,	24,216	Augusta, Geo.	6,696
	Washington,	18,823	Wilmington, Del.	6,626
	Providence,	17,823	Springfield, Mass.	6,496
	Pittsburg,	17,365	Lowell, Mass.	6,477
	Richmond,	16,085	Newburyport,	6,375
	Rochester,	,	Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
	Salem,	13,826	Lynn, Mass.	6,430
	Portland,	12,601	Lexington, Ky.	6,087
	Brooklyn,	12,403	Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
	Troy, N. V.	11,405	Newport,	6,010
	Newark, N. J.	10,500	Taunton, Mass.	5,893
	New Haven,	10,653	Reading,	5,621
	Lonisville,	10,126	Nashville,	5,560
	Norfolk.	9,800	Wheeling,	5,211
	Hartford,	9,612	Yorktown, Va.	5,207
	Georgetown,	8,411	Marblebead, Mass.	5,132
ì	(Portsmouth, N.H.	8,3607	Roxbury, Mass.	5,169
1			he Courier des Etats U	,

The above table is from the Courier des Etats Unis.— The population of New Orleans is about 50,000, and that of Rochester between 10 and 12,000, but we cannot at the present moment state either with accuracy.

Mr Caleb A. Ore, boot and shoemaker of Philadelphia, has discovered a new method of manufacturing boots and shoes, for which he is about to obtain a patent. The invention consists in manufacturing these articles with but one seam, that of the boots in the heel-of the shoes over the instep.

In the family of Mrs Stilwell, Gravesend, N. Y. a colored women, who is 102 years old, has lived since she was 28. She is industrious, milks the cows, and does the washing for a family of ten persons, and are good, particularly her eye sight.

Extract of a letter from Judge Bares of New York, to C. Dear-doff, Esq. of the State of Ohio.

the wheat raised in Ohio, is of a quality inferior to that which makes the first rate flour. This is not owing to a want of proper virtue in the soil, or to any unfriendly peculiarity of climate; but is attributable to the quality of wheat sowed, and, in many instances, to a practice of permitting the crop to stand in the field till it is dead ripe, before the sickle is applied. Much of the wheat which has lately been grown in your State, and found its way to this market, has been manufactured here, and the flour sent to New York market, where, I am sorry to say, some of it, under the rigid course of inspection there pursued, has been disgraced. This is a circumstance which has not happened to the flour manufactured from the wheat grown in this country. Some millers who have manufactured and sent into market the flour of the wheat of your State indiscriminately, with the floor made from the article is seldom produced in the country the Genesee wheat, have had the mortification to have their brands condemned, and their high character partially diminished. Others who have taken the precantion to grind and send it unmixed, have only been able to obtain for it the character of second brand superfine. The inevitable result will be, that your flour must go into the market with a lower character than ours, to wit, second-rate suhabitants of Ohio, must be extremely unpleasant, as well as unprofitable. Our best farmers, to enable them to furnish wheat of the finest quality for the mills, are particularly careful in the selection of their seed. They seldom allow themselves to should be from eight to twelve weeks. sow more than two or three years in succession, the same seed which was on the same farm. weight, measure, and quality. Some take the precaution to obtain their seed from a great distance, and always find their account in it. I would suggest the idea of pursuing the same course among you. I would even take the liberty to advise you to send to this country for your seed. I have observed that seeds of many kinds are improved by transfer from a Northern to a warmer climate, and deteriorated by a contrary course. This may be said to be particularly the case with wheat. The wheat grown in the Genesce, Seneva, and Cayuga counties, has long been acknowledged to possess a deeided preeminence of character. The change under the present facilities of intercourse can easily take place, and, should it, you alone would be the gainers. The Genesce wheat, among those I acter. The kinds most sought after here, as the best, and producing the best flour, are the flint wheat, the bald red chaff wheat with a white berry, the bearded red chaff wheat with a white berry -and perhaps some others. All these kinds can ish white, and somewhat harsh sandy feel, subject to be under the most careful course of manufacturing, mixed with dark or black specks.

I have no interest in any mill or establishment no longer serve them as a menstrum. for the purchase of wheat or flour; but still feel an anxiety that your productions should be as good however useful it may be for various purposes, and as fair in market as they can be. I have no is almost indispensable to every horticulturist in idea that a change can be brought about instantly; the form of strings; and that prepared from our to pay the bounties of 8 cents per head on 40,

ON THE PRODUCTION OF GOOD WHEAT, time would show the utility of it, and the commu- rope. To prepare it I take the bark from the tree nity at large be benefited.

Some wheat has been obtained from Geauga, It is found to be a fact, that the greater part of Huron and Seneca counties which can be called cd. In from four to six weeks, in warm weather first rate. The grain from any other counties the inner layers will be completely loosened, at may be made as good. The wheat from Michigan fall apart on being lifted up; it may then be stri is superior to that from Ohio; their seed was ob- ped out, washed soft and pliable, having a smoo tained almost wholly from this State. Western and regular fibre, but as we approach the out

> Farmer, a paper recently established at Rochester, N. Y. probably it may make good wrapping paper, in and conducted with much ability and good judgment by Mr Goodsell.

HAMS.

Perhaps there is no subject of equal interest among farmers, on which there is such a contrariety of opinion, as that of curing hams. Almost every farmer who is fond of good hams, or wishes to procure a good price for them, has opinious, forms or receipts, peculiar to himself, and after all, much superior in taste or flavor to that of common salt pork .- The plan that I pursue is extremely simple and, I have no hesitation in saying, produces hams superior to any of the kind I have ever tasted, not excepting the celebrated hams of Virginia, or England, or still more famous of Calabria,

The hams, as soon as they are separated from the body of the animal, are to be closely packed accustomed food, once a day, till they are six o perfine. This circumstance, acting on a whole in a clean, tight, common sized barrel; and to a people, and that people so respectable as the in-full barrel, add a pickle, made by dissolving eight Indian meal, which is highly valuable, is added to quarts of clean Liverpool salt and four ounces saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or soft water to cover the whole. In this situation they are to remain until removed to the smoke house, which

The smoking process is to be conducted altogether with cobs or the wood of sugar maple They change often, and always gain by it, both in (the former is, preferred); and when sufficiently smoked, those that are intended for immediate use, may be hung up in dark garret, or if the weather he too cool, in the cellar; as freezing, particularly if often repeated, is very injurious. Those that are intended for summer use, are to be well white washed with lime, and when dry, wrapped in paper and packed away in new dry ashes, and then set in a cool dry place in the cellar. Particular care is requisite to prevent its being heated too much, while in the smoke house, as this is very destructive to its fine flavor.

BASS MATTING.

Q. B.

On reading an article in your paper of last week, headed Bass matting, I took some good sound basswood bark, that had been taken from have mentioned, bears perhaps, the highest char- the tree last summer, and boiled it from two to three hours in water, trying at intervals, to see whether its layers would separate; but I found at the end of the boiling that its adhesion was scarcely, if at all, diminished; which confirmed what I before supposed, that the gum, if once easily be procured. The flour produced from dried, becomes insoluble in water; this is well them is a mellow yellowish hue, and soft feathery known to be the case with gum copal, caouchouc, are but few who will at any time level their gums feel - That produced by the Ohio wheat of a blue- in ligo, and many other vegetable substances, which, by exposure to the air, undergo such chemical changes by the absorption of oxygen, and perhaps some other means, that water will guns under their control, by the lads or mea in

The inner bark of the Basswood, (Tilia Glabra) but if only a few would adopt the practice, a short trees is much better than what we get from Eu- 000 crows-\$3200.

when it will peel freely, and immerse it in wat immediately, being careful that every part is cove rough bark, we find the fibres broken and interunted by the expansion of the tree, forming The following articles are copied from the Genesee kind of irregular net work, not easily separate it appears difficult to form this part into the proj er state for matting, for when much force is r united to separate it the fibres are broken, and the ribbands will be of very irregular breadth.

Linden Hill, 3d mo. 25, 1831.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Take one pound and a half of good ginge for a horse, give two spoonsful each day-or in the morning, and the other in the evening, min ed with wheat bran. This receipt has been sellin at the eastward for \$5, where the efficacy of th above medicine has been proved in the cure c several cases of obstinate heaves.

A spoonful of flax seed, steeped an honr o two in warm water, and given to calves with their seven weeks old, is very beneficial to them. Whe their food, a little magnesia or chalk, now and the B. Cwill prevent scouring.

BIRDS.

The robin, and other useful small birds, seen to be diminishing in numbers every year. This decrease is to be attributed in a measure to the fact that our gunners shoot them at unsensonable times of the year, before they have reared their broods of young, and even before the commence ment of the breeding season. In the spring the birds are usually poor, and worth little or nothing as food for man. Shooting them at this season prevents of course their natural increase. All the smaller varieties of birds are exceedingly useful from their being the enemies and active destroyer of the great variety of grubs, millers, slugs, car erpillars, and other worms which infest and injure our fruit trees and fields. Birds are a more effectnal preventive against the increase of insects norious to herb, fruit and flower, than any means devised by man for that purpose. They are the remedies furnished by the God of nature for that purpose. The destruction of a single small bird at this season of the year is a positive injury to the farmer or other person upon whose land it

We hold it to be an axiom, that no true sports man will demean himself by shooting small birds of any kind at this season of the year, and there at robins or any of the smaller birds. Every parent, master, and guardian, ought to lay a special prohibition and interdict upon the use of all the their employ for the purposes of sporting at this senson of the year .- Worcester . Egis.

The Maine Legislature have been called upon

nimously re-elected to the Presidency, which has long filled with honor to himself and the ok in being thus connected with the Society.

Officers of the Worcester . Igricultural Society, uron Tufis, 1st Vice President : Silas Holman, Vice President; Theophilus Wheeler, Treasur-; Oliver Fiske, Cor Secretary ; and 37 Trustees, luding many of the most enterprising and sucssful agriculturists and graziers in the Coun-

From the New York Commercial Advert ser.

Cure for Consumption .- We give place to the folving communication with much pleasure. Mr E. hite, the gentleman whose signature is attached tit, is well known to the community, and the utst reliance can be placed upon any statement de by him. The discovery, if after being fairly ted, it shall be found efficacions in other instan-, is truly a valuable one, and is well worthy of attention of medical men.

The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

seeing it stated in your paper a few weeks since, inhaling the fumes of nitric acid had been found ure the consumption, at my suggestion and rest, a worthy and intelligent man who has been two years past in my employ, has, within the eight days, given it a trial. As no directions ompanied your notice, the following course was pted :- Under a handkerchief, one end of which ed on the head, the other left to fall down over breast, he held a glass tumbler, having in it at a tea-spoonful of the acid; and breathed the ues, thus prevented by the handkerchief from esng, about half an honr at a time, three times per The effect has been to relieve him entirely an obstinate cough of many years' standing, which, for the last two months, had been accomed with all the symptoms of a confirmed and 1 consumption; all which have, according to ent appearances, disappeared with the cough, permanent this relief may prove, time must v. That others, laboring under the like affecmay be put in early possession of the above facts, with a hope that relief may be found therefrom, communication is made by request of the person e referred to. Yours.

E. WHITE.

B. The gas can only be breathed at the month d to prevent the eyes being affected by it, keep i closed.

ourishment for Horses .- The practice is bet. After an experience of four years, an incent husbandman is convinced of its utility in

t the meeting. Governor Lincoln, on being u- are much better in looks, health and disposition.

ciety,made an eloquent address, in which, among occupies a house, either in the city or country her things, he expressed the great satisfaction he should consider himself under obligations to plant a vine to his yard. Suppose a choice variety of either foreign or native grapes should be planted cted . Ipril 13, 1831. Levi Lincoln, President; in every yard in this city, in a few years not a family, however poor, would be without this delicions fruit. The expense would not exceed from 25 to 50 cents. Many would undoubtedly be neglected and die: but many, also would grow and bear fruit abundantly. Let it be not an objection, that the tenant is to occupy but one year .- . V. I. Farmer.

> holes in the ice which cover fish ponds in winter. or the fish for want of air will suffer much and even die. The advantage of this precaution will be apparent from the avidity with which the finny of the liver. It is unnecessary to theorize on its tenant will approach half torpid, towards the new formed hole. It is said one hole will be sufficient if kept open during the prevalence of hard frosts.

New Holland Pine .- The Hispaniolans, with the highest degree of pride, challenge any of the trees of Europe or Asia, to equal the height of their cabbage trees, towering to an altitude of 270 feet: the New Holland Pine, however, is stated to attain the height of 600 feet!

Family Economy.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her hull, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon. waste, cries more, like the horseleech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it-not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gcts a wife to look after his affairs; to assist him in his journey tigrough life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare and happiness of a brig and a ship from New Orleans with full together with that of her children. This should he her sole aim, and her theatre of exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as

Agricultural Meeting .- The annual meeting of meal, and rye-meal, mixing it with leaven or his labor with his best friend; and if that friend e Wercester County Agricultural Society (says yeast, and adding one third of the quantity of be not true to him what has be to hope? If he e Worcester Yeoman) was holden in this town boiled petatoes. To each horse is given 12 lbs, dare not place confidence in the companion of his Thursday last. The situation of this Society is per day, in three rations of A lbs, each. The bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not every respect prosperous. It is believed to be bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a for herself only, but she is the agent of many she most noble institution of the kind in the Uni-little moistened cut straw. By this means he saves loves. And she is bound to act for their good; States. The officers were chosen with great in feeding 7 horses, 49 bushels of outs in 21 days; and not for her own gratification. Her husband's animity, and much harmony prevailed through-while the horses perform their common labor, and good is the end at which she should aim-his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company Planting Vines in Yards.—Every person who, than his purse can entertain, are equally penicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bili to a long butcher's account; and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train, - New York Mirror,

DANDELION.

The learned editors of the Journal of Health, who so sedulously attend to our bodies corporate. and tell us 'what we must eat, what we must drink and wherewithal we ought to be clothed,' have not mentioned the utility of this valuable early spring vegetable, and I therefore wish to offer it to the notice of your readers. In the medical Fish in Winter.—It is recommended to break phraseology, it has long been deemed a deobstruent, and the writer can speak experimentally of its virtue as a corrector of the bile, as a fine laxative, and of the benefit received from it in an affection mode of action. The afflicted will rest satisfied with the change in their feelings, which will be perceived after using the plant. It may be eaten as a salad with the usual dressing, or the juice may be taken, in the dose of half a wine glass full, three times a day-or the leaves may be kept in the pocket and frequently eaten in the course of the day. Dr Zimmerman, when called to Frederick of Prussia, in his last illness, recommended no medicine, but the dandelion for the dropsy under which the old tyrant labored. It is regularly brought to our market in abundance.

U. S. Gazette.

An Anatomical Sermon .- An eminent Professor of Medicine lately observed to his pupils when delivering a Clinical Lecture on the effects of Drunkenness, 'one of the best sermons for drunkards or regular tipplers would be, to exhibit to them the heart, the lungs, and the liver of an inebriate, by the same organs in a sound states, Such an exhibition, said he emphatically, would probably produce a greater effect on their minds than all the sermons which have been published on the subject .- Monthly Gazette of Practical Medi-

Foreign Silks .- A few days ago eleven hundred cases of China silks were sold at auction in New York by John Hone and Sons. The sales amounted to more than half a million of dollars !!

The Providence Journal of Saturday last says -The freight of Cotton alone, imported into that port the last week, amounts to twenty thousand

The Portsmouth Journal announces the arrival cargoes of cotton for the Great Falls Factory.

Woonsecket, R. I. on Blackstone river, now ang general in Silesia, of feeding horses with much towards making a fortune as he possibly can contains S factories and one now building, 2 main the counting-room or workshop. It is not the chine shops, 11 stores, 1 bank, post office, 60 money carned that makes a man wealthy; it is dwelling houses, and about one thousand inhabilouble relation of economy and health. The what is saved from his earnings. A good and tants. In 1820 it contained I factory, 16 dwel-1 is made by taking equal quantities of oat prindent husband makes deposit of the fruits of ling houses, and between 1 and 200 inhabitants.

ndy digland farmer.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1831.

FARMERS' WORK FOR MAY,

The proper time for planting Indian corn will soon arrive, according to the ordinary course of the seasons, and we shall, therefore, state some of the methods pursued by judicious and successful farmers for raising this very valuable product,

Judge Buel, of Albany, says ' H the soil is stiff or the sward stubborn, plough late in the fall, and harrow in the spring before you plant. If a sand or light loam, leave the grass to grow till near planting time. In either case the roller may be used to advantage. It compresses the sod, smothers the growth of grass, and prevents the escape of the gases evolved in the fermentation of the vegetable matter buried by the plough. If you have manure to spare, (and you can use it no where better than with this crop,) spread it on the the sod and plough it under. Plant your corn in hills. The distance will depend on the kind of seed and strength of the ground. I plant at three feet each way. Harrow at the first dressing, the more the better, provided you do not disturb the sod ; and plough shallow and earth slightly at the second. But exterminate all weeds. By leaving the sod unbroken, the roots of the grain have a better supply of proisture and nutriment beneath it. *

'I am satisfied from several years' experience. that other things being alike, the clover sod, ploughed under in May, will give a material increase of corn, over land which has no sod. 1 think 20 per cent on an average, and the crop is much less liable to be injured by drought. The planting should be as early as the season and soil will admit.

'Failures and great inconvenience and loss often result from the seed not vegetated, from its destruction by the wire worm and grub, and from the depredations committed upon the young plants by birds and squirrels. As I have never suffered in either of these respects I will state my method of preparing the seed. I collect in the first place a quantity of the roots of the black helebore, or itch weed, which abounds in swamps, grows with and resembles in its habits skunks' cabbage, except that the leaves are narrower, longer, and grow upon the seed stock; these I boil till I obtain a strong decoction. I then take out the roots and add to the liquor saltpetre in the proportion of four ounces to three gallons, and put in my seed corn while the liquor is yet warm. Thirtysix hours is the longest period it should be suffered to steep, as the nitre may destroy the vegetating principle of the grain. As a farther precaution, the liquor is again warmed, and a gill of tar stirred in, and the seed again immersed in it anew. Thus prepared, 1 have not lost twenty hills in four years. The germinating process commences before the corn is planted, and unless the ground is too wet to grow this crop, (and it never pays the expense of culture on soils that abound in springs, or that are naturally wet and cold,) it will continue to progress. The helebore is poisonous, and though the ground may partially extract the poison, neither birds nor squirrels will ever disturb a dozen bills, The tar impregnates the seed and protects it from the worm. The nitre and plaster, with which latter the seed is mixed before planting, combine their fertilizing properties to give vigor and strength to the young plants.

Whether it ought to be preferred to that of a sol- ority over later planted corn. The ears also fil ution of copperas, which has been pretty exten- and ripen much better in northerly climates from sively used, and with few exceptions met with this practice. entire approbation, we are not able to say

in Madison County, who is said to have raised when less cloudy, cold dripping weather prevails the greatest crop of corn ever grown in this state, and the crop is nothing like so liable to be injured ascribes his success principally to the circumstance by frost, [in autumn.] The grounds are also soon. of his having put four bushels of seed to an acre, or ready for crops sown in the fall. This mode instead of six quarts, the usual quantity; and pul- of management will often enable the cultivator to ling up all but the requisite number of the most grow the larger and more productive crops, in thrifty plants at the first dressing of the crop; and climates where they have been abandoned from that no stalk produced less than three ears. I do observing that they did not ripen when planted at not know that the facts have been correctly stated the usual time, to me; but I confess they appear to be rational. We scarcely ever notice a hill of corn, without observing a spear more vigorous than the rest. which maintains its ascendency, and is always most prolific in its return. On the contrary, those plants which are pale and sickly when young, seldom produce much under the best care. My experience warrants me in the belief, that seed taken from a stock which has produced two or three ears, is more prolific than seed which has produced but one ear?

as with all others. 'But let the farmer beware of taking his seed from too great a distance. If he should bring it, for instance a hundred miles from the southward, his corn would fail of ripening; if as far from the north, he must expect a lighter crop; and in case of drought the latter will be more apt to suffer, as it has been proved by experiment. A farmer from the County of Bristol, took seed from the County of Cumberland, Maine. It mit me to add to the list of queries in your last, came on well at first, but the summer being pretty hot and dry, it parched up, and produced next to nothing, though the seed he had taken from his own field turned out very well.

'If the farmer cannot conveniently obtain new seed; or if he be loath to part with a sort which has served him well, and choose rather to use it than seed he has not tried, let him at least shift sead from one field to another, and especially from one kind of soil to another.

· And in the cloosing of seed, some regard should be had to the state of the soil on which it is intended to grow. If it be poor, or wanting in warmth, the yellow sort with eight rows will be most suitable, as it ripens early. A better soil should have a larger kind of seed, that the crop may be greater, as it undoubtedly will.

Shell the seed gently by hand, that it may not be torn or bruised at all, rejecting about an inch at each end of the ear. And if any corns appear with black eyes, let them also be rejected, not because they will not grow at all, the contrary being branch and twig .- Imerican Farmer. true: but because the blackness indicates, either some defect in drying, or want of perfection in the grain,'-Deane.

It was the opinion of Mr Lorain that Indian corn is not generally planted sufficiently early. He observed that ' when corn is planted very early it is commonly severely affected by frost, so much that many plants are cut off by the ground. This NUTTALL, during his travels in the Missouri Teris unquestionably an injury to which no judicious ritory in the year 1810, and named after his friend farmer would expose the plant, if the advantages obtained by very early planting could be had by There can be no doubt, we believe, of the val-the frost ceases to act on the plants. Of course timore, whose public spirited exertions in the col-

uable properties of the steep above recommended, they take the lead, and will maintain their superior

The shooting and filling of them takes place Mr Buel, moreover states that 'A gentleman when the heat of the sun is much greater; and

> Lucerne,-To show the forwardness of this valuable clover, Mr Henry Cushing of Hingham informs us, that he measured plants of Lucerne on the 19th of this month, which were then 14 inches high-the land laid down with lucerne and other grasses last spring.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CHEESE-QUERY.

MR EDITOR-I was much gratified with reading A change of seed is advisable with this grain, the queries respecting the manufacture of Cheese in your paper of last week; and hope they may soon be satisfactorily answered. I intend making my own a cheese dairy the present season; but on conversing with a friend vesterday respecting it, he informed me that he had frequently heard the opinion expressed, that so good cheese could not be made npon a farm on the seaboard, as in the interior. Perwhether this assertion be correct, and if so, by what means the difficulty can be obviated?

> Yours, &c. LVITA.

A NEW, BEAUTIFUL, AND VALUABLE FRUIT, Brought from Council Bluffs, and bearing in New England. Extract of a letter from J. Winship, Esq. to J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore. My DEAR SIR: Brighton, April 2, 1831.

We have now growing in our grounds a tree ten feet high, the produce of the seed you were so kind as to send me eight years ago, called the Shephardia or Silver Leaf Buffalo Berry Tree. The ensuing autumn we shall have a quantity of them, and some of them are very much at your service. It is one of the greatest acquisitions of the fruit-bearing kind our country can produce. For beauty of foliage, delicacy of appearance, and elegance of fruit, it is unrivalled by any new production: the fruit is about the size of the red Antwern current, much richer to the taste, and forms one continued cluster of fruit on every

SILVER LEAVED SHEPHARDIA.

Shephurdia eleagnoides.

BUFFALO BERRY TREE. RABEIT BERRY TREE.

Indian names. BEEF SULT BERRY TREE.

This beautiful tree was first noticed by Professor Mr Shephard of Liverpool, England,

The seed of the trees now cultivated at the planting later. Still if the roots remain unburt, Brighton nursery, were collected by Colonel SNELthey are of consequence established and very soon line of the city of Boston, and forwarded about repair the injury done above the soil, after ten years since to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Balction and introduction of new seeds and trees e well known and appreciated.

The tree is perfectly hardy, grows vigorously our climate; and has a near resemblance to e clive tree. Its fruit is sought after with avidy by the English and American hunters at the oper season. It is one of the earliest flowering es in North America, having alrealy shed all blossoms, and set its fruit.

Plants of a good size will be ready for safe the suing autumn at a moderate price at the Messrs inships' Brighton Nurseries,

English, French, and American Goods.

BREWER & GRANT, have taken Store No. 414, ashington Street, recently occupied by Mr Geo, Hill, d formerly by Messrs Mayo & Hill, and have opened th a handsome assortment of English, French and Amern Goods, viz. Gros de Naples, Black and Colored, do. Gros de Berlins, do. do. Marseline Florences, Rich rangeable Silks, Ture Satins, Colored Satins, Italian ustrings, &c .- Prints, Ginghams, Cambries, White and lored, Cambrie, Mull, Nausook, Swiss and Book Muss, Linen Cambrics, L. C. Holdfs., Imitation, do. do wns. 1-4 and 5-4 Lineus and Linen Damasks, 4-1 5-1 16-4 Bob't. Lace and Quillings, Lace and Cambric Capes, Veils, Fancy Silk and Gause Hdkfs, Barrage and Thi , do. Silk and Cotton, Plain and Fancy Hose, Kid oves, Horse Skin, do. Blond Gause and Barrage Veils Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Merino Cassi-res, Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c. Mourning ares of every description. hose who visit the city for the purpose of purchasing

vholesale or retail, are requested to call.

They purchase their goods principally at auction, with ch, and under such advantages as to offer those that are

ne, at low prices. one of the firm often visits New Vork for the purpose urchasing. They have also an agent at New York, o has been in an extensive retail business in this city, is well acquainted with the Boston and New York rkets, who will purchase such new and fashionable ds as may be offered on arrival of the English and nch Packets.

eon4t

Lead Pipe.

Ipril 27.

EAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln FARING & Co , No. 110, State Street. 'pril 13, 1831. 6w.

Latest Improved Short Horns.

VOUNC WAS COMED

he subscriber informs those disposed to improve their at k, that this five full blood animal will be under his en this season. Terms \$2. Apply to A. GREEN-VOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studo fraught horses in the country; she will be exchange t a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. Brusell. 3tis April 20. April 20.

Bones Wanted.

hin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. BJRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street, pril 20. 2mns

. Igricultural Seeds.

or sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North M ket street, Boston, uck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that

to the premium from the Massachusetts Forticultural Sety); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have the premium from the Massachusetts Forticultural e taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural ety, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county): E y Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass is of all kinds, &c,-all of the very first quality.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

everal thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire uragus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well ed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred

Iso, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black haburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in y-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots,
ts each. March 26. s, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with New Vegetables.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New tity of each of the following new and valuable vegeta-

Knight's new Dwarf Honey Pea; (a most delicious pea, and great bearer; originated by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society.) New Italian Head Lettnee; large, close heads, very tender; (introduced by Lieut, Ridgway, of the U.S. Navy-121 cts. per paper.) Early Orange Beet; early, beautiful and very delicate; not common in the Boston market-121 cts, per paper. Canada Crook Neck Squash; the most delicate sort cultivated in New England; in eating from the beginning of August to the first of February; small, but prolific. Com. Porter's Valparaiso Squash, have attained the size of 46 lbs, in Vermont last season. New Early Dwarf Pea, 33 cts per quart, very early and prolific-does not require sticks: also the Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea, introduced into general use by us, four years since; now too well known and appreciated to require comment. London Harticultural Pole Bean, sent to Messrs Thorburn & Sons, of New York, last year, by the London Horticultural Society-they have proved a valuable acquisition, very prolific, and rivalling the Lima Beans in richness of flavor; 50 cts, per quart. April 13.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street-A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

50 bushels two towed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PALNTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant. &c. &c, with directions for their culture .- Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs. Grape Vines, &c.

Gentlemen in want of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Honeysuckles, &c, &c, are respectfully informed that they can be obtained in any quantity or variety, at Nursery prices, by leaving their orders at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. The Trees will be delivered at the Warehouse, free of expense of freight, except when obtained from New York, Philadelphia, or Albany, when it will be added to the bill. Catalogues of most of the Nurseries can be obtained at the Warehouse, gratis, except Prince's of New York; of which he has lished the twentysixth edition, 91 pages, price 121 cents. As the season is forward, and it will soon be too late to transplant trees with safety, an early attention to the subject is requisite. April 13.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.,—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz :-Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Monthwater, St Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Rossell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston-French & Davenport, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. April 13,

For Sale,

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with shor practical instructions for realing Silk Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. April 13.

Catawba Grape Vines,

For sale by Samuel Pond, near the Universalist England Farmer, 52, North Market street, a small quan-, Meeting House, Cambridgeport, a few Catawba Grape Vines, 3 years old, price \$1,25 each

Nava Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No. 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FR	on.	T	0
4	APPLES,		barrel.		50		00
	ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	110	00	112	00
	Pearl, first sort,		* *4	132	50	125	00
	BEANS, white,		bashel		90	- 1	00
•	BEEF, mess,		barrel	8	75	9	60
•	Cargo, No. 1.	-	**	7	50	7	75
)	Cargo, No. 2,	-	64	Ġ	50	6	
,	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.		11		15
ı	CHEESE, new milk,		- 11		6		8
ì	Skimmed milk,		44		3		4
	FLAXSEED.		1	- 1	12	1	50
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	7	12	ż	25
	Genesee,		4.6	7	50	7	75
	Alexandria,		- 11	6	25	Ġ	75
	Baltimore, wharf,	_	11	- 6			50
•	GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel	0	80	0	82
	Corn, Southern Yellow,		46		70		78
	Rye,		44		65		70
	Barley,		44		62		75
1	Oals.	-	44		43		45
١	HAV	-	cwt.		60		70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	CWL.	9	00	10	00
	HOPS, 1st quality,		ewt.	14			00
	LIME	_	cask.	14	90		95
	PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.	3	00	3	12
	PORK, clear,		harrel.	20	00		00
	Navy mess.	-	narrei.	13		14	
	Cargo, No. 1.		111		50.	14	
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.	1.7		2	00
	Red Top (northern)	-	musiter.	~		~	25
	Lucerne,	-			50		67
ì	Red Clover, (northern)	1	pound.		33		38
	TALLOW, tried,	•	. 1		12 00	0	13
	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	•	ewt.	0	00	٥	50
	Merino, mixed with Saxony		pound.		70		75
٠	Merino, three fourths washo	à	11		75		80
٠	Merino, half blood,	٠,	111		60		65
	Merino, quarter,	-	1 "		55		60
,	Native, washed,	-			45		50
	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	""		45		50
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	-	"		58		60
	Pulled, " spinning, first s	out.			45		48
	a direct. spinning, mists	ort,	1 "		50		55

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEE	R BY	MR HAY	WARD,	
(Clock of Fanenil	hall N	larket.		
BEEF, best pieces,		pound.	18	10
PORK, tresh, best pieces,		**	6	7
whole hogs,			53	7
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON, POULTRY.	-	1 "	4	3.
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	1 "	8	12
Lump, best,	-	1 "	12	15
EGGS.	-	dozen.	10	20
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.	10	12 83
Indian, retail,	-	indshel.		83
POTATOES.	- 1		22	52
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, April 25.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 280 Beef Cattle, including 70 unsold last week, 10 pair Working Oxen, 21 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 720 Swine. About 15 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-The market was quicker, and we are of upinion that a little better prices were obtained on some quantities; we shall quote a small advance. Sales were from \$4 50 to 5 25, extra at 5 33 a 5 50. Working Oxen-A few pairs were sold.

Cours and Calves-Sales as follows: \$18, \$20, \$23, 24, \$28 and \$30,

Sheep-We noticed 7 Cosset weathers taken at \$6 each; 20 at \$4 84, and about 60 at \$4 67.

Swine-We noticed several small selected lots of barrows, at 5 cts. and one or two at 5 c-two hundred were taken in one lot, but we did not ascertain the price. At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows,

MISCELLANY.

THE REFUGE.

Lines addressed by the Author to his two infant children, on placing them at an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Come to these willing gates, Ye blighted blossoms of my carly hope! Torn from your bleeding stem—unripe to die, Though spared to reverend age. No sorrow waits Within, to reach your lips her blackened cup-That cup your hapless sire still vainly seeks to fly !

Come to these peaceful walls! As yet your little hands are warm in mine ; And, while on each by turns from swollen eyes, A father's tear of gushing auguish falls More light ye seem to trace-nor can divine, Divine, mid halls so fair, why griefs mysterious rise!

Come to these silent shades! Here, shelter'd safe from men-their woes and ways, The good and kind shall guide your infant years; While gradual from your hearts the mem'ry fades Of the lone wretch who, distant, counts his days-Days rile with vain regrets, and traced in pilgrim tears! Come to your living death!

For, though your boon, yet my wrung bosom weeps Its down trod flowers; and marvels why 'twas given, Mischance should chill ye with her mildew breath, And press her marble fingers to your lips-Lips howsoe er I kiss-shall speak alone in Heaven!

Come-for more dead to me Is that fond gentle torm on whose soft breast My first love, vows your early plants were hushed, Than yours-beneath this cloistered destiny! O'er hope's pale leaves now let one ruin rest-Rest, till my death struck heart cares not to count them, crushed!

Come-for we part anon-Strangers will shield ye from that frowning glen, The world-whose wildering turns I hence pursue-And haply, one day, shape your obsequies!

But, when they tell ye how your sire hath flown Not from himself-(oh would he could!)-but you Say will your thoughtful bosoms love him ther Then, though ye may not look to meet him 'neath the skies

Come-it were best forgot What flattering visions soothed my soul's repose. When fondly dreaming what MY BOY would be; But let them pass! engorged by ravenous fate-A sigh created, and a tear can blot!

While the lone heart that yields to such decree Turns, breaking hence, as these kind portals close-Close on its joys outlived, and hopes annihilate!

Come, then-for here, at least, No vials dread, of pentence and pain, From folly's bitter streams, shall wait for you! No grave keep ambush for love's dear caress, Nor slighted bliss send spectres to your feast! May your ripe day no morning errors rue-And, though your sire himself noblest remain-Remain for aye-for you-God this last blessing bless ! MONTGARNIER.

Economy.-Without it, no one, let his income be what it may, can hope for the confidence of the public; and extravagance is certain to be accumpanied with poverty, and its votary almost invariably ends his life in want and wretchedness. By recommending economy, however, we would not be thought to recommend niggardliness, which is a vice as opposite to economy as is the most wasteful extravagance. The man who, wrapped up entirely in selfishness, refuses his aid to every thing of public benefit, who hoards his ill gotten gains in his own coffers, and whose only pleasure is to extort from the hand of poverty the last penny, is not an economical man, he is an oppressor and a niggard .-. V. H. Spectator.

HISTORY OF A DIAMOND.—There is a diamond at present, we believe forming a part of the Crown Jewels of England, which has a singular history apcap at the battle of Nancy, where his army was routed and he himself killed. This was in the year 1477. The diamond was found among the spoils of battle by a Swiss soldier, and by him sold to a French gentleman named Sancy. The family of this gentleman preserved this diamond for nearly a century, and till the period when Henry III. of France, after having lost his throne, employed a descendant of this family, who was commander of the Swiss troops in his service, to proceed to Switzerland for the purpose of recruiting his forces from that country; and having no pecumary service to command, he persuaded the same gentleman to borrow of his family the Sancy diamond, in order to deposit with the Swiss government as security for the payment of the troops. Accordingly the diamond was despatched for this purpose by a confidential domestic. who disappeared and could nowhere be heard of for a great length of time. At last, however, it was ascertained that he had been stopped by robbers and assassinated, and his body buried in a forest. And such confidence had his master in the prudence and probity of his servant, that he searched and at last discovered the place of his burial, and had the corpse disinterred, when the diamond was found in his stomach; he having swallowed it when attacked

The Bear with the Tea-kettle .- The following anecdote evinces the hardshood of bears. Fish, which forms their chief nourishment, and which they procure for themselves from the rivers, was last year excessively scarce. A great famine consequently existed among them, and, instead of retiring to their dens, they wandered about the whole winter through, even in the streets of St Peter and St Paul at Kamschatka. One of them, finding the outer gate of a house open, entered, and the gate accidently closed after him. The woman of the house I:ad just placed a large tea-machine, full of boiling water, in the court; the bear smelt it and burned his nose: provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury upon the kettle, folded his fore-paws round it, pressed it with his whole strength against his breast to crush it, and burnt himself, of course, still more and more. The horrible growl which rage and pain forced from him brought all the inhabitants of the neighborhood to the spot, and poor Bruin was soon despatched by shots from the windows. He has however, immortalized his memory, and become a proverb amongst the town's people for when any one injures himself by his own violence, they call him 'the bear with the tea-kettle.' -Kotzebue.

MAJOR ANDRE.

Mr Belsham, who is freer from mistakes respecting American matters than any other British historian, Gordon excepted, speaking of the sad fate of Major Andre, a young British officer every way unfit for a spy, says—that the high character of the American Commander, would have derived additional lustre from indulging the carnest and sole request of Major Andre to die as a soldier and not as a felon. The fact was, (I had it from several officers of rank and high character), Washington would not venture to risk the indulgence and merged his personal feelings in necessity. The British had hung three or four American officers as spies with no regard to their feelings as gentlemen. When it was whispered in camp that Andre would be shot, there was a general expression of discontent progressing to clamor. The officers said "What! shall we risk our lives, as several of us have done, and some be taken and hanged like dogs, and shall a detected British spy meet a milder fate? Alarming resignations would have been the consequence. Dr Waterhouse.

During a period of great excitement and resentment in Boston, against Sir Francis Bernard, one of the English Commissioners, asked the Governor, if he was not afraid to walk the streets and over his farm unarmed and alone, He replied not in the least. The Americans are not a bloody-minded people.'-Ib.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sule.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewi Jewels of Engrand, which has a singular insury appearating to it. It formerly belonged to Charles the and state of New York. Some of the land is improved Bold, the last Duke of Bergundy, who were it in his and under cultivation. The country is remarkably head can at the battle of Nancy, where his army was try, being entirely free from the fever and agree and for the common bilions fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheal and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself, The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered. there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readil find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farat present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a halt to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The hand will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land it indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esa, on the town, JAMES II. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

.Immurition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

The subscriber being engaged in the Seed

business would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Gorge Chussell,
Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell,
Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from

orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augustu, Me., March 26. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, & c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

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No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1831.

NO. 42.

S. REYNOLDS.

CHOLE VOLUERWOO

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BEES.

Mr. Fessenden—By your permission I will offer me observations in reference to the communican of Mr Beard, published in one of your late pers on the subject of bees. I hope Mr B. will be displeased if say that his communication sists of incongruities, from which no correct in ences can be drawn. He speaks of a hive of es which he has melted down,' (for an explanaof this the reader is referred to his former comnication). The bees in that hive were so comcly deranged from their natural course by the dent, that no sort of reliance should be placed any supposed discoveries from that source. Mr hinks that he discovered a large bee in the act aving eggs. - 1 killed some of them,' he adds, ming probably the common bees). 'These e not queens, for they all had stings,' It is ely to be believed that Mr B, is unapprised that y queen is furnished with a sting, and that queen only is found in a hive. But he again lys his unacquaintedness with the prevaling ries of the modes by which bees are propa-I. He inquires 'where are Mrs G.'s droies, vivity the young, (the eggs) at this time?' Aldhat without drones they are manufacturng family.' It is perfectly well understood that neral not a single drone is to be seen in t from September till the month of May followwhen they are produced from eggs laid by queen. To his inquiry where the drones red, he may be informed by the perusal of on the subject that drones are bred in their priate cells, from eggs deposited by the queen n the proper seasons. His last query 'whethqueen and a drone can give birth to a difspecies from themselves, or make a honeyith a sting?' if it convey any correct meaning remain without a reply. Mr B,'s remarks e to the internal arrangement of a bee hive culiar to himself, and his description of its ed with his description of his new fashioned procured at this season; but it is the re- soon perform the cure.

but if cultivators were required to supply bees are now sowing berley upon land in the best with this article in the spring, we should soon find order.—Our Gardens renew their annual promise, that our apiaries would be abandoned. We must the gooseberry blooms, and the flower buds are trust altogether to the sagacity and industry of bursting upon our plum and cherry trees. these insects to provide for themselves in their own way with as little interference as possible, The great object in the management of bees should be to provide for them a hive of proper size and so contrived that the honey may be taken with Proceedings of the Massachusetts Harticultural Solittle interruption to their economy.

Of this description is the improved hive now in use and which is generally considered as deserving of preference. It is neat, and simple, of a proper size to suit all swarms, the two drawers will contain about 24 lbs, of comb honey of the purest kind, free from young bees or bee bread and being furnished with glass fronts it may be seen when they are filled. In a favorable se ason a swarm a year old will fill the drawer twice, and the lower apartment containing about 40 lbs, will llon. H. A. S. Dearborn. be occupied by the queen and her brood, with bee bread and their winter store of honey. Experience has sufficiently proved the great utility of this improved hive, which is kept constantly for sale at the agricultural store, North Market Street, JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, April 22, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

* TWITCH GRASS, AND PLASTER FOR TREES.

Mr Editor-I am much pleased to observe your paper made the medium of information upon all things relative to rural economy. For where is things to learn, and I trust there are few of us, who would not be willing and able, to teach some useful lesson. In our business, knowledge should be considered common property and the equal right of all.

In answer to the queries of 'A Subscriber' in No. 38, I would observe, that although we have upon the banks of the Mohawk a very great abonits appear so singular that it may be passed dance of Twitch-Grass (or as we call it quickis entirely useless. Nor can we be better grass) it is not by our good farmers considered best. as 'dreadful stuff.' They are in no case afraid of eing provided with 'cciling, cracks and slides,' it, or think it 'a lion in their way,'-They meet it stent hive differs from the box hive that has and by working the land well during our hot and flavor. n use in some places for 30 years past, and if dry summers, never fail to convert the innumeraobtained a patent for it he is accountable to ble roots of this grass into a valuable manure, tentee of the hive from which he has copied. Spring and fall ploughing will not have this effect, ever seen, and of good flavor. all his improvements, however, his hive But a complete summer fallow, with good implewell adapted for the purpose in view. His ments, always renders this seeming evil a blessing ots by boxes and slides to regulate the bees in disguise. And it is the slothful gardener, alone, r labors can answer no useful purpose, but who thinks it a troublesome weed .- To the second and to disturb and interrupt their native hab- inquiry, I would notice, that the cheapest and most Why his hive should be of good size for the suitable remedy for wounds upon trees, occasioned bees, and too large for bees raised here,' re- by pruning, is, Spanish brown paint, a little thicksome explanation. Mr B. asserts that he er than painters generally use. Lay it on with a s spring given his hees nearly half a barrel brush and take care to cover the wounded part bread; the reader will doubtless be puzzled thoroughly. This will effectually exclude the air w from what source half a barrel of pollen and weather, and nature's healing process will

ged or died. It is well known that every hive is forward, and requires every man to do his duty. dozen.

will farnish itself with pollen at the proper season; Our winter crops look remarkably fine and we

Minaville, N. Y. April 23, 1831.

HORTICULTURE.

ciety, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on the 30th of April, 1831.

Report of H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society. I am happy to state that important information

and valuable contributions of various kinds continue to flow in from all quarters. Since the last meeting the following letters have been received.

1. Letter from Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, with a bundle of Apple and Plum scions.

Montreal, April 16th, 1831.

Dear Sir-According to the promise I made to some of the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society when, last summer, I was in Boston, I have the honor of forwarding for the Society, seions of fruit trees; most of which are of very recent origin, and from the 'original seedling trees; and it may not be, perhaps, improper to remark that, no man has a greater aversion than myself to the too prevalent practice of swelling a numerical collection by intruders that have nothing in participate to recommend them; and that, it is my belief, the varieties which I have the pleasure of sending, will be found an acquisition of no inconsiderable magnitude.

The Plums, except the November Gage, are of the Farmer or Gardener, who has not yet many my own raising from seed, the product of an annual planting since 1812, and of their merits I can speak with some confidence, possessing a considerable collection of the most esteemed varieties, and having had a good opportunity during my tour, in the proper season, of examining a very great variety from Richmond, Virginia, to Albany, and I wish them no higher distinction than to have them brought for comparison with any equal number that can be produced, or the best against the

Corse's Nota Bena, I look upon as the best.

Do. Admiral, is dark purple, about the size of these last points only that what is called boldly with their improved ploughs and harrows, the Magnum Bonum, or yellow Egg, but of good

> Do. Field Marshal, about the size of the latter and bright Red; the most showy plum that I have

Do. Rising Sun, about the size of the Bingham, bright yellow with a tinge of Red on the sunny side. The Blue November Gage is extraordinary for its late ripening and the length of time it will remain upon the tree. I have picked them in December; it is of good flavor and of medium size, they are all very productive, some of them bear too much,

Of the Apples, the most important is the Saint Lawrence, of accidental origin, bore fruit for the first time about twelve years since; is a large, beautiful and excellent fruit, ripens in September, and of his other lives, after the bees have been I have not time for further remark. The season sells here readily for from fifty to sixty cents the

Nursery-men here, in consequence of its having intelligence from only a few places in some six or to publish the remainder, which I hope will be been introduced by me. It originated in a pasture, eight states, and a small district of one of the more creditable to me in a horticultural and science accidentally, about five miles from Montreal, and Canadas; still it is evident, that it will require tific point of view, than the one now before your of all Apples, suits my palate the best of any I many years to collect even a small portion of the have ever tasted; it commences ripening in Au- existing varieties, while they are annually increasgust, and has this singular peculiarity, in maturing. As to other fruits, it has already been ascering; it is six weeks from the time the first are fit tained, that we possess many valuable native pears, for the table before the last are so; it should be plums, and peaches; but it requires the patience of tinguished for her extensive, interesting and valuaperfectly matured upon the tree and eaten im- Lectier, and the zeal, intelligence, genius, and in- ble experiments as a practical cultivator of the mediately.

on my own place, matured fruit for the first time in 1829, is large and very handsome, and of very

peculiar, and good flavor. The Reinette Auglaise and Antumn Calville, are both supposed to be of Canadian origin, and are eertainly good ones. The Nonsuch is from Eugland, ripens the latter part of August. I send this in consequence of having observed in different catalogues, an Apple resembling this same that ripens in November: this is very large handsome and good, but continues only for a short time.

I am very anxious to procure from Boston the under-mentioned varieties of fruit scions (a cutting or two of each,) particularly the native Pears, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer: Lewis, Dix, Cushing, Wilkinson, Clap, Pound and German Muscat Pears. The Roxbury Russett and Baldwin Apple, and Downer's Cherry. Thave been so fortunate as to have obtained the Harvard, Heathcot and Bartlett Pears.

With my best wishes, for the prosperity of your Society, and for your own individual exertions in forwarding the interest of Horticulture, you will please allow me the honor of subscribing.

HENRY CORSE.

The scions which Mr Corse has so kindly presented, are an important acquisition. The varieties of fruit are remarkable in character and interesting from the country of their nativity, -more especially, since European and American cultivators have so generally turned their attention to the collection, or creation of new kinds, to replace such as have disappeared, or are deteriorated in quality. These have an additional value from having been reared in a more northern climate; as it is considered an established principle, that several kinds of fruit trees, as well as many other plants, flourish better when removed from a northern to a southern latitude, than those which are transplanted from a milder to a more northern region. Plums and Apples at least are more likely to maintain their character and even improve, when brought to the vicinity of Boston, from New Hampshire, Maine and Canada, than when introduced from New York and Pennsylvania. As Pears, Cherries and Grapes, while his neighbor Mr hardy as apple trees are generally, it is notorious, that the famous Newton Pippin, so justly esteemed in New York, does not thrive well in this state, where the climate appears to be too rigorous,

Mr Corse has conferred a great favor upon us, and it is desirable that the intercourse, which has been so generally commenced on his part, should he cordially continued, and rendered reciprocally beneficial to the horticulturists of Canada and the United States.

From the number of kinds of apples which have already been announced since the organization of the Society, and the information we are continually receiving, from all parts of the country, as to the existence of many others, it would appear that our catalogue will soon exceed that Society.

Corse's Favorite, the name given to it, by the of any other nation. As yet we have received dustry, of a Duhamel, to collect, class and describe Corse's Indian Prince is a seedling originating them. To facilitate these labors, the Society will direct all its energies; but a GARDEN OF EXPERI-MENT is indispensable for the complete accomplishment of this great object.

Such an establishment is so desirable, and important, that we confidently rely upon private and public munificence, for the means of founding dedicating to our Society, and presenting a copy for one, at no very distant period. In the mean time, great reliance is reposed upon the enterprising proprietors of nurseries, several active and zealous members of the society, and many intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, who have long directed their attention to the culture of fruit trees.

In this state, the services which have been rendered by John Lowell, Esq. of Roxbury, and S. G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline are well known, and ducel a writer, on the theory and practical ar will constitute a valuable and interesting portion, of cultivation, until Mrs Griffith assumed that exof the horticultural history of New England. As scientific and experienced practical cultivators of fruits, and as munificent patrons of rural industry, public, emulate the independence, intelligence they have been conspicuous for the third of a century. With untiring perseverance, infinite trouble and great expense, they have collected fruits, from all parts of the world, and generously disseminated them among their fellow citizens. And instead of their ardor having abated for the culture and horticulture, by the judicious application of their magnificent grounds, it appears to increase theory to the duties of the field, and the diffusion with their ripening years, and give the energy and vivacity of youth to all their labors, and for the advancement of the husbandry and horticulture of their native state. To the late Mr PREBLE of Watertown, we are much indebted for his liberal and successful exertions, to multiply our variety of delicate fruits. He introduced the black Tartarian cherry,-the most superb and delicious of all the varieties of that fruit.

Mr PRINCE of Jamaica Plains has, for many years, been a distinguished cultivator of foreign and native fruits, and is actively engaged in making additions to his extensive collection.

Mr Manning of Salem has evinced a zeal and intelligence for this pleasing culture, which merits our unqualified admiration, and gratitude; his services are invaluable to the Society : and Mr Downer of Dorchester is constantly extending his The work when completed will consist of three researches for new native varieties of Apples, Cook, so conspicons in his attention to the manageagement of vines and in procuring the best kinds in Europe and America, and a great number of the their horticultural fellow citizens, are cooperating in the same laudable pursuit. We are therefore cheered in the hope that in a very few years, the Boston fruit market will be equal to any in the United States, and surpassed but by few in any

No. 2. Letter from Mrs Mary Griffith of New-Jersey.

Charlieshope, April 18th, 1831. GEN. DEARPORN.

SIR .- Be so obliging as to present the little volume, herewith sent, to the Mass. Horticultural they cannot fail of success.

If this first part meet encouragement, I intend Yours, very respectfully,

M. GRIFFITH.

This estimable lady, who has so long been dissoil,-for her literary and scientific contributions on various subjects, in the several branches of rural economy, and for the noble efforts she has made, to elevate the character of her sex, in all the relations of life, now claims our most respect ful homage, as the first female author on tillage The work which she has done us the honor o the library, is an anomaly in the annals of agriculture and gardening. Although the ladies are zealors disciples of Flora, and Botany has so far claimed their attention, that they can boast of several individuals, who, by their pencils and publica tions, have become illustrious for the services they have rendered to that delightful and useful science ;-still in no age or nation have they proalter station.

Well may the mothers and daughters of this reand industry of this accomplished matron of New Jersey. By precept and practical illustration, she has not only done much, to ameliorate the condition of their unfortunate country women, but rivals the efforts of our most celebrated patrons of husbandry of intelligence, on these important arts.

In the prime of life she became a widowe mother, and instead of despairing, or yielding to the too common and inefficient means of obtain ing subsistence, which either custom or false prid had imperiously prescribed, she boldly entered the the career of rural industry with the hardy cultivators of the soil; and as an agriculturist and auther, now ranks as the worthy successor of a Cos, in the land of his usefulness and his fame.

With the fullest confidence, in the beneficial consequences which will result from Mrs Griffith LETTERS ON HORTICULTURE,' it is earnestly re commended to the ladies of the United States and to every gentleman, who participates in the interest, which has been recently developed for the advancement of husbandry and gardening volumes; the second and third will soon be pub-

There are several departments of horticulture which appear more exclusively to deserve the spe cial attention of females; -such as the culture of silk-worms, bees, flowers, and the delicate varie ties of fruit. Either for amusement, instruction or profit, how can a portion of their time be more rationally employed? and in the country, all have the opportunity of indulging a taste for objects which are so directly connected with the comforts and pleasures of domestic life, and which tend, so materially, to promote the prosperity and renown of the Union. With such an enlightened instructor, generous patron, and commendable example

3. A letter from G. B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore,

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Society be esented to Henry Corse, Esq., of Montreal, or his valuable present of Apple and Plum Scions. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be prented to Mrs Mary Griffith of Charlieshope, in e state of New Jersey, for the honor she has inferred upon the Society, by dedicating to it, intly with that of Pennsylvania, her LETTERS ON esenting a copy for the library.

CULTIVATION OF BEES IN CITIES.

We have received a small work of apwards of 00 pages 12 mo, entitled '. In Essay on the pracrability of cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime owns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Econoy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. oston: Perkins and Marvin. New York, J. eavitt."

There is probably no object of culture, no branch rural economy which has given rise to more servation, discussion, theories and experiments an that which this treatise embraces. There ve been, perhaps, as many works published on es as there are insects in a populous hive. Still e secrets of their domicile and work shops ve not been fully disclosed, for this among other lid reasons-the operators will admit no lookson to view their manufactory. The moment we ow light on their proceedings their labors are spended. We see only what they have done, t how they performed their miracles is a mystery lack means of developing.

It happily happens, however, that we can dee advantage from the labors of these tiny artects without penetrating the mysteries of their ift. The practical part of this branch of econy is simple, and a little plain common-sense, ether with a few rules of easy comprehension, be obtained from Thacher's, Smith's and other nilar treatises, will enable any person of the st moderate capacity, a good stock of bees to gin with, one of Dr Thacher's hives and a quiet rner to place it in, to furnish himself and family th an article of food which is as wholesome as s delicious, and whose value in medicine and the s, but few people have properly appreciated. With regard to making citizens of Bees, we a only say, try and see. Experiments must cide, and we believe, so far as trial has been de, success has been the result. Dr Smith s (p. 10, of his Treatise.)

Several mistaken writers agree in remarking, it in foraging, bees rarely go more than a mile a mile and a half from home; this, my own ex-I four miles, in order to procure their full store. e island on which they are located has but few wers at any time, and on the whole, presents, the apiarian, a forbidding aspect. Notwithinding these discouraging circumstances, the antity of honey, from season to season, has been two. expectedly large, and must, therefore, have been

indering his thanks for the honor conferred upon procured from neighboring islands as well as the im, by electing him a corresponding member of main land. The nearest island, is one mile: on e Society, and expressing his disposition to ren- another, about one mile and a half-distant, honey er such services as it may be in his power to ex- bees have been observed, in great plenty, when nd, for advancing the objects of the institution. the white clover is in blossom. Indeed, a farmer informed me that he had repeatedly seen them arrive and depart for the island on which they so unexpectedly thrive. Hull, a small town, is at the distance of two miles, and Quinev about four, -from each of which places, judging from the numbers of returning bees, over the broad expanse of water heavily laden with farina and honey their burdens must have been brought,

'This relation at least shows that when obliged by necessity, bees travel to considerable distances, ORTICULTURE and NATURAL PHENOMENA, and -and also proves, that in cities, provided there were no flowers for them to visit, they would go in search of them in the environs. But all cities have gardens, and some of them are of such extent, in Boston, particularly, that, unaided by the millions of flowers, flourishing under every window, or springing up on the borders of the beautiful common, in my opinion, they would sustain, alone, a large number of hives. Again, there are an immense number of trees, in all cities, by the public walks, and in the grounds of all valuable estates, and in sufficient abundance too, to sustain, without cultivated gardens, hives enough to supply a portion of the population with a moderate quantity of honey.

' But when the trees exhaling sweet dews, the shrubbery, the flower gardens and the thousands of flower pots, yielding a rich perfume, are taken into consideration, it must be evident, that the paved city offers no objections to the successful and profitable cultivation of the honey-bee. If any demonstration is required, it need only be said that I have repeatedly exhibited a glass hive, containing over one hundred pounds, which was made in the heart of Boston, in a few summer

With regard to giving bees the privilege of tenanting the attic lofts of our mansion houses, &c. we are not prepared to offer an opinion. To say nothing of their intruding upon the prescriptive privileges of the poets' apartment, we should be apprehensive that quarrels might ensue between two classes of animals proverbially irritable. The battles of the bees and the bards though done into metre by Christopher Cockloft, Esq. would never rival that of the 'Cranes and the Pigmies,' and would produce nothing better than certain superfluous miseries of life and a plentiful lack of laurels to the luckless combatants. Setting aside evils of this kind, the plan appears to possess advantages for some situations, too obvious to need explanation or comment.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TWITCH GRASS OR COUCH GRASS, &c.

MR EDITOR-In your paper of the 6th inst. one of your correspondents wishes to be informed of rience proves to be otherwise. On an island the most effectual way to exterminate from the Boston harbor is a hive of bees, in a flourishing soil the disagreeable intruder called Twitch Grass. adition, whose range cannot be less than three 1 have, in the course of my cultivation arrived at one mode, which, though not perfectly satisfactory is yet nearly so. My object in turning up the soil is to get it into a good and full crop of grass, in reference to the market for hay." Of course, I sometimes plant but one year and seldom exceed, the intention of the corporation not to cross the

One year's culture subdivides the roots, (the by tunneling.

great source of their extension) so as to promote their increase to the greatest possible extent? A second year's planting with a good use of the

hoe checks them somewhat. But a third year 1 have found full and effectual,

This grass generally prevails most on a rich soil, about gardens near row-yards, &c ; for which reason some call it, (among the infinity of its names.) garden-grass. It fills the earth with fine roots, every minute part of which, is on separation a new plant, and is doubtless, a great annoyance to the cultivator. Besides, when made into hav, the woody fibre prevails, and it is not so mutritious, I am induced to think, as most other grasses. It becomes too of a yellow color and is very unsaleable in the hav market.

" To the description of our correspondent, obligingly handed to us, we add that of the Hon. Mr Welles from the Mass. Agricultural Repository, vol. viii. No. 1, p. 72,

'The grass called Cambridge, Dog, and Garden Grass is the Triticum repens. Dr Elliot calls it the "hurtful blue or Datch grass," In England it is called couch, knot, or dog grass. Every joint of its roots produces a new plant, and it is said to be there, as it is found to be here, one of the worst weeds and most difficult to extirpate. It resembles wheat of which it is a species. The best mode to destroy it is to keep the lands longer under the plough, with a frequent use of the hoe, as where this is not done, two years ploughing only not merely multiplies, but occasions it to engross the whole soil. It has a hard woody fibre, and is disliked by cattle. It flourishes mostly near cow-yards and gardens, and is called Cambridgegrass, from its abounding on the salt banks of Charles river. One hundred pounds cut July 22d, in late flower gave fortyeight pounds.'

SHEPHARDIA.

Messrs Winships request the editor of the New England Farmer to correct an error in his paper of Wednesday last, in regard to their being likely to have on hand the ensuing autumn plants of the SnE-PHARDIA of good size. Those gentlemen who have seen and appreciated the production, have taken all they have been able to propagate. It was with much regret they noticed its publicity, as in all probability it will not be in their power to supply the public demand. Small plants will be ready for sale in the autumn, and the price will be much reduced, with a hope to meet the public approbation.

Brighton Nurseries, May 4th, 1831.

Ebenezer T. Drake of Pittsfield, N. H. slaughtered a Pig, 11 months and three days old, weighing 3714 pounds, when carried to market, April 11, 1831.—. N. H. Patriot.

Anthracite coal is used at New-Orleans for baking bricks, and is preferred to wood, the bricks being more thoroughly baked.

We understand that the survey of a new route for the Lowell Rail Road has been commenced. It is to pass down the valley of the Medford river, and continue the line of the turnpike. It is said to be track of any road, but rather to pass under or over it

THE UNION OF LABOR AND STUDY.

We have already adverted to this subject, and now return to it again, for the purpose of laying before those who are most concerned in such a stitutions, where the manual labor plan has been is an indispensable condition to membership. associated with study. Facts always form the safest guide.

The provision requisite to a manual labor academy. -The Southern and Western Theological Seminary at Maryville, Tenn., was begun by the purchase of a farm at \$2,500. The horses, cattle, wagon, and farming utensils cost about a thousand dollars more. There is a boarding house where all the scholars upon charity are fed, and lodged.

At Danville, Ky., is a manual labor Seminary. The farm consists of 112 acres of first rate land, the necessary buildings are put up with logs, and are sufficient to accommodate 40 or 50 persons. The whole expense of the farm and the buildings was \$3000.

At Germantown, near Philadelphia, is another Academy for the union of labor and study. The farm here has 72 acres, with the ordinary farming utensils, two horses, four cows, and other domestic animals, supplying out-door employment for more than a dozen students, and shop room for 6 or 7 more. The buildings will accommodate about 40 students. The property cost \$\$000.

. It . Indover, Mass., is a department for manual labor and study. A workshop is erected here, of rough stone, 65 feet by 40; capable of containing 75 laborers. The cost was about \$3000.

The Episcopal church in Pennsylvania has lately purchased a farm of 80 acres in the state of Delaware, and near the river. They estimate the requisite amount for the purchase of the land, repairs of buildings, and stock, at \$6000. They calculate four hours each day for every student to work, and six or more for study.

each student for board, over and above his labor, which is only one day in the week, is \$25.

At Danville, where they all labor two hours daily, the expense of board is reduced to one half ability to use our senses and limbs with that readthe regular charge, when labor is not required.

At Germantows the labor in many cases is equivalent to the whole expense of board. In this place the students labor four hours every day, Sundays always excepted.

At the proposed Episcopal Institution in Delaware, it is intended that the daily labor shall about equal the expense of board; or in other words, that the stewar | or superintendent who takes the farm, shall, in general, accept the labor of each student for four hours each working day, as sufficient pay for the board of each student.

The did in each of the places named, is cenerally plain, consisting of meat and bread, vegetables, milk and fruit, but no tea and coffee.

The kinds of labor .- At Muyville, farming only is used.

. It Danville also, the labor is wholly agricultural.

.H Germaniann, are various kinds of joiner work, especially of the plainer kind: horticulture and agriculture, together with the management of horses and cattle.

Studies .- It is the concurrent testimony of all the above named institutions, that the studies of frounded with all the comforts of domestic late; in

labor. The opinion is strongly held, that their despot-but, at others, of a 'brute madman.' attainments are in every respect equal to those this circumstance, I attribute the high prices of seawho devote their whole time to study.

Condition of admission .- In most of the semdiscussion, the results of experience in those in- inaries now reviewed, the performance of labor Girt Isle; and, whose element, from the narrowness

> Remarks .- It will be seen by the preceding artieles, that no doubt can exist as to the practicability of the plan of uniting labor and study. The project, indeed, does not derive its feasibility from mere recent experience. Some of the best scholars, and most useful men in our country, have passed to lessen the tonnage of the United States? I conthrough this hardy course of mental training. Their education has been prosecuted amid the interruptions incident to laborious avocations. Their hands, hardened with severe toil, and accustomed to the rougher implements of agriculture have not been decided unfit to turn over the volumes of science, and form the figure 5 of mathematical calculation. Of how many intelligent men do we learn the simple fact, that they are self-taught? In almost every such case, there has been a union of labor and study. Labor has made the study sweet, and study has, in its turn, soften-

The above article is from our respected contemporary 'the Columbian Star,'-If additional facts and arguments are required to enforce the propriety, and indeed absolute necessity of labor, call it by what term you choose, gymnastic, agricultural or mechanical, and perhaps each in turn ought to be had recourse to by students, it would be sufficient to refer to the experience of Pestalozzi, and above all of Fellenberg in his celebrated upper Alabama and Mississippi, with all Tennessee, establishment at Hofwyl,-Ample and very satisfactory details on this engrossing subject will be found on reference to the American Journal of Education. We are satisfied, by intimate experience, and we may say personal suffering, that sad injustice is done to human nature in the common systems of education, by a neglect of suitable and Expenses.—At Maryville the annual expense of regular physical exercise; directed as well to the a Rail Road from New Orleans to unite with that immediate preservation of health and prevention of of the valley, will more than compensate the case numerous ailments, as to the learning of some useful handicraft employment, and acquiring the iness and accuracy so useful in the various situations of life, whether of daily business or unforeseen peril and emergencies, Journal of Health,

> RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, EUROPE AND $A \leq LA$.

Then eventual effects on Tonnage and for Commerce, and the particular effect of them and other circumstances, on that of particular enect of the United States

The circumstances of the high price of sailors' wages, the diminished quantity of tonnage in the Southern ports, and the generally, if not decreasing, stationary state of the United States Commerce. induce me to address you. I would premise my people of the United States, generally, have labored under a great mistake in believing, that its foreign commerce would go on increasing, until it obtained a condition sufficiently magnified to contend with, or rather rival, that of G. Britian. The latter country is a small, and greatly consuming territory. The former, extensive-and as to its Western sections, consumes but little. The latter has none of the immense resources within herself, which the former possesses in such abundance. The cultivation of these resources, and the land, offer greater inducements to the industrious and independent man, than the naval profession can possibly do. In the one, his actions are 'free as air,' and he is surthe students are no wise impeded by their manual the other, he is the slave of, at times, an intelligent of the work.

The Western States afford him men's wages. a greater inducement than the navigation of the Atlantic, which he leaves to the natives of the Sea of their native land, is essentially the ocean. Their march is indeed over the mountain wave, and their home is on the wild of waters. I have reflected much on the subject, and think that those who follow my example, will eventually arrive at the same conclusion.

But, is there no other cause which will contribute tend that there is, and that it will be found in the universal adoption of railways. The profound ignorance prevalent as to their value, will be well recollected. To remedy this, and to hasten their progress, it should seem they are now being laid down in so many places, in links, as to develope their advantages in the most striking manner. The people of Philadelphia have determined, with a view to their more successful rivalry with New York, to aid their Jersey neighbors, in laying one down to Amboy Nor have the citizens of Baltimore been behind hand. With their eyes directed Westward and Southward, they have excited the inhabitants of Ohio, and the Shenandoah valley, to unite with them in making Baltimore the great Port for the transmission of Western produce to Europe; and this they are doing, while the Richmond Enquirer is writing its 1,001st essay on State Rights, and persuading the Senate of Virginia to rum its Eastern section, by denying the Petersburg Rail Road Company the \$160,000, which, if common sense or candor, arudence or common foresight could be found in Virginia, should have been granted without de-bate. The result will be, that the commerce of will be at Baltimore before the talking States can stir a step.

Taus begun, the Rail Road system will annihilate the coasting trade—for if the people of Charleston can bring a bale of Cotton for 54 cents from Augusta, it will not cost 25 to bring it to Baltimore from Huntsville; and there is little difficulty in foreseeing that, eventually the facilities offered by of marine conveyance, accompanied, as it is, by the difficulties offered by the point of Florida, and the shallow harbors of the Southern States.

Indeed, however important may have been the discoveries of the mariner's compass, or of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, they will be equalled by the value of the Railway. It is not going too far to anticipate a passage from the North of Germany to the Gulf of Ormus-The distance, on an air line, is not, to speak very largely, (so as to leave room for blumders) 10,000 miles. And \$10,000 per mile would effect it. This would be \$100,000. 000, or £25,000,000 sterling—and this expense would be divided among France, Great Britian, the German powers, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and the East India Company, under a new and efficient organization. The mineral wealth of the dependencies of Austria and Russia, are immense; and, in the wishes of the Porte to ameliorate the condition of the people, will be found powerful auxiliaries in the scheme. It would indeed 'annihilate both space and time'-and, in the interchange of commerce, add much to the happiness of the world.

Tunneling the Allegany .- A petition has been presented in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from Gen. Simon Cameron and others, for an act of incorporation to make a rail road across the Allegany mountain, on the plan recommended by Moneure Robinson, with a tunnel. The company offer to give security for the certain and speedy completion

he London Times, of Yeb, 16 contains a MEN BRUNATIO PARTITION te in the House of Commons of 15th in the se of which Mr Ewart the member from rpool, observed that 'with regard to the silk he had to state an important fact as illuse of the progress of that trade, namely, that first importation of silk, the produce of the ed States of America, into the Port of Liverhad taken place last week, -This was ent by our distinguished fellow citizen, P. S. meeau, Esq. to whom our country will hereacknowledge itself to be much indebted, for atriotic zeal with which he has promoted the re of that important branch of industry .onal Gazette.

lm Leaf Hats .- Most of our readers have no probably, of the extent to which the manue of palm leaf hats is carried in this State. veral towns we might mention, from twenty y thousand are annually made. Two estabents in Barre, those of Messrs. Wood and Lee, to market seventyfive thousand each, ulated that last year there were made in England nine hundred thousand, and the it year, two million of this species of hats. are sold for about \$3 per dozen, and shipthe Southern States and some to South ca, where they form a favorite article of er wear .- Traveller.

ge quantities of these hats are also made Olham.

I ton.—This city exhibits many proofs of reprosperity. Two new slips are about to be I from Commercial street, projecting towards bor. They will be capable of accommodaconsiderable number of vessels and much andize. Whart property is more highly esd. Several new houses are erecting, and s the amount of building and repairing, that, lerstand, Mechanics are in full employ.

its of Intemperance,-On examining the s of the Almshouse in Baltimore, it is ascerthat between the 1st of May, 1829, and of May, 1830, there were 1376 persons ed to the benefits of that institution. Of this r 1,076 were victims of intemperanceults, and 108 children of intemperate pa-Let this fact be remembered, and when sonous draught is about to be swallowed, rike heavy on the mind to prevent the act.

unnia Ware .- There is a manufactory of Britare at Taunton. We believe it is the only hment of the kind in this country. It is about rears since it was commenced on a small and has now grown into an extensive busi-The ingenious and enterprising mechanics, egan it, are deserving of great praise. By ative ingenuity and skill, unassisted by any aid, they have succeeded in mixing their etal, and preparing their own machinery eir ware is now pronounced, by competent to be far superior to the imported article.

ds in the packing of cotton and tobacco are mentioned in the Southern papers. An a planter in writing to an Editor who blished an instance in which the planter my neighborhood do it.'

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1831.

PARSLEY. (Apium petroselinum.)

This well known garden-plant, is, in England, a subject of field cultivation. It is a native of Sicily, but will endure the winter of our climate, Mr Loudon says, 'Parsley is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep. A writer for the Farmer's Magazine, (Scotland.) says, 'a friend of mine having occasion to observe the partiality of black cattle for the common garden parsley, and their preference of it, when growing, to almost any other green food, took it in his head to try how it would succeed in a field that he was going to sow down for pasture. He accordingly sowed two or three ridges with parsley seeds, and the rest of the field with clover and rye grass. As soon as the field was ready for pasture he led his cattle into it, and it was perfectly evident that they preferred the part which was sown with the parsley, to any other part of the field, insomuch that they never touched the rest, while there was a single blade of parsley to be had. Horses were equally fond of it. He had not an opportunity to try sheep upon it; but the probability is, that they would (if possible) have been fonder of it, and thriven better than the other two. We know that black cattle, sheep, horses, and indeed every other animal, always prefer that food, when they have it in their power to make a choice, that it is most agreeable to them and most conducive to their health. We know, also, that parsley is a most wholesome vegetable for the human species. It is a powerful antiseptic. If we were to reason from analogy we should suppose that its beneficial properties should extend to the animal creation in general.' Willich's Domestie Encyclopedia, says Parsley is propagated by seed, which according to Miller several weeks under ground) in the proportion of two bushels per acre, in rows about one foot ever tried. asunder, and hand hoed; though Mr Mills [in his Practical Husbandry, vol. iii.] is of opinion, that the plants will flourish better, grow to a larger size, and be in all respects, more perfect, if the distance between the rows be sufficient to admit a will afford a better food for cattle.

ject to that disease. Mr Mills, therefore, recom- of the seed; this is a mistaken notion, as, in a few It may likewise be beneficially given to sheep af- and becomes a dryish wisp, unfit, at least for the fected with the scab or red-water, and is said to be present, to afford either heat or nourishment to very efficacious in recovering surfeited horses, or the plants. such as are subject to the grease,'

be sown among oats and fed the following year grains of good melon-seeds, distant two inches with sheep. Two bushels of seeds to the acre is from one another, and cover them about half an the quantity recommended when no other grass inch deep. The plants in these hills should be so gully party, says 'I see you have made a seed is sown; but, probably, the management thinned as eventually to leave but two or three in a but that dirty trick that I did, but all the plan- would be to sow it with clover or some other suc- hill, culent grass,

Loudon says that parsley is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep, &c. In laying down lands to grass, Hoyte in the fourth volume of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, advises the sowing with twelve pounds of white clover, two pounds of red clover, two pecks of ryc grass, and two pounds parsley to the acre; as the parsley stands two years, and by its diviretic qualities, prevents the sheep from dying of the red-water, which too luxuriant clover is apt to produce. The seed requires a longer time to germinate than any other agricultural plant, and might probably be advantageously prepared by steeping.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MAY.

It is nearly or quite time to attend to raising your principal summer crop of cucumbers. And first with regard to seed. Euglish gardeners say it is advisable to use seed from two at least to four years old, in preference to newer seed, as the new seed is apt to run too much to vine, and the plants from it do not show fruit so soon, nor so abundantly as those from seed of a greater age. But when seed has been kept more than four years it is sometimes found to be too much weakened. Mr Armstrong in his Treatise on Gardening says, it is best to sow old seeds in the spring, when vegetation is most powerful, and new ones in July, when it begins to abute. The same auther gives the following directions for obtaining a summer crop of eucumbers.

'The ground being dug and smoothed, line it into squares of six feet. In the centre of each, dig a hole about fourteen inches deep; fill this with well rotted dung, and sow on it five or six cucumber seeds : cover these with mould, and, when they rise and take a rough leaf select two to each hill, and draw out the remainder. This sowing cannot in our climate be safely made till the 10th of May. Dr Deane says the dung of swine should should be drilled (early in the spring as it remains be put under cucumbers, which makes them grow more rapidly than any other manure which I have

Melons .- 'The following are M. Mahon's directions for planting melons in the open ground. Some time in May 'prepare a place of rich sandy ground, well exposed to the sun; manure it and give it a good digging; then mark it out into hoe-plough. He adds, that a smaller quantity of squares of 6 feet every way; at the angle of every seeds will be required, the culture will thus be square dig a hole twelve inches deep, and eighless expensive and, he is confident, the plant teen over, into which put seven or eight inches deep of old hot bed dung, or very rotten manure; throw 'This vegetable is eaten with great avidity by thereon about four inches of earth, and mix the sheep, and it not only renders their flesh more dung and earth well with the spade; after which delicious, but is also believed to preserve them draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture against the rot. Instances have occurred, where so as to form a round hill about a foot broad at the sheep fed on parsley remained sound, while those top. Some people use hot stable dung under an in the vicinity of the farm were uniformly sub- idea that its heat would promote the vegetation mends these animals to be fed with it, twice in hours it loses all it had, for want of a sufficient the week for two or three hours at each time. - quantity being together to promote fermentation,

When your hills are all prepared, as above, Another English writer says that parsley should plant in each towards the centre, eight or nine

Squashes .- These may be cultivated in the same

They should be sown at the same time, and at water to be closed by doors at will. Should the plenty of food and water or restricted to a pone similar distances, with this difference, that fewer water be of considerable extent a small boat would, with access to as much solid food as they will en seeds will answer, as they may be thinned, till be necessary, and might be also conducive to the which last method is preferable. They fatte eventually but two plants are left in a hill.

Pumpkins will grow on any seil which is prop-Indian corn. The hills in such cases should stand about seven feet apart each way, and a number of lowance for what may be destroyed by insects.

Peas are an important article in a kitchen garden. For the early crop choose a dry warm soil, well sheltered from the northerly winds. After the ground has been well dug, raked and levelled, mark it out in double rows, about 10 inches apart and leave intervals of three-feet for the early small kinds; four feet for the larger, and five feet for the largest, so that when they are furnished with brush or poles of length proportioned to their growths respectively, there may be a free pasage through the intervals. Make the drills three inches deep; and place the peas about an inch apart in the drills, and cover them with a rake. It is recommended when the first plants are up to put in another erop for succession. In this way green peas may be had from early in June till sharp frosts put an end to vegetation.

Bush beans .- It is very desirable to have beans early, and they should therefore be planted as soon as the ground is warm. It is usually proper to plant a principal crop in the beginning of May, and successional crops, about the middle and towards the end of the same roomh. For the early choose a piece of light ground well manured. Make the drills about two feet and a half apart, and an inch and an half deep. Place the beans in the drill, 23 or 3 inches from each other and draw the earth evenly over them.

Pole Beans,-In raising beaus whose vines need support the following mode is prescribed by the Farmer's Guide. Let poles of a proper height be fitted in the ground about 2 feet apart, in rows 3 or 4 feet distant from each other-around each pole let 4 or 5 beans be planted; the poles should have small knots left on them, or pins put through to support the vines. This way of planting gives an opportunity of keeping the soil loose around the roots, and prevents the injuries arising from driving poles into the hills. Of the various sorts of pole beans, one planting is enough; for if you gather as the beaus become fit for use, they continne bearing all though the summer, especially the Lima bean, which delights in heat, and which should not be planted till the ground is quite warm. The scarlet bean (multiflorus) is well worth cul- much abroad, tivating, both for use and ornament.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 31%.

The order anseres comprehends the duck, goose, swan and buzzard under a regular system. Mowbray observes, it would be preferable to separate entirely the aquatic from the other poultry, the former to have their houses arranged along the banks of a piece of water, with a fence and suffi- turing upon the water.

way as is directed for encumbers and melons, ciently capacious walks in front; access to the pleasure of angling.

THE DUCK, (Lass baschus.) The flesh of the such a variety abroad as is natural to them, more or for hoed crops, but the land cannot be made too duck is savory and stimulant, and is said to afford particularly if already in good case; and there rich for them. London says, though the pumpkin nourishment preferable to that of the goose, being no check or impediment to them from pining is commonly cultivated in gardens in England, for less gross, and more easily digested. The flesh but every mouthful tells, and weighs its due weigh enriosity, yet in some of the country villages the of the wild duck, though more savory than that A dish of mixed food is preferable to clear grain inhabitants grow it on dunghills at the backs of the tame, is supposed to be still more easy of and may remain, on the bank, or rather in a she of their houses, and train the vines to a great digestion. The ancients went even beyond our for the ducks. Barley, in any form, should never length over grass. The Farmer's Assistant thinks, greatest modern epicures in their high esteem for be used to fatten ducks or geese, since it render that pumpkins will grow better when planted by the flesh of the duck, and Plutarch asserts that Cato their flesh loose, wooly and insipid, and deprives themselves than when raised, as usual, with preserved his whole household in health by diet- of that high savory flavor of brown meat, white ing them on duck's flesh,

Breeding .- One drake is generally put to five it clickeny, not unlike in flavor the flesh of ord seeds should be planted in each hill, to make al-|ducks; the duck will cover from cleven to fifteen nary and yellow legged fowls. Oats, whole a eggs, and her term of incubation is thirty days, bruised, are the standard fattening material & They begin to lay in February, or March, and are ducks and geese, to which may be added per apt, like the Turkey, to lay abroad, and conceal meal as it may be required. The house washi their eggs by covering them with leaves or straws. profitable to mix up their food under confinement The duck generally lavs by night or early in the but it is obvious that while they have the benefit morning; white and light colored ducks produce of what the pon laffords, they can be in no wante similar eggs, and the brown and dark colored loose food. Acorns in season, are much affects ducks, those of a greenish blue color, and of the by ducks which have a range; and they will this largest size. In setting ducks it is considered so much on that provision, that the quantity of fa safest to put light colored eggs under light ducks, will be inconvenient, both in cooking and upon and the contrary, as there are instances of the the table. Ducks so fed are certainly inferior if duck's turning out with her bill those eggs which delicacy, but the flesh cats high, and is far for were not of her natural color.

> and safe place, rather than any attendance, and crable inferiority. Offal-fed ducks' flesh does to will, at nature's call cover her eggs, and seek her emit the abominable stench which issues from of food, and the refreshment of the waters. On ful-fed pork. When live ducks are plucked, on hatching there is not often any necessity for taking a small quantity of down and feathers should be away any of the brood, barring accidents; and taken from each wing, having hatched, let the duck retain her young upon 'Ducks,' says Nicol, a Scotch writer on Hotel the nest her own time. On her moving with her culture, 'are excellent vermin-pickers, whether broad, prepare a coop upon the short grass, if the caterpillars (such as are within their reach weather be fine, or under shelter if otherwise: a slugs, snails, and others, and ought to be turns wide and flat dish of water, often to be renewed, into the garden one or two days every week standing at hand, barley or any meal the first food. throughout the season. Never keep them longe In rainy weather, particularly, it is useful to clip in than two or three days at a time or else they the the tails of the ducklings and the surrounding down of their food, and become indolent. While her beneath, since they are else apt to draggle and they should be offered no food, but may have a little weaken themselves. Each duck should be cooped water set down to them if there be no pond of at a distance from any other. The period of her stream in the garden. confinement to the coop depends on the weather and the strength of the ducklings. A fortnight gooseherries; and, while they can get at these will seems the longest time necessary, and they may be not seek after little snails or other insects; but the sometimes permitted to enjoy the pond at the end are most useful before these come into season for of a week, but not for too long a time at once, them. There are some kinds of vegetables the least of all in cold, wet weather, which will affect have a liking to, and on which they will a and cause them to appear rough and draggled. In if vermin be anywise scarce; therefore when such case they must be kept within awhile, and this is perceived they should be turned out. Never have an allowance of bean or pea meal mixed with turn them into the garden in the time of heavy their ordinary food. The straw beneath the duck rains, or in continued wet weather; as in that should be often renewed, that the brood may have case, and particularly if the soil be stiff, they per a dry and comfortable bed; and the mother herself be well fed with solid grain, without an ample allowance of which, ducks are not to be reared or kept in perfection, although they gather so

Ducks' eggs are often hatched by hens, when ducks are more in request than chickens; also as ducks in unfavorable situations, are the more easy to rear, being more hardy; and the plan has no objection even in a confined place, and with a small stock without the advantage of a pond; but the hen is much distressed as is sufficiently visible, and in fact, injured, by the anxiety she suffers in witnessing the supposed perils of her children ven-

Ducks are fattened, either in confinement, wit speedily, in this mode, mixing their hard meat wh is its valuable distinction; in a word renderir disagreeable. Fed on butcher's offal the flesh to During incubation the duck requires a secret sembles wild fowl in flavor, with however consideration

'They are very fond of ripe strawherries ter and harden the surface, to the injury of small erops and rising seeds,'

The Quarterly Review, for February 1831, has just been republished in this city, by Messrs Lily & Wait, and contains dissertations on the following subjects: a Year in Spain-Memoirs of Oberlin -Popular Specimens of the Greek Dramatic Poels -Townson's Practical Discourses-Ancient Criminal Trials of Scotland-Herschell's Treatise on Sound-Poor-Law for Ireland-Parliamentary Reform-Published quarterly at \$5 per annum.

Several communications are necessarily deferred this

NRIN PEAS .- We Frost of West Cambridge on Tues-Bd inst. produced the first Early Peas (forced) that appeared in Fancuil Hall Market, Boston, this season. y were served up by Mr Enw vans, of the Frank-louse, North Market Street. We believe that West bridge has produced the first peas that have appeared ston Market for many years post.

SS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, APRIL 30 DAVID HAGGERS FOX exhibited two pots of Keens ling Strawberry, with ripe fruit. Long Green Cusers were exhibited from the garden of John NCE, Esq. raised under glass,-planted since 1st of b.

rly Manly Potatoes, the growth of the present sea-dorce b were exhibited by Doct. N. Richardson, eading, Ms.

Special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural ty will be held on Siturday next, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms of the Society, Nos. 14 and 15 Joy's Buildings e second gallery. R. L. Emmons, Sec'n.

Grave Tines.

r sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New and Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, superior Graps Vines, Isabella and Catawba, the two leading hardy standard sorts culd, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, 50 cts, each. A further supply of the Alexander, s. Scuppernong and Elsinburg, are hourly expectthe same price.

o, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican a routs, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from to \$1 each-Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, iger Flowers-price 25 cts. each. All the above w in fine order for transplanting.

o, a few Mountain Ash Trees, from 6 to 14 feet high e 50 cents

Dillia Roots,

Sale, by DAVID HAGGERTSON, at the Green , Charlestown Fineyard, Eden-street, (on the side of Bunker's Hill.) a superior collection of the Roots, containing sixty varieties. The color of ind marked with the name and warranted as de-1. This collection has been distinguished by geneise, and was awarded the premium last autumn by assachusetts Horticultural Society.

o, an extensive collection of Green House Plants, EENs' Seedling Strowberry Vines, in pots, with uits at reasonable prices.

the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse, North t Street, at the same prices. May 4.

For sale at the Agricultural Warchouse, 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS -TO is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or of form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same es fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which adf being varied into such letters or figures as may if it the fancy of the owner of the article.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c. gught-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes .- . Also, A Complete nent of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar n American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, o Shipes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds— DIDOX and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale

GAY & BIRD. No. 41, India Street, Boston.

Bees in Cities.

ESSAV on the practicability of cultivating the Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source mestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. M. D. Just published by Perkins & Manyin, Yashington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at tricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, 38 cents.

Lead Pipe.

D PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln ing & Co, No. 110, State Street. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. RAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. Mil 20. 2mos

The Old Sherman Morgan Horse,

This Horse so well known in Vermont and New Hampshire, will stand the coming season, at the 'TEN HILLS STOCK FARM in Charlestown, Mass. 23 miles from the city of Boston, viz. at one dollar the in ite to be paid to the group at the time of covering, and a conditional Note, to be received, for fifteen dollars, to be paid, if the mare is in foul; all mares parted with, before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in toal, and the note to be valid .- These are the only terms on which this Horse will be allowed to cover. The Stock of this Horse is so universally known and

admired throughout New England, that it is hardly necessary to repeat their merits. To a seller of Horses, it of the Morgan Stock, and he meets with a ready sale, at good prices, and the purchasers are more than satisfied. They excel in great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, noble and generous spirited, with a docility of temper, that the most timid can drive them, but it not to their mettle, they are a full hand for the best whip .-It has been asserted (and I believe it cannot be contradicted with propriety) that there has never been a Stock of horses in New England, which have proved to be so generally useful, as the Morgan stock. They have often excited the admiration of strangers. The above remarks are particularly made for those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of viewing for themselves; for those who have, the Sherman Morgan needs no praising —Pedigree, &c. hereafter. SAM'L JAQUES. i.ig.—Pedigree, &c. hereafter, May 1st, 1831.

The Naturalist,

DEVOTED to Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, edited by D. Jay Browne, and published monthly by Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill, Boston. Each No contains 32 Svo. pages, accompanied with a plate. Price \$2 a year. The first five numbers of this work have been issued, the contents of which are as follows: Zoology. Man. Beaver, The Bee, The Silkworm, White Ants, Botany, The Vine, The Mulberry, The Lilac, The Weeping Willow, The Sugar Maple, Mineralogy, Platina, Gold, Silver, Mercury, The Culture of Silk, Remarks on the Culture of The Vine, and The Cultivation May 2, 1831.

Rye Grass Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street— A few bushels of Racy's Improved Perennial Rye Grass seed.

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two towed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by L. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CARRAGE PLANTS. Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents per dozen.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river-

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine. Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture. - Price \$1 per package.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's whart, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these. April 13.

Latest Improved Short Horns.

YOUNG WYE COMET.

stock, that this fine full blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms §2. Apply to A. GREEN-WOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged at a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL. 3tis April 20.

Sweet Potato Slips, &c.

This day received at the Agricultural Warchouse, 52 North Market-street, a further supply of Sweet Potato Slips-Price 17 cents per quart; 50 cents a half-peck .-Also, a fresh supply of Millet and Orchard Grass seed.

For Sale.

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing silk Worms, by J. H. Conn, which are given to pur-chasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. April 13.

Agricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts !forticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c .- all of the very first quality. ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three hundred root- cach

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with sifety-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 ets each.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street,

A few Bis. genuine Vellow Locust Seed, (Robinia pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this L-tablishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial eftects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

DR HULL, Sir-Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I were it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a fecting of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world.

H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831. Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. eop3t

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, May 2.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 160 Beef Cattle, S pair Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, and 380 Swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-In consequence of the limited The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their number at market an advance of about 50c. per cwt. was effected; we quote from \$5 to 5 75, extra at \$6.

Horking Oxen-No sales.

Cows and Calves-A few sales were effected-no price noticed-all at market were ordinary.

Sheep-None at market.

Swine-We noticed one or two lots of barrows, at 5 cts. At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows,

MISCELLANY.

ARTIFICE.

What 's the bent brow, or neck in thought reclined? The body's wisdom to conceal the mind. A man of sense can artifice disdain, As men of wealth may venture to go plain; And never be this truth forgot, Solemnity's a cover for a sot. I find the fool when I behold the screen, For 'tis the wise man's interest to be seen.

EXTRACTS FROM BERTHA'S VISIT TO HER UNCLE.

My uncle told me today of a curious mode of catching fish by diving, which is practised in the Gulf of Patrasso, in Greece, and which is, he be-

lieves, peculiar to that place.

The diver being provided with a rope, made of a species of long grass, moves his boat where he perceives there is a rocky bottom; this done, he throws the rope out so as to form a tolerably large circle: and such is the timid nature of the fish, that instead of rushing away, they never attempt to pass this imaginary barrier, which acts as a sort of talisman; they only descend to the bottom, and endeavor to conceal themselves among the rocks. After waiting a few moments, till the charm has taken effect, the diver plunges in, and generally returns with several fine fish. As he seldom finds more than their heads concealed, there is the less difficulty in taking his prizes; and these divers are so dexterons, that they have a method of securing four or five fish under each arm, beside what they carry in their The effect of the circle reminded Frederic of the singular manner in which pelicans and cormorants catch fish in concert with each other. They spread into a circle at some distance from land; the pelicans flapping on the surface of the water with their great wings, and the cormorants diving beneath, till the fish contained within the circle are driven before them toward the land. As the circle becomes contracted, by the birds drawing closer together, the fish are at length brought within a nar row compass, where their pursuers find no difficulty in taking them. One species of cormorants are so docile that they are trained by the Chinese to fish for their masters. They plunge into the water at a given signal, and return with a fish, which they never attempt to swallow without permission. These birds were formerly kept in England for the same purpose. Charles the First had his master of cormorants, as well as his falconers.

In Hindoostan is a very singular bird, called the Bengal grossbeak. It is remarkable for its sagacity, its pendant nest, and its brilliant plumage. Dr Buchanan says it is a fact that these nests are lighted at night by fire-flies. The bird fastens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and sticks a firefly on the clay, as if to illuminate the dwelling which consists of two chambers; but the real object probably is to deter the bais from approaching, as they kill the young of these birds. The blaze of light dazzles the eyes of the bats. The gross-The blaze beak is said to resemble a sparrow in shape and in the color of the back; but the head and breast are yellow. They make a chirping noise, but have no song. They associate in large communities, and cover extensive clumps of accacia and Indian fiortrees with their nest; and also the palmeira, or wild date, on the leaves of which the Bengalese children learn to write. They prefer trees that hang over a rivulct. The nest is made of long grass, which they weave almost like cloth, in the form of a large bottle. It is divided into three chambers, and is suspended firmly to a flexible branch, with the neck downward, so as to secure the eggs and young from serpents, monkeys, squirrels, and birds of prey. The eggs of this little bird resemble large pearls. They are wonderfully faithful, sensible, and docile, Coffee House Books from Port Deposit. Most of and never voluntarily desert the place where their

taught to fetch a piece of paper, or any other small thing that is pointed out. So great is their dexterity that if a ring be dropped into a deep well, the bird will dart down with such amazing celerity, as to catch the ring before it touches the water; they will bring it up with apparent exultation. The Hindu name for the bird is Baya. The young Hindu women at Benares wear thin plates of gold, called ticas, slightly fixed, by way of ornament between their eye-brows. Mischievous young men train Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, & the Bayas to go, at a signal given them, and pluck The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ba the pieces of gold from the foreneads of the women, by, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whe as they pass through the streets, and bring them to and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain a their employers.

The following experiment seems to prove that the common house-spider possesses a natural divingbell, to assist it in crossing water: a spider was River townships. The land is admirably well waters placed on a small platform in the middle of a large there being out few lots which have not durable running. tumbler full of water. The creature first descended by the stick that supported the platform, till it reached the water; but finding no way to escape, it returned to the platform, and prepared a web, with which, by means of its hinder legs, it loosely enveloped its body and head. It again descended, and without hesitation plunged into the water, when my uncle observed that the web contained a bubble of air, probably intended for respiration. An ingenious Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The German managed to produce a gossamer veil woven above described land is offered for sale at the very by by spiders. He contrived to spread his little manu- price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars pe facturers over a large glass, and contrived to place them so that the work of each was connected with that of its neighbor. As he could change their progress at pleasure, he was not only able to form the veil of a tolerably regular shape, but by inducing them to go several times over the same spot, to give them to go several times over the same spot, to give it something of the appearance of flowered lace. The whole veil, though of a large size weighed only indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given three grains and a half; and a breath blew it up into the air, where it floated like a cloud.

ANECDOTE. - A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden, rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant, hearing of this lawyer's speculating propensity-that his character was unexceptionable, and his life tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient: She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attended. By her will she devised £10,000, in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins, some thousands, in bonds and notes, to a niece-and a vast landed estate to a favorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secreey upon him for some pretended purpose-thus precluding him from an inquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be restored to health. The lawver called to congratulate her on her restorationbegged permission to visit her, which was granted. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded and ratified. The lawyer's whole estate, by his wife, consists of an annuity of sixtyfive dollars!-English paper.

PLANTING TREES.-Farmers would do well to plant trees along the roads and about their houses. for ornament as well as use. The white mulberry might as well be set out in the vicinity of their houses to make silk from. From this tree may be derived both ornament and profit.

Evidence of Trade.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says :- During the last three days, upwards of forty arrivals, have been registered on the the vessels thus recorded brought produce from the young are hatched. They are easily tamed, and Susquehannah country. Twenty thousand barrels taught to perch on the hand. They may even be of flour have also been received by these arrivals.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of chot Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lev and state of New York. Some of the land is improvement under cultivation. The country is remarkably he. tin, being entirely free from the fever and ague and free the common bilious fevers which often afflict the tow upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of it lake. The soil is principally a sandy toam, much of covered with rich black mould. The timber is chief perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itse The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing th from the same quantity of land in any other of the Blac streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchan ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this count Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least pos ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drove purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and pavis the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readi find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several famers at present residing on this town, were original acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. T land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from tr to five years' eredit for payment, in annual instalment will be given. As a further convenience to purchases the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will pleas to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, count of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Ammurition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c. The subscriber being engaged in the See

business would be happy to receive order for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens from Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russell Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended

to without delay Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested, WM. MANN. Augusta, Me., March 26.

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annual payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within staty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS-by wh all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street. Allowy—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market- treet. Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 95 Chestnut-street. Baltimore-G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Parimone—S. C. Parrhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.

Flushing, N. Y. WM. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gardes

Hartford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers. Newburyport, EBENEZLE STEDMAN, Bookseller. Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller. Portland, Mr. -- SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller. Portuna, Mr. — NINCEL COLMAN, BOOKSCHER, Augusta, Mc. WM. MANN. Holifar, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office-Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookscher

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE,)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

YOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1831.

NO. 43.

COMMUNICARIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SOAKING SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

MR Frssenden-A few years ago, I think 26, I soaked my seed corn thoroughly in copperas ere was a very dry time at, and for several weeks er planting, so that the corn did not spront, but espaired of its ever coming up. But when the d had been wet with rain, the corn sprouted I grew well and I had a very good crop. I did rms; for my corn I thought, was injured by made in the method we have pursued, m quite as much that year as usual, and I have porne to recommend it to my neighbors, Think-

, however, that this might be only a solitary fail-, and finding the practice so often recommended arious quarters, it passed unnoticed. The vorm ster most, is a species that eats out the heart n side of the plant while growing, and destroys y degrees. I do not often suffer by the grubs. to copperas guarding against crows, &c, 1 cana say, as my field was not much exposel to

LUCERNE.

1 thought it would all die. After harvesting VAUGHAN, Esq. and the best selected native. ats however, it started and grew some, but crop of grass. Some small patches, the fair experiments on the subject. ss of a common sized table are thick and well, being about ten inches high.

ranness of the oats.

lymouth, Conn. April 29, 1831.

the Editor .- There is no grass, respecting who we have such varied and opposite accounts as Lucerne. Where it succeeds at all, its produes very great; but it is very liable to be stifled by eeds; and the grain which is sowed with it appars often to monopolize the soil, to the exclu-

sion of the young plants of lucerne. We have given, under our editorial head of this week's paper, some rules for the culture of lucerne, deduced from observation, and the writings of practical as well as scientific cultivators.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMIR.

der before planting. My ground was dry, and WINTER BUTTER, SHORT HORN CAT-TLE, &c.

Mr Editor-Much has been said in the N. E. came as dry and hard as if lying in the barn. Farmer about freezing the milk to obtain cream for butter. My objections to this practice are, the butter so made is inclining to be white, will not sell well, and is crumbly and will not cut handsomefind the copperas any protection against by. Besides, I think the flavor hardly equal to that

> Our object has been to keep the milk in a temperature always above the freezing point-say, not

lower than 40 or 45 degrees.

sich injured my corn, and from which I generally to me by that great friend to agricultural improve-know that some very good mileh cows of the imget the seed sooner) sowed Lucerne and red-good color and flavor. The practice also saves state, bushed them in, and rolled the ground down labor and cold fingers. We have in this way had oth. I put on at the rate of more than 20 lbs. no butter that was not as high colored as what I ferme seed to the acre. The oats, though send you. But perhaps the high color may be d and harrowed in before, had not then sprout- owing considerably to the extra richness of the milk, The land was a dry rich loam, made mellow and this quality of the milk is wholly attributable to think as good for Incerne as any in this vi- the cows, My stock consists of the Short Horn 1. It came up well and grew well, till the breed in the blood of Calebs, Denton, and Holdat began to choke it: they grew very rank and erness, the Herefordshire in the blood of SIR ISAAC, x y one half lodged. The lucerne then turned the Bakewell, and that excellent, though undefined w, and seemed to dwindle away, and for a breed introduced here from England by Charles

I am aware that much contrariety of opinion dot appear very promising. It is now nearly exists as to the properties and relative value of the ead, and the little that remains is generally in different breeds of cattle, and my intentions have

year's experience will enable me to judge, I am in-maining balance on the cost of the mill, might be e result of this experiment has satisfied me clined to think the improved imported races (the lucerne will not answer for our soil and Short horns, particularly,) the most profitable,—that te. No doubt it may be profitably grown in is, taking them for all purposes. I do not know places. I did not attribute my failure to the that they will give any more milk than the 'natives,' but it is, I believe, generally of a better quality, and they certainly keep in much better order on the same food. They are also put together more on mechanical principles, are stronger, and have better constitutions. I would recommend to every farmer to give them a fair trial.

SANFORD HOWARD. Yours with respect,

Vaughan Place, Hallowell, April 18, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER

MILCH COWS.

Mr Fessender-I am much obliged to your correspondents Colonus and W. for the notice they have taken of my communication of March 2; But I perceive I did not make myself perfectly understood. The fact is, I cannot afford to buy the best cows in Massachusetts; much less to import them from Switzerland, Lapland, or China. I wish to be gradually increasing and improving my stock of milch cows as I may be able either by crossing the best I now have with better stocks or now and then buying young cattle,

I did hope to profit by the experience of those who have tried the imported races of cattle, if it is found to be true that a much larger proportion of any of them are actually better for milk than native eattle.

The communication of Colonus is interesting; The method which we have practised, and but it appears to be historical fact, and not his own which I think best for winter, was recommended experience, 'H',' refers to agricultural reports, I ment, Charles Vaughan, Esq. as followed in ported breeds, have been exhibited at the Cattle the counties of Somerset and Devon, England. Shows. But does the experience of Massachu-The milk immediately after it is taken from the setts farmers prove them to be decidedly better cow, is put in a copper or brass vessel, of a size than the native, with the same treatment? In ... according to the quantity of the milk, care being Governor Lincoln's letter to Col. Jaques, in your taken that it is not more than eight or ten inches paper of March 9th, he speaks confidently of the in depth, and gradually brought to within 2 or 3 entire difference, in different breeds of cattle, beaving seen Lucerne strongly recommended degrees of boiling heat, when it is permitted slow- tween utter worthlessness and great productiveare New England Farmer and in many other by to cool. In the course of five or six hours, the ness and value.' This is the best authority, as I odicals, I determined to give it as fair a trial most of the cream rises in a beautiful thick sheet, am told he has a large stock of different breeds of could. Accordingly I, last spring, prepared and is so solid that it may be cut with a knife in horoed cattle. If he has found by his experience, at 40 rods of land, on which the year before almost any form. It comes to butter almost imany breed remarkable more especially for the pro-1 about 80 bushels of corn to the acre, sowed mediately, never requiring more than five minutes' duction of milk, the information would be of great th oats, and on the first day of May, I could channing. The butter is of fine quality, being of importance to the agricultural interests of the Yours &c.

A Rustic.

WIND-MILL AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Mr Fessender.-I am much pleased to learn. that the Directors of the Boston House of Industry propose to erect a wind grist mill. I have thought much of the subject; and previous to the suggestion in your paper of the 13th ult, had made a rough calculation, which satisfied me, that the whole cost would be saved in one year. I am now confirmed in the correctness of my estimate. The toll, saved upon 5000 bushels of grain, would be 3125 bushels; which at the present average price of corn and rye, would amount to about 235 dolas scattered here and there, wholly insufficient been, and still are, to go through with a series of lars. The whole carrying expense to the Dorchester tide mill or to the Mill Dam, will amount to So far as several years' observation and one nearly or quite as much more annually. The regained, by grinding for those of the inhabitants of S. Boston, who send their grain to mill; if the Directors would accommodate them. This would be to them also a great saving and convenience. L. C.

Yours respectfully, South Boston, May 10, 1831.

SPORTING.

Ma Fessenden-Permit me, through the medium of your highly useful journal to call the attention of our farmers and horticulturists to the wanton practice of many young men from Boston and its environs, of shooting the birds in this vicinity.

crease of worms and insects in making ravages safest and easiest way with little trouble or ex- for them to go through. In truth, there can be no upon our fruit trees and fruit, not only paralyzes pense, and also I hope with a greater certainty difficulty in having plenty of honey, if we devote the efforts and disheartens the hopes of the cul- of keeping clear of the bee moth, from the great- any time to making a house for the bees. tivator, but threatens total destruction to many of er elevation from the earth than the usual method, the most delicious kinds,-So extensive are their ravages that but very few of our apricots and plums long been expecting, and now give it to you for ever ripen without premature decay from the worm publication, generated by the beetles which surround our trees in the twilight of the evening in great numbers when the fruit is quite young. And when the JOHN PRINCE, Esq. produce of our apple, pear or peach trees is small, but few of these escape the same fate.

I attribute the rapid and alarming increase of these worms and insects wholly to the diminution of those birds which fall a prey to our sportsmen, which are known to feed upon them and for whose subsistence these insects were apparently created,

In addition to the important usefulness of these birds, their musical notes in the twilight of the morning are peculiarly delightful; awaking the cultivator to the sublime contemplation and enjoyment of all the infinite beauties of creation.

In vain will be all our toil and labor, in vain the united efforts of Horticultural Societies for increasing and perfecting the cultivation of the most delicious varieties of fruits, unless we can increase, or at least cease to diminish these aseful and melodious birds.

If we have a Statute in this Commonwealth providing for the protection of these birds, let us unite our efforts to arrest this wanton destruction of them by enforcing the penalties of the law in every instance of its violation. Our Horticultural Society can scarcely do a greater service in promoting the objects of its organization, than by making a spontaneous and vigorous effort to this effect.

If there be no Statute for the protection of these invaluable ereatures, I would earnestly, yet respecifully suggest to the Horticultural Society the propriety and even necessity of their petitioning our Legislature at their next session for such an act.

It is a common practice with these sportsmen through the summer to range the groves and orchards, in this vicinity, almost every pleasant day and more numerously on holidays, and to shoot every bird that comes within their reach.

It is not however a small nor an easy task for one individual, to get thei names, residence, and the evidence necessary for their conviction; but it requires the united efforts of all who are immediately interested. Already have these sportsmen commenced their wanton destruction of these useful creatures, even before they had time to build a nest for rearing of their young .- Birds that have survived the dreary winter in a more genial clime, having now returned to bless our efforts by their industry and to cheer our days with their meloly, are scarcely permitted to commence their vernal song, ere they must fall victims to a WANTON IDLENESS that is as destitute of moral feeling, as of A CTLTIVATOR. useful employment.

Brookline, April 31.

BEES,

Mr Pessenden-In a communication made for your paper a few days past on this inexhaustible subject, I regretted not having received an answer from a gentleman in the western country to whom I had written last autumn on the method of keeping Bees in the upper part of a house, leaving holes in the wall for them to go out and in for raw silk. Whereas he can make it into sewin or any other building. I do not enter into any contro- at, having a door in the back or front, as you please. versy concerning these valuable insects, or the best We also have the hives placed in the top of the frying pans' of Messrs. Du Ponceau and D'Home

It is a well known fact that the alarming in shaped hives. My object is to obtain honey in the porticos or porches boring small holes in the plant

I have this week received the letter I had so

Roxbury, April 12, 1831.

VERSAILLES, Woodford Co. Ky. April 20, 1831.

My DEAR SIR-Your friendly letter of October last was forwarded to me at this place, but did not reach this until my departure for the southern counties; consequently this is the first opportunity I have had, and must plead my excuse for not attending to your request sooner; and now, I have to regret that my friend Doct. Parker has not furnished me with all the information I require, concerning the management of Bees; but he has kindly afforded me an opportunity of examining his Bec-house, and if I possessed the power of description you should certainly have it, intelligibly. This much is certain, that he has in the garret, a great number of bees. He thinks about 40 swarms at this time, all proceeding from one hive, put there about 10 years ago. He placed the hive near the brick wall or end of his garret leaving an aperture, or small hole in the wall, through which the bees passed out and in. A tight room was then made for them, such as may be made in the end of any house, leaving a door, which may be locked or holted. The room must be tight, admitting neither air or light, or very little of either. A large hox was then put into this room, say 8 by 4 feet, one half sawed in two, with small hinges on it, and fastened at the bottom by a bolt or lock, for the convenience of raising up and getting the honey whenever you may want it. The hive being placed on the top of the box, and the latter having 5 or 6 holes bored in it by a small auger-as soon as the bees have filled the hive, they go down into the box, and never swarm until they have completely filled it. But you must have room enough in your house to keep them always at work. And this you may do by adding box to box; and they will even then proceed to deposit their comb on the rafters of the house.

Doct. Parker told me the other day, that he could now take from 50 to 100 wt. of honey comb without disturbing, or even seeing a bee .-- We have also a Bec-house in the yard; 3 sides planked up, as other framed houses are, we have framed a box the whole length, say 14 feet; this box is 18 inches wide and about 12 deep, with holes bered all along the top, over which the hives are set or placed-the front part of this box is full of holes for the egress and ingress of the bees-they directly go up through the box into the hives, fill them, and then go to work in the large box, so that you may take the lave off as soon as filled and place another there, so that there is no necessity of ever killing a bee .- You can fasten the hives on the box, by running a bar of iron or wood through each end of the house and putting a lock on it, so as to prevent robbery .- The lock is placed in the end of the bar, outside of the house.

We have several other plans, or methods of raising bees in this neighborhood-such as small brick buildings, and putting the hives in them,

P. N. O'BARNEM. PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

The probability of a general war in Europe ap proaches very near to certainty. That it will be one of terrible carnage, may be inferred from the nature of the two great parties in it, despotism and liberty, and from the fact, that it is to decide the fate of the former; but its probable duration is no so clearly indicated-it may be a war of twelve months or twelve years. As members of the human family, as philanthropists, the people o this country will regret this state of things; a republicans, they will feel intense interest in it but as a nation, we have little to fear, and nothin, to lose by it. Its effects will be felt in this countr to an important degree, and by no class of peopl more than the farmers. It will create a deman for bread stuffs, and thus enhance the value c agricultural products immensely. If the war doc become general, the probability is that the ensuin harvest will be the most valuable one to farmer that has been reaped for many years. We mus not be considered as wishing for a war of blood shed and devastation in foreign countries, that ou own may be benefited by it-far from it; but suel is to be the unfortunate lot of our neighborn nations, without any act of ours, no good reason ca be seen for our not preparing to furnish them wit suc) supplies as their necessities may require, an when they must obtain somewhere. As we might it be argued, that it is improper to prepar wrecking vessels to assist shipping unfortunate cast away by the fary of the elements, with a vie to salvage, as that we ought not to look for, at even prepare for the suthership of this general we As well might it be said that we should not ta advantage of our neighbor's necessity by selling him bread, because he stands in need of it. O thing we hope our farmers will not neglect; at that is the Lusbanding not only of their harves from which they have reason to expect so muc but of their gains also from this source. Whe our planters and farmers, not many years since were reaping such rich harvests, from a simil cause, they seemed to forget that there could be change in their circumstances, and consequent as fast as their money 'came in at the door it w shovelled out at the window.' The probabili is, that there will be a state of agricultural prospe ity fully equal to that of any period since we b came a nation; and it is to be hoped that its ben fits will not be squandered .- American Farmer.

AMERICAN SILK .- A correspondent of the Ne York Journal of Commerce writes from Londo as follows :- I forget to mention to you some tin since, that the American silk offered here for sal was bid in at public auction. The price limited at 14s, but only 1.3s, 9d, was offered. Th manufacturers however speak well of it.'

Here we have the best commentary that can l made on the assertion, that it is ruinous for us 1 make sewing silk, mits, gloves, &c, out of our got silk; and that we ought to export our raw sil At 14 shillings a pound in London the America producer would scarcely realize more than \$2.1 slik, and thread for mits, stockings, &c (those 'go)

one!) and obtain from five to seven dollars a pound busine a better selection for mileb cows. Farmers ecording to quality. We hope to hear no more f exporting our raw silk, and importing the manfactured article. If the process of manufacturing ewing silk from raw silk is to double the value ix - then let us have the advantage of it - Ib.

MILCH COWS.

The attention of farmers is invited to the con- them hold out, ideration of the character and condition of our ailch cows.

orth her keeping? What is the average time that raste of fodder among us by keeping animals that ield little or no return of profit? - Questions like iese, and there are many such, ought to be put nd answered in the New England Farmer, It nay turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low reharacter and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milch ows could be settled-to effect a standard-and should be understood that no good farmer would eep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the ows in the country would soon come up to that andard and go beyond it.

A milch cow of medium quality in this state will ve, it is supposed, 12 quarts of milk per day for vo months after calving, and about 7 quarts per ay on grass feed for the next four months, and ur quarts per day for the next following two onths, and perhaps 2 quarts one month longer, ltogether 1500 quarts in a year,

It takes 9 quarts of milk to give a pound of butr, and 4 quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The im milk and dairy whey may be valued at 82 a w per annum,

Now, a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a ar, will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 nts per lo. 826 56 3 44 tim milk, say

\$30.00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all emilk the cow gives is credited. .

A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short 25 dollars in the interior,

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep cow that did not hold out as a good milker 9 onths in the year-and that did not give sixteen arts of milk per day for 2 months after calving, d 12 quarts per day the next 3 months, and 2 arts per day the mouth following,-Such a cow ould yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk,

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition five dollars per annum to the cost of food as esnated for a common cow, the neat profit would obably be four fold.

Is it not practicable to have throughout the couny, as common dairy stock, animals as good as the st described ?

This question is submitted to farmers for contter.

ock. More young stock would be retained to ding event .- Norfolk Beacon.

would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds. Heifers should be milked with great care and very thoroughly, to get them in the habit of holding out as long milkers. f the material -that is, to make three dollars worth If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterwards will correct this fault. Heifers with the first calf will be fed well with some additional care the last three months they are in milk, to make

The profit of a milch cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritions but How much milk ought a cow to yield to be cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one ur cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, third of what is necessary in feeding for the butch-

> These few remarks are hastily made to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject: There are a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light,-Mass. . lgri. Rep.

A MARKET FOR COCOONS.

The Editor of the Amerian Farmer is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the ensuing season, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore. - From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to quality.-Particular care should be taken in killing the chrysalis that the fibre of the coroons be not injured by heat, and that all the crhysalis be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put in to a tin vessel, the cover closed perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the chrysalis will be all killed and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat as the water will prevent the temperature rising above the boiling point.

We have thought it proper to give this notice that those who have been deterred from raising silkworms by the absence of a market for cocoons might be induced to commence. At forty cents a pound cocoons will be a very profitable article. One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms, which, if well attended to, -kent clean and well fed with mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price \$120, and if really first quality, which they will be by proper attention, they will bring \$150,-and the time occupied will not be over six weeks.-What more profitable employment can females pursue. The gentleman will give notice in a future advertisement of the place at which the cocoons will be purchased. In the meantime the Editor will take pleasure in giving all necessary information on the subject .- All letters must be post paid, -. Imerican Farmer,

YELLOW JASMINE.

We announce, with deep sympathy in the affliction which the event visits on her fond parents, and leration. The probability is that in taking some in the hope that it will operate as a solemn warnins to get stock as good, they would get even ing to young persons, the fact, that Sarah, the interesting little daughter of Mr John D. Gordon, aged If the various modes of obtaining this object about 4 years, was poisoned yesterday from eating ere resorted to at once and with zeal throughout yellow Jusmine flowers. The child, we learn, was e country, there would be a prodigious improve- in good health at the breakfast table, went out ent in a very short time. No young animal of and came home an hour or two after, to breathe omising appearance for milk would go to the her last in the arms of her parents, who are overtcher. More care would be taken of young whelmed with grief by the sudden and heart ren-

BARLEY.

The two rowed barley, if it can be had, is decidedly preferable for mellow ground-if not the four rowed is next to be preferred .- It should be prepared by steeping in cold water some twelve hours, carefully skimming all the oats and foul stuff which rises to the top of the steen; the water may then be drained off; and the barley thrown into a heap upon the floor, where it must remain twelve hours; then some house ashes are to be mixed with the barley and sown immediately three bushels to the acre. Barley from clay land should be sown on sandy or alluvial soil, and vice versa. The time for sowing is from the 20th to the last of April,

I am aware that this manner of treating seed barley is very different from the customary mode; but let the farmer act upon these instructions, and I shall endeavor to sustain the propriety of them in a subsequent essay by what I conceive to be sound reason, - Genesce Farmer,

MEDICINE.—We have just heard of a man, who very honestly and conscientiously, takes brandy and loaf sugar, as a medicine for those complaints which have usually been treated in this way, Probably he does not know the fact himself, but his friends know that he becomes in reality, intoxicated in this manner almost every week of his life! What shall be done for him? The pledge of the Temperance societies runs-' except for medicine.' He takes the medicine only when the disorder returns. He takes but just enough to remove it-but he takes enough to render him an inebriate. Is there no remedy? Is there not, in the whole range of materia medica, a proper substitute? Has hearen inflicted Physical evils on man which it is his duty to remove, and which ean only be removed by MORAL degradation? Who can believe it ?- Gen. of Temperance,

CLEANLINESS, - Cleanliness is a mark of politeness, for no one unadorned with this virtue, can go into company without giving manifest offence. It may be said to be the foster-mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it. Age itself is not unamiable, while it is preserved clean and unsuffied. Cleanliness is intimately connected with purity of mind, and naturally inspires refined sentiments and passions.

THE BLOOD ORANGE.

'The date tree I observed ; but though it reaches a considerable size in Malta, (some specimens of which I have seen being ten or twelve yards in height.) it is not made to bear. The walks and plats for the Grand Master's Gardens] were literally strewn with oranges and lemons. They seemed left to perish: although in better times the product of the gardens from oranges alone, is said to have yielded the reign-. ing Grand Master two thousand Maltese crowns annually, a sum about equal to one thousand dollars, The blood orange which is the boast of the island, is a most deheious fruit. It is produced by grafting the slips of the common orange on a pomegranate stock. The pulp inclines to the color of red, but not so much in mass as intermixed in streaks; and hence its name. It is not only more luscious but less husky than the ordinary varieties of orange, and in size it is far surpassing. The blood orange sells in Valetta for eight pence a dozen, while the best of other sorts may be had for four pence.'—Bigelow's Travels.

Pennsylvania Canal .- Boats from Philadelphia have arrived at Harrisburgh, via the Schuylkill, and the Union and Pennsylvania Canals.

ON THEUSE OF LEAVES AS A MANURE. BY R. K. MEADE.

The great importance of leaves as a manure has frequently been alluded to in the Farmer, but never recommended in such a manner as to furnish serious ground for a calculating and practi- leaves is as follows : after designating the ground alcal farmer to go to work-the nearest approach by a New England farmer in collecting them for the barn-yard, was by throwing them into a tent and thence into a wagou-a plan so far removed from efficiency as to damp the enterprise of nine or harrow, scarify the earth on each side lightly, per acre in consequence of the manuring, out of ten who would attempt it. I have been the width of the leaf-hed; with the back of a handsuccessfully engaged in converting them into manure for several years past, under the feet of shovels cover them an inch or so deep. This ophorses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and find the follow- eratio i should be performed when the leaves are ing prominent reasons preceding others for their use, and for the attempt to promulgate this essay, ation should be made in the spring months to an

1st. A belief that there is a general neglect of the use of leaves as a material for manure,

2d. The almost universal use which might be made of them

3d. Their importance as a material to keep up thus prepared they may be transported at any time a system of operations for a seasonable supply of manure

4th. Their salutary influence in affording a comfortable bed for all kinds of stock, particularly for hogs; freeing them from the mange-and their valuable substitution when straw is scarce for ice-houses, &c.

5th. The importance of their removal from the fence corners in case of fire, and to preserve the rails from rotting.

6th. Their qualities are as a material for manure, as tested by experience in its application generally, but particularly in its adaptation to the wheat dered at, under the different plans and systems crop in spreading it broadcast on the rough fallow, attempted.-Large ox carts discharging their and harrowing it in before seeding, &c. Some loads by a tilt, or one horse carts, are by far the object to the use of leaves from the fear of injuring the forests-it will be proper to show why high sideboards, &c. Four pronged forks, with the there is no reason for such apprehension. If the scripture truth with regard to the falling of the tree was verified in relation to the leaf, there might be an argument urged in their removal. that Peter was robbed to pay Paul-but it is certainly not the case-the tree lies where it falls, but the leaf is driven by the most prevalent winds iuto some deep valley, the lee side of declivities. or into the corners of a fence where they moulder earth neatly pushed up, the fourth in the cart to into dust, rendering no service to man or heast, receive and tread them firmly down. One ton, every exertion to introduce cleanliness into their permitting leaves to bank up against fences is son of the season, may be carried at each load in passed by a cottage where all the fences about the premature decay. If by any prudent forethought or arrangement the leaves could be a plantation in reference to its altitude and expo- ing. As an evidence that I have given this mode unless everything corresponds with it does not sure to the most prevalent winds, their removal of increasing the manure bank a sufficient trial, have a more pleasing effect than a coat of whitewould never be recommended, because it is rational permit me to say that I have in the course of a wash well laid on. The cost of doing it is trifling to conclude that the forest requires a return of its year used more than one bundred loads. But and it can be done by the females when the men foliage, however abundant, to keep up a supply of once for all, let it be kept in mind, that in the are very much engaged in putting in their spring food for its powerful growth and absorption, and pursuit of this system of increasing the stock of crops. It adds much to the health of the family to detain with greater security the moisture so much manure, no risk should be run, detrimental to have the house whitewashed as often as twice a to be valued in our dry climates and waving lands; the forest, for all its alluring advantages, one of year and by giving the out-houses and fences a but it is enough for us to know here, the undoubt, which has appeared very conspicuously in the coat in the spring many insects are destroyed, and ed fact, that millions of tons of leaves are annually last autumn, and although it is a fact which the their bounts are broken up. One of the cheapest deposited in some place and lost to all intents and ory of some will combat, it nevertheless stands and best modes of preparing the whitewash, is to purposes for the want of either a proper know- as an evident confirmation of its truth. Six or use skim-milk with new slacked lime. This renledge of their useful application, or the skill and seven acres of land were covered with 130 ox ders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick industry to haul them to the farm-pen. Our rea- cart loads of this leaf manure, and a fraction less as when the lime is wet with water, Genesee son and observation would be given us in vain, than seven gallons of wheat sowed per acre—it ap- Furmer,

of employing the resources of nature to advantage

were permitted. The process of supplying the farm vard with ways a prudent distance from the roots of trees, which might possibly be injured by their removal, rake them up into winrows from eight to ten feet wide, then with some kind of plough, cultivator rake shove the loose earth to the leaves, and with wet and the earth light and loose. This preparextent of the probable demands of the farm-pen for the season before you, but may be done at any time most convenient for the farmer if the leaves are not too dry. The importance of having a sufficient supply of leaves ahead, is, that when whether wet or dry to the farm yard, which should be done at periods of from four to six weeks apart, and spread about six inches deep, as uniformly as possible to receive the animal manure-double this thickness will not be too much for an early winter preparation mingled with straw and cornstalks-in the spring the leaves will be incorporated with the great mass of manure. The process of hauling them to the farm-pen is important to be considered, as many have laughed at the idea. saying you might as well attempt to haul feathers in an open cart; and it is not much to be wonmost expeditious mode of conveyance, with very teeth slightly curved and flatted, composing a frame about two feet square, are used to lift the leaves, and will raise as many as a man can conveniently heave into the cart, weighted as they are with the adjoining soil, and kept continually wet or damp, by the covering of the earth :- four hands are employed to a large ox cart, two with forks, one with a rake to keep the leaves and

our 'talent' would be hidden in the earth, if the pears to be abundantly thick, and by comparison neglect of some of the most apparent opportunities with experiments made last year, no doubt will prove so in time of harvest-on the same ground, without the aid of this well pulverized manure, ten or twelve gallons of wheat per acre would have been required to have produced the same verdure and apparent thickness; and as to its ultimate production there is no doubt of the great superiority of the thin sowing and manuring. There is then a saving of from three to five gallons of wheat But it will be urged by many an industrions

> farmer, that there is not time to collect the materials for this additional stock of manure, and haul it out in proper place, cultivating at the same time the usual quantity of land, If this really be the case, unhesitatingly let it be recommended that a few acres be detained in grass, in order to afford opportunity for the important work of manuring. At this time of day it would appear superfluous to recommend or exhort our farmers to the accumulation or application of manure, since the practice of ages, and our every day experience tells us it is indispensable; but to investigate the value, and recommend the more liberal use of a much neglected material amongst the varieties presented to our choice, can scarcely be doubted as important to the improving condition of the farner. A brief hint of another mode of using leaves may be important to some-carry them immediately on your knolls to the cow-pen, and from ter to twenty loads per acre-double the ground may be gone over in the season, and more effectually manured, as half the period will suffice to keep the pen in one place-the leaves preserve their moisture, and save much of the manure from exhalation. It may be well, Mr Editor, now to come to a close-your patience and my pursuits should be considered, though a two feet snow permits the farmer to do but little more than feed the stock and sled a little wood. But be assured that if this leaf subject were done justice to, supported by numberless remarks connected with it, too long for one essay, the practice and science of manuring might be benefited beyond ordinary calculation, and far beyond any feeble attempt of your friend and humble servant .- Amer. Farmer.

WHITE WASHING.

As spring is a time country housewives make and benefitting only a portion of soil which may more or less in proportion to the quantity of earth department, we would particularly recommend never be called into cultivation - but the habit of mixed with the leaves, and their weight by rea- whitewashing, as well out doors as in. Who ever highly injurious to them, evidently producing an ox cart or wagon to the farm-yard—the speed gardens, the out houses, &c, were whitewashed, with which this loading is done, and consequent without being impressed with the idea that the infilling up of the farm pen is truly encouraging to habitants were cleanly and respectable? To paint detained just where they fall, which may in some one who looks to the improvement of his soil, board fences white with lead and oil is a costly degree be done by an attention to the clearing of through a generous and regular system of manur- business and looks a little like extravagance and

PRESERVING EGGS.

It this season, eggs are plenty and cheap but blect that next February and March they may is dear as they have been the past season, viz. eighteen to twentyfive cents per dozen. It be good economy therefore, to lay down eggs the season of scarcity. For this purpose, take ssel of sufficient size and fill it with strong water in which put fresh eggs; let them be perfectly covered by keeping a piece of board ed with sufficient weight upon them to keep an inch or two below the surface. In this mer eggs may be kept two years.—Another at one mill near Chambersburg, Pa, this season. nod is to dip them in melted bees wax, tallow arnish, or a solution of our Arabic, by which pores of the shell are made tight. Either ned as may suit the convenience of the house will render them suitable for long keeping.

PUMPKINS.

e believe this crop is more neglected than ght to be. Whether this is owing to the ant phrase of Brother Jonathan and Pumppie,' used by our transatlantic brethren we v not. But this is certain, that a given weight easure of Pumpkins contains more nutritions er than the same quantity of turnips, and they et as difficult to keep. For feeding to milch in the fall, we do not know of a better artiecording to their cost; for feeding to beef catev are excellent-and when boiled, and a Indian meal added to them, for feeding hogs most kinds of food, - We hope therefore instead of running mad about raising Ruta t our farmers will look carefully to raising kins, for without them the emigrants from ecticut would make but sorrowful work 12 Thanksgiving.—Ib

1's of Bacon,—One establishment at Cincini had on hand 100,000 pounds of hams and lers; another had 'barrelled and baconed.' thousand hogs during the last winter.

Csapeake and Delaware Canal. One hundred lighty vessels, recently passed through this n in one week.

A Joseph A. Baron, on the 21st ult. present-12 editor of the Norfolk Va. Herald with a c of green peas.

launched from the yard of Wm, Lewis, Esq. table, being the 68th vessel built under his Lag in a state of domestication. mion.

M Samuel Dare, of Salem county, N. J. slaugha hog, 11th ult, which weighed when alive, 7 lbs. and when dressed 954.

Rowel!, Esq. of Madison, killed six hogs last weighing 427, 436, 449, 483, 492, and 815 .- in all 2825 ibs.

cie.-About \$55,600, gold and silver, arin the ship Florida, from Lima, on the 14th It New York.

1 merchants of Portland are taking active ures to have a good road built through the of the White mountains,

Ithing for the Grand Jury.—At a late court Vlliamsburg District, South Carolina, it apal that the Grand Jury had nothing before

Judge Huger remarked, 'Gentlemen, I evethere is not much Whiskey drank here.

goes out-drankenness and quarrels will die .-Portsmouth Journal.

Ship Letters.—A New York paper states that 16,000 ship letters were received at the Post Office, in that city in six days. This gives some idea of the immense business done there.

The Census,-The whole population of the U. States, according to the recent census, is about 12.821.181 souls. Of this number there are upwards of 2,000,000 slaves.

\$12,000 worth of cloverseed has been prepared

Decline of Boston.'-The amount of duties at this port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831. is estimated at one million of dollars! being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of \$500,000. The duties for the present month up to this day, amount to about \$600,000.

In addition to the above, we are gratified to state that preparations are making to build extensively, and that the prospect is, that mechanics' as well as every other kind of business will be in active and profitable operation.

We learn that the Liverpool Packet Company will continue their operations, and that they have ordered the keels of two first rate ships to be

The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th inst. exceeded that for the same time last year by fiftysix.

Mezzotinto was invented by Prince Rupert, in the time of Charles 1st, 1649. It was suggested by a fusil, which had rusted in the night-dew, and gave the idea of producing a smooth black impression by means of a steel roller with projecting points, to cover the plate with an infinity of small holes. The rough surface thus produced, being scraped away at pleasure, leaves the various gradations of light .- Mass. Jour.

NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1831.

POULTRY.

Continued from page 334.

THE GOOSE .- This species of birds, is divided into two varieties.

1. The firus, Gray Lag, or Wild Goose, that inhabits the fens and lakes of the northern parts elegant schooner called the 'Piper,' has of America, Europe and Asia,

2. The monsuetus, or Tame Goose, or the Gray

The flesh of the goose is stimulant, hard but palatable, and a favorite dish with the epicure. But it is not proper food for those who lead sedentary lives, whose digestive powers are not in the most efficient state, or are troubled with eruptions or diseases of the skin. The fat of the goose is thought to be peculiarly penetrating and useful in softening and discussing tumors, &c, and is generally, carefully preserved for domestic applications. The goose attains to a great age, and there are well authenticated instances on record of their living to the extent of 70 and 80 years.

A new breed of geese, called Bremen Geese has been introduced from Germany into the United States, which we are told is decidedly, and considerably superior to any heretofore known in this country. They were first imported by Mr James Sisson of Warren, R. I. who received a premium from the Rhode Island Society for the encourage- them thoroughly fat. A goose fattened entirely as right. Take away the fuel, and the fire ment of Domestic Industry, for the exhibition of

geese of this breed. They are said to possess the following advantages over any other animals of their kind :- They grow to a greater size, may be raised with more facility, are fattened with less grain, and make more delicious food

The last Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, states that 'There is a valuable breed of this fowl in the southern states, from a mixture of the largest Gray Goose with the Wild Canadian Goose, (.Inas Canadensis.) They are much larger than any sort of tame geese, and in their cry and manners resemble the Canadian

Breeding .- 'One gander' according to Loudon, 'is generally put to five goese?' but Willich says three of these birds are usually allotted to a gander; for if that number were increased the eggs would prove abortive. The nest should be prepared as soon as the female begins to carry straw in her bill. The number of eggs to each goose for setting should be about twelve or thirteen. While the goose is setting, some writers direct to place corn and water near her. London, however, observes that 'feeding goese upon the nest is seldom required.' The gander should at this time, have free access to the goose to guard and accompany her. The nest should be made of straw, and so constructed that the eggs will not roll out, as the sitting goose, it is said, turns her eggs every day during the period of incubation; a period, according to London, of from 25 to 30 days. It is unnecessary to take any of the goslings from the mother as hatched; but pen the goose and her broad at once on dry grass well sheltered, putting them out late in the morning or not at all in severe weather, and always taking them in early in the evening. The first food may be similar to that recommended for the duck, such as barley meal, bruised oats, or fine pollard, with some cooling green vegetables, as cabbage or beet leaves intermixed.

Rearing .- At first setting at liberty the pasturage of the goose should be limited, otherwise, if permitted to range over an extensive common, the goslings will become tired and cramped, and some of them will fall behind and be lost. As the young become pretty well feathered they also become too large to be brooded beneath the mother's wing, and as they will then sleep in groups by her side they must be well supplied with straw for beds, which they will convert into excellent dung. Being able, says Mowbray, to frequen the pond and range the common at large the young geese will obtain their living, and few people, favorably situated allow them anything more. excepting the vegetable produce of the garden. But it has been his constant practice always to dispense a moderate quantity of any solid grain or pulse at hand, to the flocks of store geese, both morning and evening, on their going out and their return together, in the evening more especially, with such greens as happen to be at command: cabbage, mangel wurtzel leaves, lucerne, tares, and occasionaly sliced carrots. By such full keeping his geese were ever in a fleshy state and attained a large size; the young ones were also forward and valuable breeding stock. Geese managed in that manner, will be speedily fattened green, that is at a month or six weeks old, or after the run of the corn stubble. Two or three weeks after feeding on stubble land must be sufficient to make on the stubble, is to be preferred to any other; since

an over fattened goose is too much in the oil-cake least for the summer support of all his teams and renewed beds of straw, plenty of clean water, oats in his farm-yard, he will find it a most profitable antly and speeddy,*

(if you would fatten goese you must shut them in reaping instead of mowing; and, if the spaces: Having been convinced that it was suited up when they are about a month old, and they are kept truly clean [from weeds and other grasss] my soil, I last year laid down an acre and a que let them have always by them in a small rack adhering to it and carried to the racks. If drilled bly adapted to that purpose. Unid it down w ing. But for fatting older geese it is commonly by horse-hood, which would cradicate grass far the barley stalks very short, or else I should to done when they are about six months old, or soon better than any barrowing that could be given to have been able to thresh it, so thick and succelle after harvest, when they have been in stubble a broad-cast crop, without a formidable expense, was the lucerne. I cut over this field once a a good way. But those who desire to have them the roots are. The grand object in the preparavery fat, shut them up for a fortnight or three tion of the ground is to have it as free from weeds, cause the French writers speak of it as a very n weeks, and feed them with oats, split peas, barley and especially grass, as skill and perseverance can occurrence even in their climate, that it will bear meal, or ground malt mixed with milk. But the effect. best thing to fatten them with is malt, mixed with and keep them in health, that being commonly their sickly time."

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

are from Arthur Young's Farmer's Calendar for well with red clover, and is not injured by the cold May. This plant may yet be sown; being a per- or the changes of our climate. ennial, and, well cultivated, yielding an immense profit, too much attention cannot be given to lay 1. Never to sow on ground not perfectly pulver, for sale at Albany Nursery. the seed in the ground with all possible advanta- ized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired ges; that is the land should be very rich, fine and a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in perfectly free from weeds: these requisites a man | May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably may not be able to procure in April. In such case let him not sow in April, but wait till May: and this whether drilled or sowed broad cast: if the latter let it by all means be sowed with buck wheat, which is preferable to sowing it alone.

'The advantages of cultivating lucerne are so ex-

and grease-tub style, to admit even the idea of other horses; and if in addition to this quantity, delicacy, firmness, or true flavor. With clean and the provides also for thus feeding much other stock crushed or otherwise, pea or bean meal (the latter, practice. The proper soil depends principally on vated lucerne successfully for S or 9 years past, a however, coarse and ordinary food,) or pollard two qualities, that it be quite dry and very rich. If from time to time has favored us with his remark mixed up with skim milk, geese will fatten pleas- near the stables and yard, the convenience will be on this grass, and the soil and tillage best adapt much the greater; but to choose the best land on to it. His last observations on this subject are g It is said that goese may be fed to advantage the farm is, upon the whole, the best direction be on page 243 of the current volume of the M on turnips, cut in small pieces, similar to dice, can have. Those who at present cultivate it on Farmer. One piece cultivated by Mr Lowell w but not so large and put into a trough of water, the largest scale in Kent, Sussex and Hami shire, sown with tall meadow out grass, in the proper Mr Cobbett says when the young ones are hatch- where are to be found large quantities of it, very tion of one bushel of oat grass to six pounds of l ed they should be kept in a warm place for about generally have it in the broad-cast mode, and as corne. four days and fed on barley meal, (probably 1n- far as positive practice goes, this method must be dian meal is as good) mixed if possible with milk; preferred, but as effective cleaning it, and espe-decide in this first crop which excelled the lucer and then they will begin to graze. Water for cially from indigenous grasses is an object of great or the out grass. But in every succeeding ere them or for the old ones to swim in is by no means consequence, which must be executed when broad, the lacerne predominated to so great a degree the necessary nor perhaps ever even useful. Or how cast by a powerful and heavy harrow, it much it seemed to be the only crop. This was owing is it that you see such fine flocks of fine geese, deserves attention, whether drilling very straight, the greater breadth of its leaves. I never cut all over Long Island, where there is searcely such at nine inches equi-distance would not be a prefer-till it flowered. I made 4 crops last summer a thing as a pond or a run of water? Water able method. Drilling has been tried by many and excellent hay from it, amounting in all to six to for geese to swim in, however, is said by other abandoned for random sowing; but mineteen twen-, and an half per acre-and after that it furnished writers, to be useful, if not indispensable for the tieths of the drilled lucerne which I have seen, have rich supply of after feed. This crop was se welfare of geese, as it preserves them from vermin, been at 18 inches, 2 and some even 3 feet. The and admired by a great number of intelligent fi The Complete Farmer, an English work, says consequence has been a heavy expense and trouble mers. will be fat in about a month more. Be sure to the lacerne being damaged by the pulverized earth ter for a pasture, being satisfied that it is admit some fine hay, which will much hasten their fatten. at 9 inches, it might once a year be most effective. barley, but it grew so fast that I was obliged to t fields, from which food some kill them, which is and some danger of damaging the crop, tough as then depastured it.

'Not less than 12 lbs, an acre should be drilled, beer. You must, however, observe in fattening and 20 lbs. if sown broad-cast. It is apt to be eaten done as well as with me, yet many persons ha all sort of water fowl, that they usually sit with by the fly, &c; if it escape that damage, all is safe not succeeded with it here. It will not end their bills upon their rumps, where they suck out and the farmer may be assured that his care will wet or black soils. The land in which I ho the greater part of the moisture and fatness, at a be well repaid. No manuring at this period is raised it is a warm soil—the surface good, I small bunch of feathers which you will find stand- necessary; but to sow soot just as the young lin- thin on a gravelly bottom. It has stood droug ing upright on their rumps, and always moist, cerne comes above ground, may be beneficial better than any other grass. I have always us with which they trim their feathers, which renders against the fly. With regard to proportioning the gypsum, and perhaps owe my success in part them more oily and slippery than the feathers of quantity of land thus occupied to the stock inten- that valuable stimulant. I have employed w other fowls, and causes the water to slip off them, ded to be fed on it; a quarter of an acre per head bushels to the acre. If therefore the upright feathers are cut away close, is sufficient for all sorts of large cattle, taken one they will become fat in less time, and with less with another, if the land is very rich and good; food than otherwise. If you give them the bet but on more moderate soils, half an acre per head from Havre, Messrs Buel & Wilson have receive fore or about mid summer, it will strengthen them will be a proper allowance. It is much better to have too much than too little.

From some experiments made by the Hon. Robert Livingston, recorded in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York it appears that with good cultivation and abundant mamuring, from six to nine tons of hay may be obtained from an Lucerne. The following observations on Lucerne acre of this grass in a season. It answers very

Mr L, advises as the result of his experiments, lodge. 4. If sown with buck wheat to apply no gypsum or other manure till the buck wheat is off. 5. When the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop to give the ground one turn in autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if tremely great that the young agriculturist should the weather be mild and warm sow if the ground be

When lucerne becomes yellow it should be c and the plants will spring up free from the disc

The Hon. J. Lowell, of Roxbury, has cut

· The first crop was very great; it was difficult

"I mention this fact as a remarkable one, h seythe the first year.

'At the South and in New York the Incernel

By the Ontario, from London, and the Durhar a valuable addition to their nursery assortmen comprising 50 of the choicest and mostly new Frenc and Flemish pears, and 30 new roses, from th well known Noisette, at Paris; 40 choice from from the London Horticultural Society's garde at Chiswick; 50 new roses and 40 splendid dal lias or Georgianas from the best London nurserie and about 60 varieties of fruits, and several nev ornamental plants from correspondents and amount teurs. The whole will be propagated with a despatch, and soon added to the catalogue of plant

At Greenfield, Mass, last week, one Harvey A Wright was sentenced to the State prison for tw years, for stealing outs from a barn in the nigh time. He is a drunkard, and stole the oats to pa for rum.

2764 passengers from foreign ports arrived at New York between Dec. I, 1830 and 1st inst.

About a hundred vessels arrived at the port of Bos be determined at all events to have sufficient at in perfect tilth, otherwise give it another ploughing. ton on Wednesday last, and the night before.

[&]quot; Loudon.

Bull and Heifer Calves.

wo Alderney Ball Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Alone Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Porn or swater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11. righton, May 2, 1831.

Hickory.

his astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is in an English blood mare, (sire unknown.) is not in-or to any in the U. Saites for speed, action and beauhis astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is He is a time sorrel, well built, good size, and proneed by (good) judges in every respect a first rate e; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced and the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 31 inds, and was offered publicly to match against any se that could be produced. It is considered unnecesto say more, as his qualifications are too well known e doubted.

e will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the on. Terms \$8, the season. 61 May 11.

Grape Lines.

or sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New Sland Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, g the two leading hardy standard sorts culed, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, 5 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, ne, Scuppernong and Elsinburg, are hourly expectat the same price.

so, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican lia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from s. to SI each - Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, Tiger Flowers-price 25 ets. each. All the above now in time order for transplanting.

so, a few Mountain Ash Trees, from 6 to I ffeet high ice 50 cents.

Dahlia Roots,

or Sale, by David Haggertson, at the Green 14:e, Charlestown Pineyard, Eden-street, (on the one iside of Bunker's Hill,) a superior collection of the Boots, containing sixty varieties. The color of kind marked with the name and warranted as deed. This collection has been distinguished by geneaise, and was aw irded the premium last autuum by Mass releasetts Horticultural Society.

so, an extensive collection of Green House Plants. KEENS' Seedling Strawberry Vines, in pots, with finits at reasonable prices

I the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale by Ir Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Miget Street, at the same prices.

May 4. May 4.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.

52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS [] is is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, vi h moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or : form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same ess fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which adof being varied into such letters or figures as may suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Wrought-Iron Floughs .- Bar-Iron, &c.

rought-fron Ploughs, of all sizes .- . Ilso, A Complete stment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar -American Braziers' Rols-Spike and Nail Rols, -Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kindsbox and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale

No. 44, India Street, Boston,

GAY & BIRD,

Bees in Cities.

V ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the ey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. h, M. D. Just published by Perkins & Marvin, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street,

Lead Pipe.

EAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN RING & Co, No. 110, State Street. oril 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

in and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. RAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. oril 20. 2mos

· Sale, Full blood Aldnerney and Short Horn For sale at the Seed store, 52, North Market street-

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

500 lbs fine Southern Clover, put up in Pennsylvania expressly for our retail trade. Farmers in want of good Southern Clover seed are requested to examine this.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two rowed Burley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS. Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli Plants, 25 cents

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few toushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut viver-

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variogated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuff, sweet seented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture .- Price \$1 per package.

The Old Sherman Morgan Horse,

This Horse so well known in Vermont and New Hamp-bure, will stand the coming season, at the 'TEN HILLS STOCK FARM' in Charlestown, Mass. 23 miles from the city of Boston, viz. at one dollar the mare to be paid to the groom at the time of covering, and a conditional Note, to be received, for fifteen dollars, to be paid, if the mare is in foal; all mares parted with, before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal, and the note to be valid. These are the only terms on which this Horse will be allowed to cover.

The Stock of this Horse is so universally known and admired throughout New England, that it is hardly necessary to repeat their merits. To a seller of Horses, it is only necessary, to establish the fact, that his horses are of the Morgan Stock, and be meets with a ready sale, at good prices, and the purchasers are more than satisfied. They exect in great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, noble and generous spirited, with a docility of temper, that the most timid can drive them, but it put to their mettle, they are a full hand for the best whip .-It has been asserted (and I believe it cannot be contradicted with propriety) that there has never been a Stock of horses in New England, which have proved to be so generally useful, as the Morgan stock. They have often excited the admiration of strangers. The above remarks are particularly made for those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of viewing for themselves; for those who have, the Sherman Morgan needs no praising.—Pedigree, &c. hereafter. SAML JAQUES. i.ig.—Pedigree, &c. hereafter, May 1st, 1831.

The Naturalist,

DEVOTED to Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, edited by D. Jay Browne, and published monthly by Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill, Boston. Each No contains 32 8vo pages, accompanied with a plate. Price \$2 a year. The first five numbers of this work have been i-sned, the contents of which are as follows; Zoology, Man. contents of which are as follows; Zoology, Man. The Beaver, The Bei, The Silkworn. White Ants, Botany, The Vine. The Molberry. The Lilac. The Weeping Willow. The Sugar Maple. Mineralogy. Platina. Gold. Silver. Mercury. The Culture of Silk. Remarks on the Culture of The Vine, and The Cultivation of Bees. May 2, 1831.

Nova Scalia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these.

3t Latest Improved Short Horns.

VOUNG WYE COMET.

April 13.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve their stock, that this fine full blood animal will be under his care this season. Terms §2. Apply to A. GREEN-WOOD, near Dr Codman's Meeting-house. April 20.

For Sale or Exchange,

A valuable mare, with foal by one of the best studs for draught horses in the country; she will be exchanged at a bargain for a first rate family horse. Apply to J. B. Russell. 3tis April 20,

Cash will be paid for any number of copies of the New England F. rmer, No. 41 of the current volume-Printers with whom we exchange, who do not file their papers, will oblige us by returning them.

. Igricultural Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston,

Buck Wheat; Perkins' Early Seedling Potatoes, (that took the premium from the Massachusetts Forticultural Society); Burnham's Premium Potatoes, (that have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as the best stock potatoes raised in the county); Early Manly Potatoes, (originally from Europe); Grass Seeds of all kinds, &c, -ill of the very first quality. ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Several thousand plants of the Large Early Devonshire Asparagus, 3 years old, price 75 cts per hundred, well packed in moss, in boxes of one, two, and three bundled roots each.

Also, Catawba, Isabella, White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and other kinds of Grapes, well packed in moss, so as to bear transportation hundreds of miles with s lety-price 50 cts each. Large Tart Rhubarb Roots, 25 ets each.

Sweet Potato Slips, &c.

This day received at the Agricultural Warchouse, 52 North Market-street, a further supply of Sweet Potato Slips—Price 17 cents per quart; 50 cents a half-peck.— Also, a fresh supply of Millet and Orchard Grass seed.

For Sale.

Silk Worms' Eggs, warranted good, price 50 cents per thousand, with short practical instructions for rearing Silk Worms, by J. H. Cobb, which are given to purchasers. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street,

A tew lbs. gennine Yellow Locust Seed, (Robinia pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Cow Cabbage.

Just received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much folder from the same space of ground, for Mdch Cows, as this It has been successfully cultivated to a large extert in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acqui-

Dr Hull's Putent Truss.

DR HULL, Sir-Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a had rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cure !. I have not had it on for six months past, and have excited myself violently at wrestling, umping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable H. N. FISHBURN. inventions in the world.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831. Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole

agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. Feb. 11. eop3t

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, May 9.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 208 Beef Cattle, IS Cows and Calves, 12 Sheep, and 116 Swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-The market today was quite brisk and last week's prices were well supported; more good Cattle were at market, and more were sold at our highest quotations. We quote the same as last week, from \$5 to 5 75, extra at \$6.

Cours and Calves-We noticed sales at \$10, \$15 two at 18, 21, 23, two at 25, one at \$28 50 and one at \$30.

Sheep-No sales noticed.

Swine-We noticed the sale of one entire lot of 100 at 5 cts.-At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

HAY has risen in the Boston market to from 75 to 80 cts

MISCELLANY.

THE SPRING JOURNEY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Oh green was the corn as I rode on my way, And bright were the dews on the blossoms of May, And dark was the sycamore's shade to behold, And the oak's tender leaf was of emerald and gold.

The thrush from his holly, the lark from his cloud, Their choros of rapture sung jovial and loud; From the soft vernal sky to the soft grassy ground, There was beauty above me, beneath, and around.

The mild southern breeze brought a shower from the

And yet, though it left me all dripping and chill, I felt a new pleasure as onward I sped,

To gaze where the rainbow gleamed broad overhead.

Oh such be life's journey, and such be our skill, To lose in its blessings the sense of its ill!

Through sunshine and shower may our progress be even.

And our tears add a charm to the prospect in heaven!

TOBACCO.

(Extract from Professor Stuart's Letter.)

But I must return to myself, in order to answer some of the inquiries which you make respecting the results of my own efforts to break off from tobacco. After the conviction which ensued the reading of Dr M'Allister, I thought it must be a duty for me once more to make the effort to break off. Two things were and are clear to me; (1) Tobacco, having powerful and fatal properties, must, or at least may be, a dangerous thing to tamper with; or as Dr. Mussey of Hanover once told me, "It is not safe to play with edged tools," (2) What other good can tobacco do, than the onium-eater can plead for, and urge as a reason for continuing their practices. I came therefore to a resolution to desist. But how seemed to be a question of more importance and difficulty, than you will admit who never, I suppose, have been addicted to using tobacco. I had seen veterans in the use of it, suffer seriously in their health and spirits, for a time, in consequence of abruptly breaking off from it. The reason is obvious, Their system had been brought, by long habit, to discharge a great quantity of saliva fluid by the mouth. When the occasion of doing this was wholly removed, the whole system must undergo a change in its economy. Sudden changes, and such great ones, they could not well bear. - Younger persons can endure them much better. But men of grey hairs should look well how they make sudden changes, in cases of such a nature.

"I thought it not safe to break off wholly at once. But I did this; I broke off until hankering became oppressive. I then procured some of the most detestable tobacco that it was possible to find, and took some of it. It generally nauseated me in a very short time; and this was exactly what I wanted. In this way, the appetite would occur more seldom and when it did occur, the gratification of it would admit of but very little indulgence. I cannot say that others need this gradual process; I hope they do not, I am sure that young persons, and men, of robust health, do not need it. They can break off at once without any danger, because they can bear great changes. But veterans would do well to take some precaution, when in a valetu-

dinarian state.

It is impossible for those who have never used tobacco, even to imagine the strength of the appetite for it, when once fully formed. I cannot suppose that the thirst for ardent spirits exceeds it in strength. But that it can be overcome, I do believe. My own case is yet too recent to boast of it. My full persuasion is, that it is my duty to break off. Occasionally I am persecuted, even now with the baneful appetite. But its power is evidently diminished; and if my reason remains, it will never have the rule over me again.

'As to all those who use a little tobacco, I suppose they are in the same plight with that in which I have been myself. They do not use it, I suppose, less than once a day; and this was my ordinary measure. That it has been mischievous to me, I have not the least doubt, on looking back upon my past experience. That it can in no ordinary case, be proper to use such a powerful and dangerous substance as a luxury, every candid man, it seems to me, must feel inclined to admit. Of course my mind is fully made up to abandon it altogether.

Ingenuity Rewarded .- A Mr Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, after much laborious research, and under that worst of all discouragements to ingenuous mechanics, poverty, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails. Mr R. under all his embarrassments, by the dint of study and perseverance, has brought his machine to such perfection that it will take from the rod and deliver 200 wrought nails in a minute, superior in every respect to nails wrought on the anvil. The ingenious inventor and his associates have sold the exclusive right of the machine to a company in Philadelphia, and have received as a compensation the liberal sum of \$100,000.

PIRON, the celebrated French satirist, was once brought for some midnight frolic, before a Divisional Commissionary of Police, who sternly asked him the to gratify the senses? A thing which the sot and usual questions-his name, his profession, &c; of which he was no sooner informed than he changed his tone, and assuming a smiling countenance, said - Ali! Mr Piron, the poet-we are all friends here ; for I too have a brother who is a poet.' 'That is very likely,' returned the satirist, 'for I also have a prother who is an egregious block-head.'

> REASON FOR WIDOWHOOD. - Mr Crotchet was left a widower, with two children; and, after the death of his wife, so strong was his sense of the blessed comfort she had been to him, that he determined never to give any other woman an opportunity of obliterating the happy recoilection. - Crotchet's Cas- packing is requested.

It is said the Penacock Indians, who were a formidable tribe in this vicinity, used to predict the weather from the movement of the morning fog, which usually passed off in the direction towards the mountains. 'If (said they) the fog goes a fishing, we shall have fair weather; but if it goes a hunting look for a storm.' This saying is not uncommon among the fishermen at the present day.

On Miss Long.-She was a beautiful young lady: but so short, that she was when alive called the Pocket Venus, or Love's Duodecimo. Her epitaph concluded, Market Street. alluding to her size:

Though long, yet short; Though short, yet pretty long.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night, ask thyself what thou hast done.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of che Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Le and state of New York. Some of the land is impro and under cultivation. The country is remarkably h. tan, being entirely free from the lever and ague and h the common bilious fevers which often afflict the tor upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much o covered with rich black mould. The timber is chie Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, ! The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, B ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wh and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers its The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of t land, is very large, fully equalling it not surpassing t from the same quantity of land in any other of the Bl: River townships. The land is admirably well water there being but few lots which have not durable runni streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcha ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this coun Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least pos ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drov purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and payi the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will read find parchasers at all seasons of the year. Several f mers at present residing on this town, were origina from the New England States, and some of them for Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. T above described land is offered for sale at the very le price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars ; acre, for the ancleared land, and from three dollars an half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. T land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from t to five years' credit for payment in annual instalmen will be given. As a further convenience to purchase the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Shee Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wallow the highest cash prices. The title to the land indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will plea to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, coun of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIEL Esq. on the town. JAMES II. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Ammurition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STOR 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found sati-factory, it me be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c. The subscriber being engaged in the Se

business would be happy to receive orde for Forest Trees, Seeds, and Evergreens fro Maine, and being Agent for J. B. Russe. Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. I

orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attende to without delay Particular directions for taking up an WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me., March 26.

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can b seen at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annusayable at the end of the year—but those who pay within the days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de duction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without paymen heing made in advance.

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Augusta, Me. WM. MANN.
Hilifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1831.

NO. 41.

COUMANACTACAS.

The tollowing article was received some time since, nd should have had an earlier insertion had it not been nislaid. It appears to be the production of a practical ultivator who has tested his theories by actual experi -

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN. raising Corn on green sward, and he plants no lyisable to plant any other ground with corn. I lands. n opposed to this opinion for the following reaard there is little or no danger of worms injuig them; and if well managed, the crop is likely m obstructions for cross-ploughing and mixing, I with common usage well fitted for a crop of en, without the least hazard of being injured by grub worm, which too often disappoints the ner of his crop. It is certain that corn will a 1, and afterwards much better wheat and grass.1 gan vegetable manure.

in piece of ground in Mr Phinney's mode and which promised the least success.3 ing a wet season he nearly lost his erop. I will briefly explain the causes of these differ-

than cut new furrows, and leave one half un-corn is subject to renewed colds from every rain ploughed; besides, its being much harder for the or dew; hence it cannot thrive. On the other team, it requires twice the attention in laying the hand, if it be ploughed three inches deep, the furrows even, and there is the balk to plough be-sward full of vegetable manure, with the barn tween the rows. The advantage in harrowing, dung, and the rubbish are ploughed in, the soil pulverizing, levelling and lightening the cracks of will lay up light, and the sun and air having their the level-ploughed above the ridge-ploughed, I effect to the depth where the roots will be found consider very great. I had rather tend 4 acres most abundantly, and exactly in their elements, not of the level than one of the ridge-ploughed. Mr suffering from drought nor wet, will thrive beyond I observed a publication in your paper, vol. ix. B. says his neighbor almost lost his crop. But conception. This is the ground and the mode of o. 33, dated Plymouth, Con. March 7, 1831, this must have been because he did not plough tillage that I shall principally pursue the coming ibscribed B. in which the writer states his method (right, not because he did not ridge up his ground.2

In ploughing most level ground for tillage, be ther with corn. I understand him that it is not sure to plough in a direction to drain, and in small

The ordinary mode of tilling low level land n. I will endeavor to show the advantages, with corn is to enter on one side, and plough a hich result from not planting green sward with large flat land; having no reference to draining dian Corn. If potatoes are planted on green it, and paying httle or no attention to the depth of ploughing. Consequently in this moist and soft ground it is ploughed one foot deep. If the man-Now this seems to be discouraging in tilling low ground with corn. But I tell you not to be discorn as close as possible. For this he gives beam; it is far preferable to a roller, as it levels the ground. at reason; but I think there is great reason off small protuberances, instead of jumbling us nst it. I am confident there is great benefit over them like a roller. Plough this ground long, before I tell you that it is much worn down deved from ploughing in vegetable substances, in small lands, in a direction to drain 6 inches by too frequent tillage. Consequently I could not at especially if green. I have known good crops deep. Tend it well, and the probable crop is 40 expect a great crop, especially as I put only 2 of orn without any manure, except those sub-bushels. Add four loads of manure, and put it loads of barn yard manure per acre. This was strees ploughed in. In one instance I doubled in the hill, and the crop will be fifty bushels. Now m crop, side by side, by ploughing one piece a there is encouragement. But plough the ground in the later than the other, from the benefit of with the same apparatus in the same direction 200 bushels, but gathered 300 from about 12 r B. says he spreads his manure and ploughs the same good attendance, and the probable crop new to me. I shall leave it for the reader to round into ridges, leaving a path between is 80 bushels per acre. In this last mode of till-judge for himself the advantage. On my low ground hidges unploughed. I observed his manure age it is improper to put manure in hills. And if I shall drill for my rows 4 or 5 feet distance, as seen spread from before ploughing until hoeing the four loads or more be added and spread care-the land will be much higher manured and not e surface. Every good farmer knows that it fully on sward, and ploughed smoothly in and liable to drought. I am sensible that I get more hus been exposed, by evaporation, the effects carefully harrowed lengthwise with the furrow, so un, air, &e, to a great loss of virtue. At the that you turn back no turf and the whole attendance noeing, Mr B. ploughs or breaks up his balk, be good, you may reasonably expect 100 bushels, if tough, he admits it to be hard hoeing. I common evils excepted. I will observe that these me it is; I have tried a small sample in a sim- remarks are founded on experience, and not on vay, and found it very hard tending my corn, theory. This last mode I much prefer to all , states that one of his neighbors tried a level that I have heard of or tried, and I have tried all

it is seen that Mr B,'s advice is altogether in ert products. In the first and ordinary mode, of ridge ploughing even of green sward for the sward that is full and warm with vegetable on plainly the advantages of level ploughing, roots, especially as they run shoal on this wet in ther cases is equal, and the labor of getting it a little from the effects of it. But there is noth- farmers to change their practice and to plant their ould spreading it the same. Now I had rather ing else to feed the corn, but the wet, cold, naked seed as nigh together as possible, they will be

plough an acre smooth, by ploughing every furrow, clods, destitute of any kind of manure, and the season.

> I choose to plant my rows across the lands and furrow, and as the sward rots, a light harrow has a good effect. I plant in a drill, made by a large tooth in a light horse harrow or a machine for, that purpose. There can be no ploughing among this corn, nor any hill made.

I planted high ground last season, and to guard against drought, and to have my ground well prepared to sow winter rye I made my drifts 71 be as good the second year. The ground of are is spread and ploughed in, without any addition, feet apart, and dropped my corn, single kernels arse will be more clear, and better worked over, say ten fifty-bushel cart loads, the probable crop, 4 inches apart in the drill. A part of it was 3 in by tillage for corn. The ground after the with good attendance is ten bushels of corn to the kernels together, one foot in the drills. One object ato tops are taken away for manure, is free acre. If four loads of old yard manure is put in in tilling this ground in this manner was to have the hills in addition, it is twenty bushels. It is it well prepared to harrow into it winter rye, at seen that I allow but tittle in this mode of tillage, any time when I might think proper, without any But my experience teaches me that it is full enough, other expense. I worked my ground so constantly with harrow, plough, &e, drawn by a horse, as to keep it perfectly clear and mellow, snug up to my g w well after potatoes, though they are very couraged; I am sure those soils are the richest on corn, using the hoe only to clear the weeds round ach against the growth of many vegetables. By our farms, and they can be improved so as to pro- the roots of the corn. By this tilth my ground pating corn after potatoes the farmer obtains duce the most corn as well as most other vegeta | was kept in the most perfect and beautiful order only a more sure but a much larger crop of bles. Cart on the ten loads of good manure, and that can be conceived and without a single cent's spread it even. Plough with a sharp plough cost for the next crop. And I found no obstruc-Ir B. states that he feeds his ground intended with a foot, as we call it, for a guage on the tion in getting in my rye while the corn was on

I will observe that I have not owned this ground strewed in the drills, after dropping the corn. My crop exceeded my expectation. I expected only and the same manure, three inches deep, with acres. This mode of husbandry is somewhat corn from drill than hill planting. But I will give one hint to those who for any reason plant in hills. A general, if not universal opinion prevails that the seed corn should be spread in the hills, and much pains is taken consequently to spread it, and this they say they know to be the best method for a crop. They tell the the corn comes up when alone much stronger and stubbeder, shoots out, and far outgrows that which comes up together. This is true as far as respects the better appearance of the corn, when of Indian Corn. I will endeavor to show manure is turned below the reach of the corn young. But this is not all which should be considered in a crop. The object should he to grow In this triplace it is presumed that the manure grand, and if manure is in the hill it will spring the most corn on the same ground. To convince

erop, I fitted a piece of ground as equally as I could and well for a crop of corn, with old dung loam, but mostly sand. This writer and many in the hills. I fixed a machine with five tree nails, in an even circumference, eight inches diameter and stamped a number of rows, after being levelled, been very successful in raising corn on green sward, and planted my seed earcfully in them. I took a staff and made one hole in a place, in rows fitted in the same manner by their side. The appearance of the corn planted by single kernels was far before the other while young. I am positive that every plant had from two to four shoots each; and I am as positive that there was not one on one stalk of the other; and they also appeared much slimmer. It is easy to conceive that the single planted was vastly harder to tend. This ground was warm and fair for a crop. As the season advanced, and beceme hot and dry, the single planted began to stop growing, while the others appeared to suffer for nothing, and throvebeyond account compared with the single kernel planted, as that was very bushy, and so affected by drought that it produced but small cars, whereas the other had full, large ears. I weighted the corn in baskets when harvested before husked, and found twice the weight from that planted together, and believe there was more difference when shelled, Since that experiment I have taken care to plant my corn, that I plant in hills, as close together as possible. The reasons I give for this great difference in produce from the different modes of planting are, that corn requires a free circulation of air. and a good exposure of the earth to the sun, and a good unobstructed space for the root; and lastly, not to be over stocked with any kind of trary to the common theory, as it is contended of vegetable, of which corn-shoots are the by some writers that the manure loses its strength worst.4

I feel unwilling to leave this subject until I have given a full exposure of erroneous opinions and practices that prevail. A neighbor set out with a full determination to get a premium. His farm was under the highest cultivation; he was in the habit of procuring great quantities of manure and using it freely. In this way he prepared 3 acres of his best ground, and had given out word, with the greatest confidence, that he should get the premium on corn. He considered that his ground was as good as any in the country and he was confident no one would manure as high as he would, and of course his ground ought to be seeded against frost, heavy rains and severe droughts, but high. He also gave his corn the best of attend-, the sod below absorbs the wash of the manure, ance. It throve wonderfully, it was a show, and and thus prepares it well, when turned back, for he appeared to take great pride and satisfaction the next crop. As our new lands are much surer in it. It grew so high and slender withal, that for and more productive of crops, where the vegit could not well support itself. The result was etable mould is all on the surface, the nearer I apthat at harvesting he received only five bushels proach the same principle in cultivating the soil, per acre. A. R.

Portsmouth, N. H. April 11, 1831.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

1 Dr Deane, in his N. E. Farmer, expressed opinious similar to those of our correspondent with regard to the inexpedience as a general rule of corn, by S. W. Pomeroy, re-published in the N. planting corn on sward land; and says it is apt to E. Farmer, that gentleman observes, I think cies of maple; suitable for yards and borders. be too backward in its growth and not to ripen four stalks together afford support to each other well. But if we do it on such land, the holes against winds and are not so apt to send up suckshould be made quite through the furrows, and er, as when single, and there may be some setdung put into the holes. If this caution be not vautage by concentrating the manure, in forwardobserved, the crops will be uneven, as the roots in ing the young plants during the cold season, some places where the furrows are thickest will which we frequently have in June.' Judge Buel have but little benefit by the rotting of the sward. likewise says 'Plant your corn in hills. The dis--But if the holes be made through, the roots will tance will depend on the kind of seed and strength be fed with both fixed and putrid air, supplied by of the ground' &c, see page 326, our current volthe fermentation of the grass roots of the turf, ume.

benefitted from less labor and a much better In this way I have known great crops raised on green sward ground, where the soil was a sandy others, recommend a crop of potatoes as preparatory to that of corn. E. Phinney, Esq. has and his methods of culture are described pages 226, 266, of the current volume of the N. E. Far-

> * With regard to ridge ploughing, the following appears to us to be correct. ' When there is reason to apprehend that the ground will prove too moist for this crop, it will be advisable to plough it into narrow ridges, and seed each ridge with one or two rows as shall be most convenient. But ty. Leaves oval, lanceolate, smooth and acute sandy and clay soils should merely be turned over, fruit, nearly double the size of the largest pear in a flat furrow, and not afterwards ploughed so heart shaped and slightly curved; skin greenist deep as to break the furrow. For clay, if mellowed too much will become mortar in wet weather and bake in dry, and the sand will become too loose to support vegetation. Memoirs of .V. Y. Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 20.

> toga Agricultural Society [re-published in the N. | leaves. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 224, 252,] he gives the details of his mode of culture for Indian corn, and ing catalogue, were received from Doct. S. C other crops, and remarks, shallow ploughing and Hildreth of Marietta in the state of Ohio. Se the application of manure to the surface is con- his letter in the N. E. Farmer of March 23d. by evaporation, when so much exposed to the be cleansed from the oily pulp, by ashes and scraping, be sun. There may be some loss by the exposure, but not so much as there is by ploughing it in deep. I should always wish, however, that the manure after being spread from the wagon might he immediately mixed with about one inch of the surface either with the plough or harrow after rolling, as the decomposition is much quicker when gany tree. it comes in contact with the soil, and in this situation it becomes a better conductor of the vegetable elements to the plant. Keeping the vegetable mould as near the surface as possible, I have found not only a great preservation to the plant the better I succeed in raising crops. I have received more benefit from three loads of manure applied as above than from five, when ploughed in deep.

4 In an able essay on the culture of Indian

Elorticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Forticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on the 14th of April, 1831.

William D. Hammond, Esq. presented the fruit of the Custard Apple, or Sour-sop, [Junona Muricata,] which he brought from one of the West India islands, and the seeds were distributed among the members.

This fruit is much esteemed by the inhabitants of the tropics; being considered cooling and whole-ome, and is often given to sick persons.

The tree is middle sized, rarely above twelve or fourteen feet high, and never above twenyellow, and covered with spines, or muricates flesh a white pulp, filled with many large flat ova seeds, of a chesnut color; petals ovate, the interi or ones obtas; shorter, The smell and taste o the fruit, flowers and whole plant resemble very 3 Although such shallow tillage is contrary to the much, those of Black Currants. The tree was theory and practice of most cultivators, it is not cultivated in England as early as 1656 by Tra without precedent. Earl Stimson, a celebrated descant, and is now propagated with great care agriculturist of Saratoga County, N. Y. raised by such gentlemen as have appropriate stove very great crops by ploughing but 3 inches in for raising the tropical plants. They are consid depth. In an address delivered before the Sara cred an interesting tree, from the beauty of th

The seeds and scions described in the follow

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES. No. 1. Magnolia Acuminata. N. B. These seeds mu

fere planting. 2. Magnolia tripetata; from Fishing creek, Va. for

miles from the Ohio tiver, and forty from Marietta.

3. Bignoma catalpa. One of the most beautiful orn mental trees, when loaded with its large clusters of ric flowers; very hardy and easily cultivated.

4. Liriodendron tulipitera.

5. Gymnocladus obioensis; coffee nut tree, or mah

6. Celus occidentalis; (Hackberry.) Fruit hangi on the tree nearly all the winter.

7. Juniperus virginianus. (Red cedar;) growing mos ly in rocky precipices.

8. Acer sacularinum; a very beautiful shade tree-the the season.

9. Gleditschia triae anthos.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES. 10. Circis obioensis, (Red bud;) a very beautif flowering tree, or large shrub-blooming at the same tin with the Corms Florida, and affording a delightful con trast to the pure white of the latter.

It Corner florida; white blossomed.

Cornus florida; red blossomed.

13. Euraymus atropurpurcus; (Burning Bush, h dian nerow-wood;) a beautiful shrub for borders, fl filled with red berries in the midst of winter.

14. Fraxious aromaticus. (Sweet scented ash;) blosson very fragrant. A moderate sized shrub, fit for borders Root aromatic and bitter, good in dyspepsia, and weakne of the stomach.

15. Acer regando. (Box-elder;) Seeds of a small sp

16. Hamamelis virginica; (Witch hazle;) pale yello blossoms, flowering in November, and affording the sing lar anomaly of flowers and fruit at the same time-alar

shinb, suitable for door yards and parks. 17. Stapliyles trifolia, or bladder nut; with pale ye low flowers in spring, and in autumn the branches file with beautifully inflated capsules; 2 varieties-a shru 6 or 8 feet high.

18. Direa palustris; a beautiful shrub, growing in moist, rich seil, northern exposure-and bearing a prof sion of yellow flowers.

19. Genista americana; (.Imerican Broom;) a pret shrub, hearing a profusion of yellow flowers.

FRUIT DEARING TREES.

20. Juglans alba, or Shelbark Hickory of Ohio. These are of the common size, and well worth cultivating.

21. Juglaus nigra. This tree in the rich bottoms, is sometimes six feet in diameter, at the lower end, and attains the height of 80 or 100 feet.

22. Queicus lyrata, or (over cup oak;) growing on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but flourishes well on dry uplands; timber valuable for posts, &c.

23. Dyosporus americana, (American Date.)

24. Anona glabra (custard apple.) 25. Chickasaw Plum, a very superior one, from Granville, Ohio.

26. Crab apple. Seeds of the indigenous crab applewell worth cultivating, for the delicious fragrance and beauty of its flowers.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

28. Parilla lutea. Seeds of the yellow Parilla, a peennial vine, bearing large clusters of purple berries, like grapes, and hanging on the vine through the winter. Leaves large and heart shaped.

29. Rosa multiflora, chioensis; producing a profusion of blossoms, of three shades on the same cluster; one stem seing sufficient to cover the front of a large house.

30. Celastris scandens; a climbing plant; pretty in a order of shrubbery.

31. Bignonia radicans; very common in our rich botoms, and affording a profusion of flowers from May to September.

NATIVE FLOWER SEEDS.

32. Blue Perennial Aster.

33. Seeds of an indigenous Red Lily. The stem from which these seeds were gathered, was 9 feet high, bearing profusion of flowers-37 having been counted on one tem; requires a rich, moist soil, and a little shelter from he sun.

34. A variety of anemone. 35. Button Snakeroot.

36. Indigenous Dracocephalus; from the hills near

Iarietta. 37. Flos adonis; perennial-requiring a shady situation;

olor a rich azure; in October. 38 Asclepias tuberosa. Not inferior to any exotic, for

eauty and permanency of flowers.

39. Gillenia trifoliata. American Ipecacuana. 40. Cassia marilandica; common in the river bottoms ad rich hill sides.

SEEDS FROM MY GARDEN.

41-42. Seeds of the Crown Imperial, red and yellow raised in my garden. An ingenious gardener may erhaps raise from them some new varieties of this suerb flower.

43. Purple Dahlia; raised in my garden.

44. Searlet Dahlia. Seeds of a fine scarlet Dahlia; om my garden.

45. Seeds of a fine Water Melon, called the ' Ice-rind.' 46. Ohio, flat, sweet Pumpkin-Flesh five inches

ick; superior for pies. 47. Sweet Potato Squash; to be cut in pieces and

ked, with the cuticle on like a sweet potato. 48. Extra Early Corn; from the Mandan villages on e Missouri river; fit for eating the last of June in this

imate if planted early. TWELVE VARIETIES OF PEACH STONES

elected from our best fruit, and ripening at different periods.

No. I. Large white freestone Peach—ripe in Sep-

mber.

2. Blood Peach elingstone; medium size-ripe last of eptember.

3. Portugal Peach; a large white chagstone, remark-

ly rich and juicy-ripe in October. 4. Large red and white free stone Peach; very rich ad juicy, weighing from 6 to 11 ounces—ripe first Sep-

mber, a seedling from my garden. 5. Red and orange free stone; very beautiful-ripe

e last of September. 6. Large yellow free stone; a very superior Peach-

oe in August.
7. Large yellow free stone Peach—ripe first Septem-

8. Large red clingstone Peach; weighing from 6 to 8 nces-very beantiful.

9. Red rareripe Peach-ripe in July.

10. White Peach; (free,)—ripe in August; a very autiful Peach, producing white blossoms like a plum. 11. Yellow rareripe Peach-ripe in July; a very fine

12. Fine Peaches, not named-Free stones.

ONE SPECIMEN OF OUR COMMON FIELD CORN.

THIRTEEN SCEDLING APPLES, SCIONS OF WHICH BE PUT UP AND NUMBERED, AS FOLLOWS ;-

No. 1. A yellow apple, above medium size; a regular bearer; ripe in March and April, but will keep sound until July-a juicy, pleasant apple, for eating or for pics. 2 A deep and brilliant red, striped and spotted with

white. Skin smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinged with red; juice lively and aromatic-a fine cating apple; ripe in October, but keeps till January-grew in the orchard of Mons. Thierry, an emigrant from Paris, in the early settlement of this place.

3. Pale red and yellow, flesh yellow, tender, rich and spicy-a great and constant bearer; fit for the table in October, but will keep with care till January; a large

and superior apple for eating.

4. A large red apple; ripe in October, but will keep until December-good for eating er cooking. It has been named by the family of McAllisters, who raised the tice, the 'Lalayette apple.'

5 Medium size, red and orange colored, flesh pale yellow, juicy and sprightly—keeps till late in the spring; good for eating or cooking.—From Mr Middleswart.

6. A mottled and marbled appearance, dark mixed; juice very sweet; medium size, flat-fine for baking or m king preserves; keeps sound until spring .- From do.

7. A large and yellow apple, of the most brilliant and beautiful ppearance; a great and constant bearer-superior for culinary purposes, and a tolerable table apple; keeps till January — From Mr Jennings.

8. A very beautiful apple; spotted on the sunny side like a leopard, red and yellow spots; medium size; flesh white, juice rather acid; keeps well, but more valued for its striking beauty, than excellent qualities .- From do.

9 A large, well formed apple, highly tinged with red; flesh white, rich and fine flavored; ripens in October, but will keep till November or December .- From Mr Gates

10. A good sized apple; yellow when ripe, with a russet cheek; flesh, juicy, aromatic and breaking, and to my taste one of the very best table apples; shaped like a lemon, and by me named the Lemon Pippin; a great and constant bearer; keeps till January; raised in the orchard of Mrs Cook.

11. A seedling from the 'Cooper apple;' a fine large apple, often weighing a pound; one of the most rich, fine flavored, and aromatic apples in the country; in eating from October to January. External appearance like that

of No. 9 .- From the orchard of Mr Cole.

12. A fine large sweet apple—striped with bright red, a little more oblong than No. 7; ripe in October and November, a great and constant bearer; very fine for baking. The tree stands by the side of No. 7, and as the fruit falls on the ground, and intermives from the two trees, it requires a careful serutiny to distinguish the sweet from the sour .- From Mr Jennings.

13. A large apple, nearly the size of No. 4, in the painted specimens; color not so deep; more flat; ripe in October—a superior apple for eating or culinary purposes.

14. Cuttings of a wild plum; ripe in September.

15. Cuttings of a native Gooseberry; fruit covered with spicula; very hardy and suitable for tarts, but not

good for eating.

16. Cuttings of a native grape; growing on the hills in a poor elayey soil, producing its fruit near the ground,

being a small vine compared with the fox grape; it makes a very rich wine. 17. Burlingame pear cuttings,

18. Native crab apple scions; blossoms of the most dc-

licious fragrance. Also, 4 varieties of Peach cuttings-seedlings

Drawings, done in oil, of ten of the apples are packed in the box, with a basket of Ohio fruit, grown last autumn, and painted by Mr Bosworth, of Marietta.

N. B .- The drawings of the apples are numbered on the back of the piece, opposite the fruit represented; and corresponding numbers are attached to the bundles of

Attached to each bundle of Seeds, is a written description of the plant, its blossoms, habit, &c. or semething relating to its qualities, which may be useful to the cultivator. [Published in preceding column.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Doet, S. C. Hildreth, for the valuable present of seeds and scions, and drawings of several kinds of Ohio fruits which he has so liberally transmitted.

Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. first Vice President, presented scious of several valuable fruits.

Doct, Francis Lieber presented a package of Lentils, which where raised in Germany.

This legume is extensively cultivated by the Dutch and Germans, and is esteemed as one of their most valuable edible vegetables. They are only eaten when ripe and are preserved as a substitute for dry peas and beans,

The Lentils of Egypt were highly valued by the ancients, and are often mentioned in the Bible, Doct, Shaw says those of Alexandria are particularly valuable, and are the principal food of persons of all distinctions; they are stewed with oil, dissolving easily into a mass and making a pottage of a chocolate color. This we find was the "red pottage," which Esau, from thence called Edom, exchanged for his birth-right,' 'When David was come to Mahanaim, Shobi, Machir and Barzillai brought him lentils, among the various articles of food, which were furnished to his hungry, weary and thirsty people in the wilder-

Doct. Lieber has kindly promised to furnish the German recipe for cooking them, when it will be published in the New England Farmer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to Doct. Francis Lieber for the addition he has made to our varieties of pulse.

The following letter from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin was read by the President of the Society.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1831.

Sir-1 should long since have replied to your kind communication of the 6th of last December. had not the gout disabled my right hand.

I nm truly sensible of this additional mark of attention my countrymen have been pleased to pay me, and on all occasions as far as my poor abilities will allow shall be most happy to contribute to the advancement of horticultural knowledge in that part of the United States most dear to me.

I must take occasion to observe, which von can communicate to the parties most interested, that I have no doubt the ravages annually committed by frost on our Islands in Boston Harbor and not the sea, may be easily and successfully arrested by planting hardy trees of the Pmastre tribe facing the sea on Deer Island, Long Island and George's

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your humble servant,

ISAAC COFFIN, Admiral.

GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hort. Fociety.

Clark's Patent Wagon continues the transportstion service between Boston and Montpelier, and is approved by the driver. It started from Boston on Saturday, with a cargo of four tons, which was drawn over our pavement with ease and at good speed by two horses, the driver sitting on the wagon with long reins. The wheels are seven feet in diameter, each wheel acting on a short and separate axle established outside of the wagon. The wagon is thus permitted to hang low between the wheels, and is loaded with peculiar convenience. The accident of upsetting, which sometimes occurs to other wagons, can hardly happen to this.

Population .- A list has been published in many of the papers purporting to contain the names of the towns in the United States, of more than 5000 inhabitants, with their population. This list is quite imperfect, and the statement of population incorrect. Three towns in this State, of over 5000 inhabitants, each, are omitted, viz. Gloucester, which has 7513, Nantucket 7202, and Middleborough 5008. There are 15 towns of this class in Massachusetts.

The late Hon. James Lloyd bequeathed \$5,000 each to the Asylum for Indigent Boys, and to the Female Orphan Asylum, of Boston,

THE PLEASURES OF A GARDEN.

Not be alone, remarks a celebrated moralist, is to be esteemed a henefactor to mankind, who makes a useful discovery; but he also, who can point out and recommend an innocent pleasure, friendly alike to morals and to health. Of this kind chiefly owes its origin and its improvements to the protect the plants after they are set out. are our emotions arising from the observation of two last named poets, Milton and Pope. Lucan nature; and they are highly agreeable to every taste uncorrupted by vicious indulgence.

Rural scenes, of almost every kind, are delightful to the mind of man. The verdant plain, the flowery mead, the meandering stream, the playful lamb, the warbling of birds, are all capable of ing his study; but with all his taste and fondness misfortune is, that the greater number of us are solicits no passion. The darkest habitation in the of his grounds, which should have been the amusedirtiest street of the city, where money can be earned, has greater charms, with many, than all himself in such troubles, by the expenses it occasionthe freshness and luxuriance of an Italian land ed, as necessarily excluded tranquil enjoyment. scape. Yet the patron of refined pleasure, the best adapted to delicate repose; and even the severe philosophers of antiquity, were wont to discourse in the shade of a spreading tree, in some cultivated plantation.

It is obvious, on intuition, that nature often intended solely to please the eye in her vegetable productions. She decorates the floweret that furnish ample and pleasing employment for an springs beneath our feet, in all the perfection of individual during those hours not necessarily devoexternal beauty. She has clothed the garden ted to the ealls of business or of duty. The opwith a constant succession of various bues. Even erations of grafting, of inoculating, and of transthe leaves of the tree undergo pleasing vicissi- planting, are curious experiments in natural phitudes. The fresh verdure they exhibit in the Spring, the various shades they assume in Summer, of contracted dimensions; and that they are pleasthe yellow and russet tinge of Autumn, and the ing as well as curious, those can testify who renakedness of Winter, afford a constant pleasure member what they have felt on seeing their atto a mind enamored with the picturesque. From tempts succeed. 'Amusement reigns,' says Dr the snow-drop to the moss-rose, the flower-garden displays an infinite variety of shape and color if the amusement of managing a garden were The taste of the florist has been ridiculed as trifling; yet surely without reason. Did nature bring forth the tulin and the lilv, the rose and the honeysuckle, to be neglected by the haughty pretender to superior reason? To omit a single social duty or vicious in-door amusements, or which is wasted for the cultivation of a polyanthus, were ridiculous, in bacchanalian festivity, spent in the open air, and as well as criminal; but to pass by the beauties in active employment-in other words, in the lavished before us, without observing them, is no cultivation of a Garden.-Journal of Health. less ingratitude than stupidity. A bad heart finds little amusement but in a communication with the active world, where scope is given for the indulgence of malignant passions; but an amiable disposition is commonly known by a taste for the beauties of the animal and vegetable creation.

Among the employments suitable to old age, Cicero has enumerated the care of a garden. It requires no great exertion of mind or hody; and its satisfactions are of that kind which please without agitation. Its beneficial influence on bed in the ordinary way with fresh stable manure. health, is an additional reason for an attention to Spread over the manure an inch or two of sand, it at an age when infirmities abound. In almost or light earth; then lay your potato parings with every description of the seats of the blessed, the skin up close to each other, so that the whole ideas of a garden seems to have predominated. forcing bed may be covered, and cover the parings The word Paradise itself, is synenymous with with light earth two inches deep. Water the bed should also be taken to trim off all the sprouts garden. The fields of Elysium, that sweet region frequently, and protect it from the frest by cover-but one, or two at most, from a vine of ordinary of poesy, are adorned by the ancient writers with ing with mats or straw when necessary, and let it size the first year after setting, and the tops of all that imagination can conceive to be in this way be exposed to the sun and air in moderate weath- those should be pinched off by the middle of delightful. Poets have always been charmed with er. When the plants are two or three inches high, August to allow the wood to ripen more perfectly the heauties of a garden. Some of the most transplant them into rows or drills two and a half to enable it to withstand the first winter The

represents the happy pair engaged in cultivating drill, and you will have potatoes earlier and of a their blissful abode. Pope also was distinguished larger size than in any other way. The time of prefor his love and taste for gardening; according to paring the hot bed and of setting out the plants Warton, the enchanting art of modern gardening, will vary according to the time when the last frosts for which Great Britain is deservedly celebrated, are expected, and according to the care taken to is represented by Juvenal as reposing in his gar-three years in succession with uniformly pleasing den. Virgil's Georgics prove him to have been results. The potatoes where what are called in captivated with rural scenes, though, to the surprise of his readers, he has not assigned a book to the subject of a garden. Shenstone made gardenexciting emotions gently agreeable. But the for it, he was not happy in it. The captivating way by cutting and whole, and those from the parscenes which he created at the Leasowes, afforded ings were earlier and larger than those raised in burried on in the career of life, with too great him, it is said, little pleasure in the absence of spec- the common way. From experience he is satisrapidity, to be able to give attention to that which lators. The truth is, he made the embellishment fied that it is useless if not injurious to plant ment of his life, the business of it; and involved the bud to germinate.

It is the lot of few to possess land so extensive elegant Epicurus, fixed the seat of his enjoyment and well adapted as his, to constitute an ornamenin a garden. He thought a tranquil spot, furnish-tal farm. Still fewer are capable of supporting ed with the united sweets of art and nature, the the expense of preserving it in good condition. But let not the rich suppose they have appropriated to themselves the pleasures of a garden. The for seed. possessor of an acre, ave, even of a few rods of ground, may receive a real pleasure from observing the progress of vegetation, even in a culinary plant. A very limited tract, properly attended to, will losophy, which may be carried on even in a garden Young, 'man's great demand.' Happy were it, planted out, as either would be very injurious more generally relished. It would surely be more conducive to health, and the preservation of our faculties to extreme old age, were that time, which is now devoted to indolence or to trifling

From the New York Farmer.

AN ECONOMICAL METHOD OF RAISING EARLY POTATOES.

In the month of February and the first part of March, let the potatoes intended for family use be pared somewhat deeper than usual .- Save the parings by spreading them on the cellar floor, or any other place where they will not freeze or dry up. About the 20th of March prepare a hot or forcing

The writer of the above has made the experiment Pennsylvania, Mercer or Neshanock; any other early kind may answer as well. The same kind of potatoes were planted at the time the parings were placed in the forcing bed, in the ordinary more of the old potato than is sufficient to cause

The greater part of the potato usually planted may thus be saved and used for the cattle. It is nevertheless thought important to select the largest and most perfectly formed potatoes for seed, because they will afford parings suitable for planting, and will probably improve the stock, which will degenerate if small and deformed ones are used

Princeton, (N. J.) Feb. 1st, 1831.

PLANTING GRAPE VINES.

As the season for planting out grape vines in this climate has now arrived, a few directions for those unaccustomed to the culture of the vine may be useful,-Two methods are resorted to for the commencement of vineyards: or for cultivating the most approved kinds of grapes for the table. The first is, by procuring from the nurseryman such as have already taken root, and made one or more year's growth. When such can be obtained, care should be taken that the roots be not dried or frozen before they are to them. Grapes have very long roots therefore much care should be taken in setting, that they may be well laid in; when they have large bunches of fine hairy roots, they should either be cut off or washed in, by pouring a sufficient quantity of water into the hole after it is partly filled. To reduce the soil to a thin puddle, when by shaking the vine, the earth will be filled in amongst the roots; they should then be left until the water disappears, after which the hole may be filled with good rich soil and trodden firmly, about the plants: unless this precaution is take, the fibrous roots being packed upon each other are liable to become mouldy and do the plant material injury. The same effect is often produced by putting manure into the hole dug for receiving the plant : this is a bad practice, and ought never to be allowed. After the vine has been planted out, a little manure spread about it will serve to keep the ground moist in dry weather, and will be found very beneficial .- The first year after planting, a small stake should be driven down by each plant, to which the young vine should be tied as it increases in length. Care pleasing passages of Milton, are those in which he feet apart, and ten inches from each other in the other method commonly practised, is to cultivate

ints from cuttings which have been taken from vine previous to the commencement of the culation of the sap in the spring. The common gth of these is from a foot to a foot and a half. iese should be planted out in good rich earth I where it is rather inclining to clay than sand d a northern aspect is preferable to a south. ry the cuttings in a slanting position nearly ir whole length, leaving the upper bud near the face of the ground. In dry weather they should watered and the ground covered with some irse manure to keep it moist. The American ieties do not take root as readily as the foreign s, but both will grow with case. As cuttings ke but small shoots the first year, it is well over them up the first winter, after which the American and most of the European vines I endure the winters in this district without ng covered .- Geneste Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

The Editor of the American Farmer, has been eral years in the habit of improving corn by sing different varieties, with decided advantage. f he has a variety with small ears, which he ms good in other respects, he plants it in the s with another kind with large ears that flowers he same time; and at the time of the tassels earing, carefully cuts away the male flowers (or wels) of the large eared kind. By this operation e ears are produced of the small eared kind .-ere are some kinds of early corn which, though ellent in other respects for green corn are very th injured by the coloring matter in their red s. This he attempted to remedy last summer transferring the corn from the red to the white in the same way and he thinks with success. planted sonie of the red cob Tuscarora, which hinks the best early green corn, in the rows h the largest cared while cob sugar corn he ld find, about half and half. As the tassels of sugar corn made their appearance, he efully cut them away, leaving the whole to be plied by the pollen from the tassels or male flowof the red cob Tuscarora. The result was and the Tuscarora corn on the white cob of the ar corn as he desired. From his experiments Editor concludes, that any variety of corn may at pleasure thus transferred to the cob of any er variety that flowers at the same time, and at if a large eared kind can be found that flowat the proper time, the smallest eared kind may made to produce large ears by the above pros. He has not extended his experiments to improvement of the cob of field corn; but, has loubt, that by the same process, the thick cob ome kinds may be improved. Suppose the thick kind were planted in the row with some other usually has a small cob, and the tassels of the er cut off as above directed, would not the ded variety of corn be obtained on the small cob? American Farmer.

The aggregate subscription to the stock of the senectady and Saratoga railroad company is about \$100,000. The capital is only \$200,000, with privilege of increasing it to \$300,000. The missioners met in this city on Saturday, for the pose of distributing the stock, and we underid, apportioned it in about the following ratio, \$75,000 in New York, \$20,000 in Albany, 3,000 in Schenectady, and the residue in Sarga Springs, Ballston, &c .- . Albany . Irgus.

From the American Farmer.

TRIMMING ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES. George Town, (D. C.) 3d month, 1831.

NAMESAKE .- The great benefit of thy extensive Journal is, to communicate results ; and the more Atensive its circulation, of course the more bencficial its effects will be; and especially, if every man will do his duty; (as it has been said Jours Bullo, or some of his subjects, had required his men.) Then each agriculturist may be put in possession of the best mode hitherto reduced to practice, in most, or all the various branches of husbandry, and at the small expense of the American Farmer. And again, each one may examine for himself, and see, whether the crops which he cultivates, are the best which can be adapted to his frost on the morning, the mercury rose suddenly to soil and condition.

But to the subject ; trim before you plant. On the 6th day of 4th mo. 1830, a near neighbor and myself, had each a nice young apricot tree sent us: he took choice; they were then in bloom: we each planted our trees in puddle-that is, we took rich earth, about such as would be considered a good garden soil, and made it so limber with water that it would just run and when we set out the trees in the holes prepared for them, poured the puddle on the roots until they were covered, then filled the holes up nearly even full, with the earth that had been taken out; the trees were planted about nine inches deep. The only difference in our mode of field Rep. planting was this; he planted his just as it came to hand; I trimmed off all that portion of the end of each root, that appeared to have become dry by exposure to the atmosphere; (the trees were about one inch diameter, brought from the same nursery, and carried about three miles;) now see the result. My tree did not appear to have suffered the very least by the removal. My neighbor's tree was sick, and seemed as though it would die until late in the season, then it revived and became green, and looked healthy.

I considered this a very plain case : and thought it one that might be useful to some of the readers of the American Farmer-it may be to all. Every one will see, that the ends of the roots, no matter how small, are in fact the mouths that take in the nonrishment of the tree; and, that if these, by exposure to the atmosphere, become dry, they of course lose their tone, they cannot operate; consequently the tree must suffer for the want of food -and the only remedy is, that the tree must throw out new roots, which according to the course of nature, will each have its mouth, and thus the tree is enabled again to gather food. But if the roots are all trimmed off to the fresh wood, then each one will perform its proper function, and the tree sustain very little or no injury by a removal-and it may be at almost any season of the year.

GIDEON DAVIS. Very respectfully thine,

RAIL ROADS,-One thousand bales of New Orleans Cotton were to have been drawn in 2 trains on the 2d ult., on the Liverpool Railway. Sampson & Goliath, appropriate names, were the steam engines employed. It has been proposed, by means of a small tube, on the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail road to convey information as quickly as in conversation. Herschel mentions hearing a low whisper at the distance of 3120 feet. through the water pipes of Paris. The Liverpool Mercury thinks articulate sounds could be distinctly

The Season,-It may be a matter of some interest with some of our readers to compare the forwardness of the spring in successive years. In 1828, the work of gardening began on the third week in April. Peach trees were in blossom on the 28th.

In 1829, front yards with a southern aspect, were green on the first of April.-On the 7th, the frost was still in the ground in the open fields, Gardening began on the fourth week of the mouth, but no trees were in blossom till May.

In 1830, the spring was very early,-It commeneed in March, but was afterwards checked by an easterly wind which lasted with short intervals from the last week in March, till the 14th of April. It was then mild till the 19th when after a severe 70 in the afternoon,-This was the signal for gardening to begin. Peaches and cherries were in full blossom on the 30th of April: apple and pear trees were in full blossom on the 2d of May. The nights in May were bowever so cold, that vegetation on the 1st of June was not farther advanced than in ordinary seasons. There were severe frosts on the 10th, 11th and 21st of May.

How this spring will compare with others, remains to be seen. Thus far it is early as the earliest. Last year the weeping willow began to pnt out its leaves on the 4th of April. The same trees began to be in leaf on the 4th of this year .- Spring-

Preserved Butter. - In the summer of 1827, I had presented to me a piece of butter 21 years old and which to taste and smell, was as tine and sweet as the day it was churned and for aught I know, even sweeter, ' for it was the very eream of butter.' It had been preserved under the following circumstances. A farmer's wife during, very bot weather, had put a large roll on a pewter plate, and tied it over with a white napkin, and lowered it into a deep well to fit it for the table. In withdrawing it, the string broke, and it sunk to the bottom. Twentyone years after, the well was cleaned; during the operation, it got loosed from its imprisonment, rose and swam on the surface to the no small annovance and surprise of the man who was in the well. It was carefully drawn up as the egg of some land or sea serpent, but the good wife soon laid the spook, and explained the mystery .- Genesee Farmer.

It was remarked by the Solicitor General at the Supreme Court in Springfield last week, that he found but one indictment in Worcester county, one in Hampshire, and three in this county; and in other parts of the State, he had found the indictments for crimes surprisingly diminished within two years. He could ascribe this change in favor of virtue and good order to no other cause than the influence of Temperance Societies and the great change in the consumption of urdent spirits .-Springfield Rep.

The Tartars have a singular manner of drawing water from a great depth. A long rope, with a large leathern bag (kept open at the mouth by a hoop,) is let down into the well : the end is fastened to the saddle of a mounted Tartar, who rides off, and by this means draws the water from the well; a person in attendance empties the bag heard from one city to the other through similar while the horseman returns, and repeats the process as often as may be required.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1831.

Twentyfive cents each will be given for any number of copies (not exceeding 30) of the New England Farmer, No. 41, vol. IX. published April 27, 1830.

SMITH'S TREATISE ON BEES.

In our last, page 331, we gave a brief notice, with short extracts of An Essau on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bec, in Maritime Towns and Cities, as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. Since that article was written, it has occurred to us that the work merited a more extended, and analytical notice, and a more decided and explicit recommendation,

The objects of this work are well indicated by the following extract from its Table of Contents, 'Method of beginning an Apiary in town. Localities for Bees in Cities. Plan and Elevation of an Ornamental Bee-house in the form of a prostyle temple for glass hives. Swarming. Transferring Bees from one Hive to another. Mode of constituting a profitable family bive. The Bee Moth To extract Honey from the Comb in quantities. To prepare way, after taking out the Honey, Method of managing Stock Becs in winter. To bleach yellow wax. Method of relieving the pain on being Stung. Method of supplying Bees with fresh water. Method of marking particular Bees, in and out of the Hive in order to ascertain their specific employments. Anatomy of the Honey Bee. Physiology of the Bee. The Anger of Bees, Language of Bees, Longevity of Bees, Description of Dr Thacher's Hive. Mrs Griffith's Hive.' &c. &c.

This Essay is written in a pleasing and perspicuous style; it embraces a very important and interesting topic of domestic economy, and will be read with pleasure as well as profit by all whose tastes are not vitiated by Juxurious habits, and time not engrossed by the frivolous pursuits of the votaries of dissipation. The cost of keeping Bees is nothing, but perhaps a hive or two to begin with, a dark, unfurnished empty apartment to serve as a work shop for the little artists, and some manual like that which we would now recommend to public attention, containing concise but plain and practical rules for the management of the little laborers; workmen whose lives are devoted to our service for a compensation so trifling that the poorest cottager in the country, or tenant of a ten feet domicile in the city employ them by millions.

THE BLOOD ORANGE.

Mr Fessenden-Your Farmer of 11th, has just been perused, and I notice an extract on the subject of the 'Blood Orange' which contains the erroneous statement that this variety of the orange is produced by grafting the common orange on a Pomegranate stock.' I have no doubt that silly tales of the kind are propagated at Malta and elsewhere, which has caused the author to insert it, for I have seen many of equal inconsistency promulgated in the public prints. I will state however as a guide against deceptive statements of this kind, that it may be taken as a general to stand alone, when compared with the winters rule, that trees and plants can in but few instances of the last twenty five years. No frost entered be amalgamated by grafting or inoculation be- the ground to the depth of three inches, before yond the limits of their respective genera, and the first great snow, which covered the carth like that all tales of grafting the peach on the willow, a warm blanket. There was no moment during the tion. Per order,

stated however on good authority that the rose has wet meadows.—The effect of this covering (been made to vegetate when budded on the oak and on the orange, but the shoots thus formed were but short lived and perished as soon as the natural sap became exhausted. The course of nature as regards the vegetable kingdom is quite simply and plainly delineated, and there exists little of that mystery to which some pretend. By the exercise therefore of good judgment we may generally attain to correct conclusions, and not find it necessary to rest our faith on fables.

I have only to remark further that my numerous engagements have for some time precluded me from contributing to your columns, but the period is at hand when I shall be again enabled to do so. Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE. Linnæan Botanic Garden, į May 13, 1831.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

Ma Fessenden-I have just read an article in your paper of the 11th instant, extracted from the American Farmer, recommending the use of leaves as a valuable ingredient in manure. I have long been in the liabit of using say 20 cart loads in a year, as litter for my stables, and am abundantly convinced of their utility. I have found them superior to straw, for absorbing, and retaining the urine, which makes no inconsiderable portion of the strength of stable manure, as is well known to most of my brother farmers. I recollect that some years ago, you published a communication from me on the above subject, with my particular method of collecting and using the leaves. I now take the liberty of again recommending the plan to your subscribers as it is often needful that we have 'precept upon precept, and line upon line,' in husbandry, as well as in Theology.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, Newton, May 14, 1831. J. Kenrick.

Remarks by the Editor-We are happy to avail ourselves of the above intimation, and are under great obligations to Mr K. for his suggestion; which affords additional proof of his will and ability to contribute useful articles for our paper, which are the result of correct theory, tested and sanctioned by actual and beneficial operations, relating to the all important arts of rural economy.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr Hale-For very many years, I have been in the habit of sending to your paper the state of the seasons. The last two years, I omitted it, because the same information was communicated to the New England Farmer; but finding that some persons have complained of the omission, because they read your paper, and do not see the N. E. Farmer, I am induced to resume my long continued usage. It is not extraordinary that men, cooped up in the city, should be desirous of knowing what are the prospects of fruit and vegetables for the ensuing year-and there are some philosophical farmers, who are desirous of recording the variations of different sensons.

Let me premise, that the past winter was in some respects very extraordinary-so much so, as the rose on the currant, &c, are mere fables. It is winter in which you could carry heavy loads over

snow was very curious. Plants which are killed in ordinary seasons, survived in perfect vigo The effectupon grasses of all descriptions wo favorable, and I presume equally so upon winte grain. The result was, that the moment the snow was removed, the grass started with undiminishe vigor, and although the months of April and Ma have been cold, yet the grass is more forward that ever I have known it to be at this season. Th same causes have been favorable to the early ascenof the sap of fruit trees. The small fibrous root have not been bound in frost, and the season i very favorable to fruits, as the following compar ison will show.

First blossoming of Cherries

i trat otossoming of Onerics.				
In 1813,	May 10.	In 1826,	May 4.	
1815,	May 10.	1827,	April 21.	
1816,	May 6.	1828,	May 1.	
1822,	May 1.	1829,	May 9.	
1823,	May 7.	1830,	April 28.	
1825,	April 25.	1831,	April 23.	

Pears opening their blossoms.

1823, May 3d-1824, May 4th-1825, April 30th -1829, May 14th-1831, May 1st. . Ipples opening Blossoms.

1823, May 19th-1824, May 13th-1825, May 8tl -1829, May 15th-1831, May 6th.

I have not extended my comparison in this publication as far as I have sometimes done, though l have done enough to show that it is one of the earliest seasons, and I can add that it is earlier (on the whole) than any season for seventeen years.

I will merely add, for the satisfaction of the lovers of fine fruits, that the Peaches have survived the winter, but they suffered from the two last years' over abundant crops. Yet there are blossoms enough on them, and the fruit, if the season should be warm, will probably be as much superior in quality as it will be deficient in quantity,

I have never known a more universal and vigorous bloom in the Pears.

The Apples cannot be so well ascertained, but as the crop last year was superabundant, it is almost certain that it will be very moderate this

Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and all smaller fruits, promise most abundant harvests. A ROXBURY FARMER.

Exhibition of Flowers at Horticultural Hall, on Salurday, May 14th, 1831.

A splendid specimen of Musa coccinea, or scarlet flowering plantain tice.

Cactus speciosa, Amarillis formosissima, Kerria japonica, Asclespias curassavila, with many other fine specimens of native and exotic plants, from John Lowell, Esq. Rhododendron ponticum, several fine varieties of Go-

naniums, Tulips and other flowers, from MrJohn Lemist 28 varieties of Tulips, Double flowering Chinese Apple, Cornus Florida, and other flowers, from H. A. S.

25 varieties of Geraniums, Calceolaria rugosa, from David Haggerston.

Fine Tulips, and other flowers, from J. Joy, John Prince, Rufus Howe and N. Davenport.

Notice.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Flowers, Shrubs, &c, hereby give notice, that they have fixed upon Saturday next, for adjudging the premium on Tulips. Those members who intend offering for the premium, are requested to have the flowers at the Hall before 10 o'clock, in order that they may be examined by the Committee before exhibi-R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

May 15.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Standing Committee on ornamental trees, shrubs wers and green houses, beg leave respectfully to subthe following list of prenaums for the year 1831.

or the most successful cultivation of the Amean Holly; the number of plants not less than r, which have been transplanted, at least, three

for the four best flowering plants of the Magria Glanca, which have been transplanted at

st three years, for the most successful cultivation of the Rhoendron Maximum, the number of plants not than loar, which have been transplanted three

'or the five best plants of the Kalmia Latifolia, ich have been transplanted not less than three

'or the best seedling plants of either of the we, not less than ten in number, of three years \$5 00 wth and upwards,

or the five best varieties of the Chinese Chrys-\$500 nemums, in pots,

or the best half dozen of Talips, or the best half dozen of Il vacinths,

\$200 or the best half dozen of Rannaculus, or the best pot of Auriculas, \$2.00 or the best pot of Anemones, \$2 00 er the best pot of Pinks, 42 00 or the best pot of Carnations, \$3.00

\$3.00

\$3 00

or the best half dozen of cultivated native flow-\$3.00 or the finest Roses, of five different varieties,

\$5 00 \$5 00 or the finest Dahlias, five varieties, \$5.00 or the finest specimens of Camellia Japonica, iscretionary premiums will be awarded by the Comee, on flowers not above enumerated.

er order. R. L. EMMONS, Chairman. lay 18.

Nice to the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

t the last special meeting of the Society a vote was ed, directing, that all the books should be returned to h Library, on or before the first Saturday in Jone, and themembers are earnestly desired to comply with the isition. A complete catalogue will be prepared ima lately after the books have been received, and printopies distributed among the members, when the Lian, E. W. Payne, Esq. will deliver out the books, re application of members, in conformity to the Li-Regulations.

the weekly exhibitions have commenced, all the abets of the Society are requested to send flowers, in s and vegetables to the Hall, every Saturday; and h they may be arranged, and the rooms opened to viits, at eleven o'clock, it is desirable that all specimens wided for premium or exhibition, should be placed the stands and tables, as early as ten o'clock.

is only by the liberal contributions of the members, vI have gardens and green houses, that the exhibitions a se rendered interesting and h norable to the Institu-If each person makes it a point to contribute some-5,-if but a single flower, fruit or vegetable, the colon will be large and imposing, every week. Rare, e agnificent specimens cannot be expected from all, u ach member can send at least one or two varieties, flich as he may cultivate, and should not refrain from nenting them because they are deemed common.

e wish to exhibit, from week to week, samples of morticultural products of the environs of Boston, and h can only be accomplished by the generous efforts of benembers. No one should excuse himself, on account ie character or number of the specimens within his co nand. Let him throw in his mite, and the result of be commensurate with public expectation.

ne flourishing condition of the Society encourages us o ntime our labors with renewed zeal, so as to render

t tonly an agreeable, but a useful association.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mars. Hort. Suc. ay 18.

Lead Pipe.

EAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN bring & Co, No. 110, State Street. 6w. orit 13, 1931.

Bones Wanted.

in and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. RAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. ril 20.

Wm. F. Olis & Co.

No. 110, Fancuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink toots, Pine Apples, and fine West India wharf, several barrels of prime Nova Scotia Potatoes, for May 18. Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel Pickering's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling hearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protubecauces. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel. May 18.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white Guide boards made in this way are much more durable than the common boards, and the cost is trifling. The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent discount from former prices, which will enable all towns to furnish themselves with a very useful article. May 18.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c. Wrought-fron Ploughs, of all sizes .- . Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kinds-Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAY & BIRD,

No. 44, India Street, Boston.

For Sale, Full blood . Mdnerncy and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Alo, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Porn or Teeswater breed, alt from full blood imported stock, on 4t May 11. both sides. For terms apply at this office.

Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, 103 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, price 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander, Winne, Scuppernoug, York Madeira, true Red Bland's and Orwigsburg, (all hardy sorts) are just_received, at the same price.

Al-a, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and estermed sorts, from 25 cts. to \$1 each-Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers-price 25 cts. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

BARLEY.

50 bushels two towed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river-FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Corcopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &c, with directions for their culture. - Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street.

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (Robinia pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.

For sale at the Halifax Packet Office, No 26 Foster's seed. Farmers in want of a good variety of this important vegetable, are requested to examine these. 3t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				TRO		T	o
	APPLES, russettings,	-	barrel.	3 (
	ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	110			
	Pearl, first sort.	~	44	122	50	125	00
	BEANS, white,		bashel		90	1	00
	BEEF, mess,		barrel	- 8	75	9	00
	Cargo, No. 1,	-	44	7	50.	7	75
	Cargo, No. 2,	-	44	- 6	0.3	6	75
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		nound.		11		15
	CHEESE, new mik,	-	44		6.		8
	Skimmed milk,		44		3		4
	FLAXSEED.	-		1	12	- 1	50
	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.		25		37
	Genesee,		44	6	25		50
	Alexandria.	-	44		87		
	Baltimore, wharf,	-	44	5	75	- 6	00
	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.		bushel.		75.		80
	Corn, Southern Yellow,		44		70		73
	Rye.	_	4.4		80		83
	Barley,		44		58		62
	Oats,		- 44		40		43
	HAY,		ewt.		60		70
	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	CWI.		00	10	00
	HOPS, Ist quality,	-	14	12	00	13	00
	LIME		cask.	1	00	1	25
	PLAIS FER PARIS retails at	-	ton	3	00	3	12
	PORK, clear,		barrel	20		18	00
	Navy mess.	-	6	13	00	14	00
	Cargo, No. I,		1 11	13		14	00
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	1	62	1	87
	Red Top (northern)	-	11	1	50		69
	Lucerne.	-	nound.		33		38
,	Red Clover, (northern)		11001101		12		13
•	TALLOW, tried.		cw1.	10	00	12	00
	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound.		70		75
	Merino, mixed with Saxony		pound	i	75		80
	Merino, three fourths washo	á.	- 64		63		65
	Merino, half blood,	.,	- (4		58		60
	Mermo, quarter,			1	48		50
	Native, washed,		- "	1	45		48
	Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,			1	58		60
	Pulled, Lamb's, second sort	١.	14	1	45		48
	Pulled, " spinning, first		1 44	1	50		58
•			,		00		

1 200 1 101011	200 20 2	CAP EL E .		
BEEF, best pieces,	-	pamed t	81	19
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		**	6.	7
whole hogs,		41	53	7
VEAL,	-	44	G	8
MUTTON.	-	111	4	8
POULTRY,		44	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	11	12	15
Lump, best,	-	- 61	13	20
EGGS.		dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail		bushel.	87	100
Indian, retail,		64	87	100
POTATOES,		46	25	
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrel.	1 00	2 00
AND PRODUCED THE STATE OF THE SECOND STREET, STATE OF THE SECOND STATE OF	STATE CONTRACTOR	-	-	

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, May 16.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.] At Market this day 186 Beef Cattle, 9 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 160 Sheep, and 70 Swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-The Cattle today were not so good as last Monday, but the same qualities brought a little better prices; we shall quote higher, from \$5 to 6, extra at \$6 25.

H'orking Oxen-No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves-We noticed the following sales: \$18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35.

Sheen-A few cosset weathers were taken at about \$6, a lot of a thin quality at 2 33 a 2 50.

Swine-We noticed the sale of one lot at 51 cts. and one at 51.—At retail, 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

PRICES OF VEGETABLES at Fancuil Hall Market: Asparagus 6 cts. per bunch; Lettuce 1 cts. per head; Radishes 3 cts. per bunch; Rhubarb stalks, for tarts, &c, Scts. per lb.; new Onions 4 ets. per bunch; French Tornips 50 ets. per bushel; Parsnips, do. The stall of War. F. Ortis & Co. No. 110, is abundantly supplied with squashes from Trinidad de Cuba, at 3 ets. per lb. These squashes are of excellent quality, and will keep six months in their present state.

MISCELLANY.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY OF GOD.

BY MISS ELIZABETH TOWNSEND. The editor of the American Common-Place Book of Poetry, says, 'These lines are equal in grandeur to the celebrated production of Bryant-" Thanatopsis"-nor will they suffer by a comparison with the most sublime pieces either of Wordsworth or Coleridge.'

'I go forward, but he is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive hun.

Where art thon !- THOU! Source and Support of all That is or seen or felt; Thyself unseen, Unfelt, unknown, -alas! unknowable! I look abroad among thy works-the sky, Vast, distant, glorious with its world of suns,-Live-giving earth,-and ever-moving main,-And speaking winds,-and ask if these are Thee! The stars that twinkle on, the eternal hills, The restless tide's outgoing and return, The omnipresent and deep-breathing air-Though hailed as gods of old, and only less-Are not the Power I seek; are thine, not Thee. I ask Thee from the past; if in the years, Since first intelligence could search its source, Or in some former unremembered being, (It such, perchance, were mine) did they behold Thee And next interrogate futurity-So fondly tenanted with better things Than e'er experience owned-but both are mute; And past and future, vocal on all else, So full of memories and phantasies, Are deaf and speechless here! Fatigued, I turn From all vain parley with the elements; And close mine eyes, and bid the thought turn inward. From each material thing its anxious guest, If, in the stillness of the waiting sout, He may vouchsafe himself-Spirit to spirit! O Thou, at once most dreaded and desired, Pavilioned still in darkness, wilt thou hide thee? What though the rash request be fraught with fate, Nor human eye may look on thine and live? Welcome the penalty! let that come now, Which soon or late must come. For light like this Who would not dare to die?

Peace, my proud aim, And hush the wish that knows not what it asks. Await his will, who hath appointed this, With every other trial. Be that will Done now, as ever. For thy curious search. And unprepared solicitude to gaze On Him-the Unrevealed-learn hence, instead, To temper highest hope with humbleness. Pass thy novitiate in these outer courts, Till rent the veil, no longer separating The Holiest of all-as erst, disclosing A brighter dispensation; whose results Ineffable, interminable, tend E'en to the perfecting thyself-thy kind-Till meet for that sublime beatitude, By the firm promise of a voice from heaven Pledged to the pure in heart!

Power of Habit.-Mr Amos, in a lecture, lately delivered on medical jurisprudence, related the following singular fact:- 'I may mention a fact, which of course does not appear in the printed trial. Patch's Counsel, then Serjeant Best, pressed the prisoner, in conference before the trial, to say whether he was not left-handed,-but he protested he was not,-as the evidence proved that the murder was committed by means of a pistol-shot by a left handed man; but being called upon to plead, and put up his hand, he wer, none at all, and nobody does it now-a-days that answered 'Not guilty,' and raised his left hand.'-Legal Observer.

This instinct which the elephant possesses of trying the strength of any construction, whether natu. Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lev ral or artificial, which it is necessary for him to cross, is particularly worthy of observation. When the enormous weight of a full-grown elephant is considered, it must be obvious, that if the creature were rashly to place his body upon any frail support, his danger would be extreme. His caution, therefore, in avoiding such an evil is constantly exercised; and the powerful as well as delicate instrument of touch which he possesses, enables him always to be convinced of his security, without incurring any risk under ordinary circumstances. The elephant at the Adelphi retained this instruct in full force, however she might have been led away from her natural habits by the artificial restraints of her discipline; -and we, therefore, give full belief to the assertion. We are not quite so prepared to believe what we have also heard stated with regard to this animal, that, upon being satisfied of the strength of the stage, and finding herself in a theatre, she immediately, without ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drove any direction from her keeper, began to rehearse the scenes which she had previously performed at Pliny, however, tells us, that an elephant, having been punished for his inaptitude in executing some feat which he was required to learn, was observed at night endeavoring to practise what he had vainly attempted in the day :-- and Plutarch confirms this, by mentioning an elephant who practised his theatrical attitudes, alone, by moonlight .- Library of Entertaining Krowledge.

One Swallow does not make a Summer .- One sharp frosty day the late King, when Prince of Wales went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef-steak; but observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied that in a twinkling, then a second, then a third. 'Now,' said the Prince, 'I am warm and comfortable:—bring my steak.' On this , Mr Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:-

'The Prioce came in and said 'twas cold. Then put to his head the rummer: 'Till swallow after swallow came, When he pronounced it symmer.'

'Ferdinand the Seventh,' said a distinguished diplomatist, 'is decidedly Priest rid-but his people are absolutely governed by lunatics.' What else could be expected,' replied a friend, 'When the very capital itself is Mad-rid!

AN ODD MISTAKE.—On the 12th of the fifth moon, the Qwong-heep led five hundred soldiers to the villages outside the north gate, in order to seize certain banditti, who had plundered the house and violated the person of a lady, whose husband was absent on duty in Pekin. But, by some mischance or other, the Qwong-heep seized a few of the frightened farmers' men, and let the rascally banditti escape .-Canton Register.

A Frenchman, in his recently published 'Tour through England,' remarks that 'punch in all shapes is a great favorite with the English :- punch is his favorite liquor-Punch his favorite entertainment - and a punch on the head his favorite argument.'

Charcoal .- The common council of Troy have passed a law, prohibiting any person from vending and selling choreoal in that city, unless it be sold by measurement in wooden tubs or measures, to contain one or two bushels of charcoal, and to be approved and conspicuously marked by the sealer of measures. A violation of the law, involves a penalty of \$2 for each offence.

'To the question what advantage is there in making use of Greek and Latin sentences, when addressing those who cannot understand them? I ansknows any better. It was fashionable once, but it would be fantastic now.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice and state of New York. Some of the land is improvement under cultivation. The country is remarkably be tin, being entirely free from the fever and ague and fre h the common bilions fevers which often afflict the tow upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of t lake. The soil is principally a sandy toam, much of covered with rich black mould. The timber is chief Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, & The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ba ley. Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whe and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain a perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itse The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing the from the same quantity of land in any other of the Blad River townships. The land is admirably well watere there being but few lots which have not dutable runnit streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchar ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this count Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least pospurchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and pavir the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readi find purchasers at all scasons of the year. Several fa mers at present residing on this town, were original from the New England States, and some of them fro Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. T above described land is offered for sale at the very lo price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars p acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from in to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalment will be given. As a further convenience to purchaser the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Shee Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wi allow the highest eash prices. The title to the land indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given! purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will pleas to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, count of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIEL Eso, on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. ep16t March 9.

Ammurition 3 Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORI 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it me be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan.

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not in ferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and bear ty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pre nounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rat horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has pace around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 3 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against an horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well know to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6t

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARRHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1831.

NO. 45.

ACUTOUTTUBE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN-If the inexhaustible subject Bees is not worn out in your columns, you y state as follows.

a January last, with two friends, I called at entleman's house, in Worcester, Otsego county. V. to see his Beehives .- He showed us a se 4 by 6 feet, and 6 feet to the caves, boarded, boarded, shingled and well floored, with a close r; on unlocking and opening which, we be-I an ordinary bechive attached to the east wall well braced, with slight scaffoldings extendupon the east, south and north sides. The aperitire was a small hole or two on the east under the hive, which was elevated about e feet from the floor, for the bees to pass, our in. The bees had been put in, a young swarm, nonths before. The original hive was not filled, but large masses of comb were attached e exterior, and along the contiguous scaffold-The quantity of honey was probably from to 150 lbs. On my return I called to see ier Bee house belonging to the same gentleon another farm, built the preceding sum-

This was 6 feet square, better finished and ed. The bees had filled the ordinary hive, constructed eight or ten large pieces of comb e exterior, and these last were mostly filled honey, and of the finest appearance, I think, ever saw. The gentleman t ld me he could himself to honey whenever he pleased, ut disturbing the bees. I asked him if the noth did not plague him; he answered no. dopted the simple precaution of sprinkling of turpentine occasionally, say every two about his ordinary hives, and around the of entrance into his large ones, which wholly d the moth. I was so much pleased with an of managing bees, that immediately on turn I had a house constructed for them. esign to put into it the first swarm which I J. BUEL. Respectfully, ve.

From the New York Farmer.

TENING HOGS WITH BOILED FOOD. remarks of Mr Buel, on the advantages of g feed for fattening Hogs, in the No. of your I for Dec. 1830, certainly merits more at in than the subject will be likely to receive. g since as in ISO3 or '4, I had practical exse of this benefit in fattening what was there a very mammoth of a log, the net weight of a bout six hundred and fifty pounds.

r having slain my stock of pork for a farm, December, on riding by a neighbor's, three miles from home, in the eastern part of Co-County, I discovered a very large framed pering around the fields, his hair sleek, and led he had just escaped from the sty. On

As my effort to persuade him was ineffectual, he altogether unsuccessful.

the hog, for less than what the owner called the value of the corn he had caten, put him into a warm stye, partitioned from a horse stable, and the next day commenced feeding him with hasty pudding, as my neighbor called it, made of corn meal and a mixture of boiled potatoes, with now and then some pumpkins. This was done in a large kettle set in an arch, one boiling of which would last him a week. The hog soon began to fatten very fast, and to satisfy my neighbor who often called to He fattened astonishingly. On the last of the next June, having kept him very cool over night and without food for eighteen hours, I had him slaughtered before sunrise; and after banging a little time, the meat cooled by throwing on cold water, ent up and thrown into pickle with the hams and

. Albany by a careful men, just as it was laid corked. down in a half hogsbead. He sold the meat readily, and brought me back on the evening of the 4th of July, 640 odd York shillings for so many poundof meat from this hog, sold out of the pickle. This enabled me to close my account current, the result of which was a clear profit of about one third of the sum he produced me. These facts were all perfectly notorious at the time -for at that time this was a monster of a 'porker,' as they say in Kentucky; and I think was published in some newspaper; but I do not know that any one except myself, has persevered in this plan of feeding, or that the experiment had any permanent effect on others. The farmers here have considered the perfection of pork making to consist in plenty of good sound yellow corn, and clear cold water, and so they will for aught that I can discover, judging by past experience. Yet you may, if you please, publish this, for possibly some one may not be too wise to take a hint, if hint this long story may be called. For thirty years I have fattened all my pork on cooked food, and am confident that it has been Jone with one half of the quantity of corn that would have been required ted raw, on the cob. It is more than ten years since these facts were all communicated to Mr Buel the writer of the Albany County Agricultural Report, by A SCIENTIFIC FARMER.

ON CHEESE MAKING.

notice, the owner told me the story of this operations in cheese making, and the flavor of this, is the careful preparation of the rennet, to which was that this had been the second at- the cheese depends very much upon the manner have an article of the same strength and flavor and o fatten him, and that the bog 'would only in which it is prepared. For this purpose, the through the whole season; and this can only be and not fatten,' for which reason he had stomach or maw of some ruminating animal, is done by having it all prepared together, before the eled to give him another wintering, and had made use of, and that of a young calf is preferred season commences. This is so important a part

just turned him out of the sty, having done so the by the best dairy women. Various opinions have fall before. On going to examine his other hogs, prevailed at different times with regard to the use I found they had been supplied with plenty of of rennet. The Jews made use of the juice of good sound corn in the ears, and cold water from plants for coagulating milk for cheese making, as a running brook. I tried to persuade the owner the use of rennet was strictly forbidden by the to adopt my plan with this hog, and feed hom on Mosaic law. The Dutch cheese of commerce is corn meal boiled, but he soon stuck up his nose at made by congulating the milk with muriatic acid. the idea of making 'hasty pudding for his hogs!' which combining with anomal alkali, contained in the milk, forms muriate of assimonia, and it is owing finally made me an offer of his hog, to try the plan to the presence of this salt, that Dutch cheese has myself, confident, as he said, that I would find it such a sharp purgent taste, like the sal. ammoniac of the shops. When the stomach of a young ealf To make the story as short as possible, I bought has been taken out, which is intended to be used as rennet, the contents should be emptied out, and the bag washed very clean, and laid down into a stone jar, or some other convenient vessel, and covered with a strong brine.

It is the custom of some to save the coagulated milk or card, contained in the stomach, when the calf was killed; but it is found extremely difficult to keep it sweet, and therefore it is now neglected at most dairies. When the maw has been about four days in the brine, it should be taken out and see him. I kept an exact account current of his feed. drained, and put into a new brine, sufficient in quantity to cover the maw; in which, there should be put, at the rate of one lemon, and one ounce of cloves, to four maws. After the reunet is thus prepared, it should be kept closely covered so as to exclude the air as much as possible; a stone jug of sufficient size is well calculated for shoulders. On the 3d of July, I sent the meat containing it during summer, which may be closely

Rennet which has been kept in this manner one year, is found to be better than such as has been newly prepared.

In whatever way the rennet is prepared, it should be done before the season for cheese making commences, in sufficient quantity for the season. It should all be prepared in one vessel, that the whole quantity may be assimilated in strength as well as flavor. One very great defect in most of our small dairies, is a want of uniformity in the quality of the cheese, and with large ones that we have never adopted any particular standard for quality, which should be known in market by a particular name.

In England, cheese making is reduced to a system, and the kind of cheese to be made being decided upon, the particular process for that kind is pursued; and the cheeses are produced with as much uniformity, as our bakers make their bread from the same flour ; and thus cheeses are known from one end of the kindom to the other, by name: and a person wishing to purchase of any given variety, can send for it with as little danger of being deceived, as there would be, if he sent to the bakers for a loaf of brown bread or a loaf of

Now this uniformity of quality, which should be known by name, in our market, is what is wanted to make our cheese compare with any in the world, as no country produces finer or richer The preparation of rennet is one of the first pasturage for cows. The first great step towards unskilful bands.

It is a very common practice for dairy women to send to the butchers and purchase dried maws. This is risking the produce of the dairy, as it is to be apprehended from overcharging the land er a much better profit from his labor than a next to impossible to tell, after the maw has been with seed. The land will force up as much as it dried, whether it was carefully done; and if not, is able to bear, and the balance will remain under maws in preparation for the season, they should be and improves the quality. purchased of the butcher, when first taken out, and prepared under your own direction. It has and the dust flies freely from the blossomed plants, strongly recommend the Hemp crop to the atte been practised by some, to make use of the stomach you may proceed to cut or pull them; and tion of the agriculturists; and that is, that it of hogs, as a substitute for those of calves. But if your Hemp is of moderate size and the land the safest and most certain crop raised in V this should never be done, where those of calves free from stone, there is no difficulty in cutting ginia. can be produced, as cheese made from them is with a scythe and cradle. The instrument most very apt to have a strong, rank, disagreeable flavor to be preferred is a strong bramble scythe, about the United States shows the extent of the demar unless there has been uncommon pains in prepar- three feet long, with a strong cradle, made some- and that it is increasing. And there is no other ing them.

that after the rennet is well prepared, and the least half an acre per day. If your Hemp is pull- and cotton bagging imported into the Unit milk is in readiness, that unless there is a uniformity ed up, you may cut off the roots. The Hemp, States in 1824 amounted to \$6,138,890. . . . of process, there will not be a unaformity of after being cut or pulled, should lie on the ground these articles might be raised and manufactur product. In the first place, the greatest attention six or seven days in order to become well dried; in our own country, and the heavy drain up is necessary as to the quantity of remet to a and then it may be put into stacks, or sheltered in the money of the country prevented. given quantity of milk. This should always a house.-The latter is to be preferred. When be determined by weight or measure—then the your Hemp is cured, you may proceed to prepare and flax, and fabrics made of these articles, wh temperature at which the remet is added. This it for the break or machine. This may be done imported from foreign countries, will secure should never be left to the vague manner of being by water or dew rotting-the former process al- the American grower and manufacturer of the determined by the hand, but by a thermometer, A ways to be preferred. By water rotting, the quanthermometer is as essential in this process as in tity is increased and the quality improved, and it to become permanent, than any other thing brewing or distilling; and we should pronounce will command a much better price in the market. that brewer or distiller mad who attempted to seald his grain without one .- Genesee Farmer.

From the Virginian.

heret Triume Society to prepare a Treatise on the spread out and well dried. When that is done it one that demands the best talents and experience. culture and management of Hemp,—with diffidence should be kept free from the weather until prepar- of the country. All of which is respectfully s and respect performs that duty, and begs leave to ed for market. By dewrotting, the Hemp is ren- mitted. report:

Middle and Western States, and will be found to in the month of November, and continued out grow best on land with a deep black mould, form- through the winter, it would become bleached. ed from the decomposition of vegetable matter, without injury to the staple, and command a good Lands of this description will be found in the price in the market. - Some of the growers of a slab of wood having a thin edge, scrape the ste mountains, and on bottems and ravines near the Hemp have broken it, in the unrotted state, by the immediately under the hive, also around the imereeks and rivers; and any lands that have an aid of machinery. But Hemp prepared in that edge of the box, taking care to remove all the w open free soil, will, if manured, produce good way is unsalcable for most purposes, and is entirely that may be attached to the stand or hive, as Hemp.—The Hemp crop does not require much rejected for the use of the navy. The breaking whole secret is in keeping them free from the w sun, hence it is that lands with a northern of Hemp may be performed by hand breaks or by formed by the moth or fly. Having completed! exposure, if rich, will be found to answer well,

the tap root, it becomes important that the land and it is believed that machines of that kind may hov so as to raise it about an inch from the sta should be well broke; not less than six inches deep, be constructed, at an expense that will be within without removing the hive; this scraping operation and this should be done in the winter, in sufficient the reach of every neighborhood. To break with must be repeated every three or four days, if the time for the land to pulverize before the spring, machinery is to be preferred on account of designated be any appearance of web ferming on The land should have at least two ploughings with patch and the saving of labor. When Hemp is stand or around the inner edges of the bive. a two horse plough, and then at suitable intervals, raised within five or six miles of a machine, it seems necessary to remark, that the moth or and should be freed from every species of vegeta- may be build that distance and broke on shares commences its attack by a kind of regular approx ble growth, and well harrowed. It is then prepar- or sold in the stack, to the owner of the machine, first forming its web on the stand, then extend ed for seeding. But the seeding should not take at a price that will amply remunerate the grower, it up the sides of the hive, until it gets completely place until there is a favorable spell of growing —The preference that is given to water rotted possession; by a little timely attention in removing weather. If the weather is favorable the seed Hemp in our markets should induce every grower the web as directed, the ravages of the worm may will vegetate and come up in four or five days; of that article to prepare it in that way, for while effectually prevented. As an additional part of and if the weather remains seasonable for ten or dew rotted Hemp will not command more than plan proposed, it will be necessary to make an twelve days, the young Hemp will cover the 125 dollars per ton, the water rotted will command trance for the bees by cutting a perpendicutive days, the young Hemp will cover the 125 dollars per ton, the water rotted will command trance for the bees by cutting a perpendicutive days, the young Hemp will cover the 125 dollars per ton, the water rotted will command trance for the bees by cutting a perpendicutive days. ground by means of which the meisture will be 180, in our own market. It now seems to be ad-slit in the front of the hive a few inches from retained, and the crop rendered certain. The seed mitted that the staple of the American Hemp is bottom, say about two and a half inches in long may be sown in the proportion of 11 to 21 bushels equal to that of Russia or any other country, and and one fourth inch wide, with a kind of shelf un

of the process, that it should never be trusted to two ways with a two horse iron-tooth harrow, suitable attention was directed to this subject in The seeding may take place at any time between few years we might drive the foreign Hemp e the first of April and the first of June. A thick tirely from our markets. sowing is always to be preferred; and no danger is no after process can restore it. And if the rennet ground, and perish without any prejudice to the merchantable Hemp, which if well prepared, w is bad, the most skilful operator cannot produce growing crop. By a thick sowing you reduce the good cheese with it. If you have not sufficient size of the stalks, which increases the quantity one able bodied man will manage six acres

As soon as the Hemp gets fully in the blossom thing taller than what is used in saving grain. But let every dairy man and woman remember, With such an instrument, a hand will save at quantity. The Hemp, flax, cordage, sail, due

This should be done in pools or ponds prepared for that purpose, where the Hemp should be im- ing crop. I am not prepared to say. But i mersed in clean water, and weighed down with clearly much less so than either corn or tobac timber, and if the weather is warm it will be found that from five to eight days will be sufficiently of this duty had not been assigned to a more co The undersigned, being requested by the Am-long for it to remain in water. It must then be petent hand. The importance of the subject dered dark and unsaleable. But it is believed that The cultivation of Hemp is well suited to the if it was spread out on meadows and green fields the aid of machinery, which may be operated by operation, provide yourself with four small blo As this crop derives its principal suscenance from horse or water power, (the latter to be preferred) of wood, and place one under each corner of yo

The cultivation of Hemp promises to the grov other crop raised in Virginia. One acre of got land in Hemp will produce from 5 to 800 lbs. be worth at least eight dollars per hundred; as Hemp, in addition to an ordinary crop of grai And there is another consideration which shou

The quantity of Hemp and flax imported in country except England, that uses an equ

The duty imposed by our Government on Her articles a certain profit on his labor, more likwhich his attention can be directed.

How far Hemp is to be regarded as an exhau

The undersigned regrets that the performan DAVID S. GARLAND

A WORD TO BEE KEEPERS.

AN EFFECTUAL SECURITY AGAINST THE WOR! As soon as your bees commence working in spring, incline your box or hive one side, and w to the acre; and then it should be well harrowed all that is wanting is a suitable preparation. If a it, to serve as a resting place for the bees going \$

urning to the hive; after being a little used to it the bottom, and the entrance in from being pur-

From the New York Farmer,

Feevil and Smut, in Wheat .- Mr FLEET: Among directions which I have found in looking over volumes of the N. York Farmer, for destroy-Weevil in Wheat, is the laying wet cloths in bins.-From the experiments I have made, I I dry bags in which has been flour, answer the pose much better. Do these destructive insects k the flour left in the bags? If so, could any ans be, or have any been devised from this cirnstance, to destroy them more effectually?

I'wo persons bought seed wheat of me, in which re had been some smut. In the crop of one, re was a great deal of smut, that of the other s free from it. Was the difference owing to soil? An answer to these inquiries would be eptable.

Newark, N. J. April 1831.

N. W. T.

Planting Corn .- If you plant in hills on good bly mannred ground, be careful not to spread r seed, but let it be entirely close together. If scattered to six or eight inches on such ground, in five kernels you will probably have fifteen ks at least, and to pluck them off is much trouand is likely to be injurious to the corn.-Five nels in a hill close together, never will have a ot from the ground, and with good attendance thrive and produce double the quantity of corn ie other, and is much cheaper managed. This and can be over seeded with two kernels only hill of the same size; that is, plant on a bed nanure eight inches apart in the hill, hoe it well you will have as much as ten stalks to a hill. adapted for this climate. - Limerick Chronicle, v if five is enough, ten is too much .- Portsth Journal.

PLANTING VINES IN YARDS.

very person who occupies a house, either in the a or country should consider himself under obligatis to plant a vine in his yard. Suppose a choice ety of either foreign or native grapes should planted in every yard in this city, in a few s not a family, however poor, would be withthis delicious fruit. The expense would not sed 50 cents. Many would undoubtedly be lected and die: but many, also, would grow bear fruit abundantly. Let it be not an objec-, that the tenant is to occupy but one year .-Y. Farmer.

Dentist in London had thousands of bodies e a fortune. The U.S. Telegraph remarks ornament the mouths of the proudest or fairest

nd and ground up to manure the land .- Ports- ance for wear and tear, and all possible expenses. th Journal.

A writer in the American Farmer says, he has bees seem to prefer this entrance to the one at frequently tried every way which has been and the Girl's Own Book, has in the press a work bottom. In the winter remove the blocks from recommended by its correspondents, to preserve der the lave, and allow it to rest immediately on hams, &c, free from bugs, worms, and rancidity. stand; that will render the hive perfectly close With him, not one of them succeeded well. The greatest difficulty in a warm climate, is to preserve selv made, narrow, will guard against the attacks them free from rancidity. After being so unsucmice, who are sometimes troublesome. -. Im. cosful in experiments, which might, perhaps, succeed well in colder climates, he resolved to pack his hams in charcoal, knowing its antiseptic qualities. This has succeeded to his perfect satisfaction, and he shall not hereafter try any further experiments in this matter.

> dried as early as possible, that they may be pucked for many purposes of ntility previous to the invenaway before the season arrives for the bug or fly to attack them. If this is effected in due time, and they are well packed in dry charcoal, made moderately fine, he feels assured that the lover of good hams, will have no reason to regret having made the experiment. The difficulty of getting the charcoal off, may be made an objection literary periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, by the neathouse-wife, but this is not much greater than to get ashes off when bacon is packed in ashes, as is the practice with many. As the season will soon arrive, when every prudent housekeeper may wish to save his bacon, he has thought proper to state his experience upon the subject, wishing it to pass for no more than its real

Chinese Corn.-A new species of corn from China has been introduced into Ireland, a sort of skinless oats, the most valuable produced in any country. It has many advantages over other grain when threshed from the sheaf, it is exactly like oatmeal, fit for immediate use, and free from any particle of rind or husk.

The flavor is delicious, and it contains much farinaceous matter. There acrues, of course, a great saving of the oats; and expense of kiln drying, grinding, and sifting, is avoided. The average produce is twentysix barrels of 14 stone, to the Irish acre. It is remarkably hardy, and well

Daniel Brown, Esq. of Portsmouth, N. II. has recently put in operation a manufactory of potato starch which has already used 15,000 bushels of potatoes and it is thought will use 40,000 bushels before I832.

We believe there are two manufactories of starch Hamp. Sentinel.

Such and so well established is the confidence to be filled up to make rail-roads in their place !the power of steam has effected worderful changes arthed at Waterloo, in 1819, for the sake of that a locomotive engine will travel on a level railrate of twenty miles an hour, and draw one hunthe teeth once employed in biting cartridges dred and fifty tons.-What further improvements are to be made we cannot say, but enough is done to prove the economy as well as expedition of the fillions of bushels of the bones of these poor mode of transportation. It is less than one third of ows and their horses have been carried to En- a cent per ton per mile; making a liberal allow-U. S. Gazette.

MKS CHILD, author of the Frugal Housewife, on education called THE MOTHER'S BOOK. It is intended to supply a deficiency which has long been felt; being expressly intended for the middling class of people in this country. It furnishes hints for the management of children from three weeks old to sixteen years of age.

A BLACKSMITH'S STUDY .- What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen, walk m; don't be frightened; blacksmiths were in fash-It is of great importance, to have the hams, &c, ion before dancing masters, and steel was used tion of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrinations we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first we inquired for A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shep, where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation .- Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and to his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered. and provided with a fire stove, a bed, writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes. comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions .- Cadiz Gazette.

Propagation of Grape Vines .- The enterprize and experience of Mr Longworth, are worthy of notice. He has a variety of vines which he raised from the seed, producing different varieties of grapes, which bid fair to be excellent wine grapes. His mode of propagating the vine on the wild stock, has in no instance failed, and merits description. Late in the fall he selects a wild vine, about the size of a walking stick-cuts it about three feet from the ground, and digs it up with as much root as he conveniently can and in this county alone, one at Gilsum, and one in transfers it to a hole, in which are mingled, tine Dublin. Mr Abbot's factory in Gilsum worked up manure and light rich soil : thus the root is placed 16,000 bushels of potatoes the last season. One until March.—He then cuts it close to the ground, farmer, in Sullivan, raised 2000 bushels. Starch and inserts neatly the grape scion, in the same is used in all the cotton manufactories. New manner in which an apple tree is grafted. He then applies a paste made of clay and fine dry horse dung,-then scrapes the loose rich earth around into the top of the graft. So luxuriant is in rail-roads in England, that three canals are about the growth, that it is necessary, the first season, to protect them from the severity of the frost, by covering them with earth. They bear plentifully on land and water. Actual experiment has proved the second year, and are more hardy and fruitful than if raised from enttings. Next season, we teeth: by the sale of which he is said to have road, with perfect convenience and safety, at the may expect to see Mr Longworth in our market, with grapes worth looking at, worth buying, and worth eating .- Zanesville Gazette.

> Bone Manure is highly estimated in every country where it has been used. For wet meadows it is of great service in promoting the growth of grass. They should be broken up and driven into the soil with a large hammer, or back of an axe.

From the Southern Agriculturest.

ON THE USE OF CHLORIDE OF LIME,

AS A PREVENTIVE AGAIN T COUNTRY FEVER. DEAR Sta-The period has arrived for the performance of a promise that I made you in September, that if I escaped the country fever until the middle of November, that I would make you a communication on the use of the chloride of lime, as contributing to the preservation of health, when exposed to the mephine air of the country during the summer. Before I enter on the explanation it is necessary to premise, that I visited my plantation (under the culture of rice) throughout the summer, for twenty years past, generally remaining two and often three nights-that for twelve successive years (with the exception of the two last.) I invariably contracted the country fever, and was several times dangerously ill, and many weeks confined to my chamber. My annual exposure to the deleterious air of a rice plantation, with a regular recurrence of fever had made it almost a habit in my system; but I nevertheless continued to incur the risk of visiting my plantation. In the month of June, 1829, having reflected much on the established purifying quality of the chloride of line on animal and vegetable putrefaction I determined to test its efficacy on the miasmata of the country supposing that the air of my chamber might possibly be corrected by it, and rendered more salubrious. Under this impression, I procured a small jug of the chloride, and took it to my plantation about the middle of July, in the summer of 1829, when I commenced my experiment with it by putting two table spoonfuls into two saucers, (two in each) one saturated with water to a state of paste and the other was kept dry; they remained on my mantle-piece until 1 retired to bed, when they were removed to my chamber and placed on each side of my bedstead, (on the floor) at the distance of three or four feet. I never repleaished the saucers until I revisited the country, which was generally in the course of eighteen or twenty days throughout the summer. I experienced no fever, after June, in 1829, and I can confidently say that my visits to the country in the summer of this year, have been more frequent and of longer duration than heretofore, and with perfect impunity. I have regularly used the chloride on each visit, with the alteration of placing the saucers on the hearth, in preference to the bedside. Whether my exemption from fever in the two last years, may be ascribed to the chemical properties of the chloride, or not, I am incompetent to decide; but I am disposed to think that it affords some protection in our dormitory during the hours of sleep. Planters will recollect that the summer of 1829. was as remarkably wet as this has been dry. As an auxiliary to the chloride, I recommend the avoidance of night air whilst in the country, and an early breakfast before exposure to the morning air. Having acquitted myself of my promise,

I remain, very respectfully, Dear sir, your ob't serv't

HEGH ROSE. Charleston, November 16, 1830.

REMARKS ON THE CURCULIO.

I have been endeavoring to collect some materials for a paper on this formidable insect, but these are far from being completed. It may be more useful to mention the little that I do know, however, in this stage of the inquiry, as it may stimulate others, than to wait till I could speak with more confidence.

by W. Wilson, as perforating a peach stone, is the same as those which prove so destructive to our smooth skin stone fruit.

Soon after the blossoms are fallen from the plum trees we found our insect in considerable numbers among the branches; and on jarring the tree, they commonly drop, pretending to be dead. Several of my friends assure me that they watched the movements of the female ; that her manner of depositing the egg in the young fruit is similar to that of the Curculio nucum of Europe ; and that while engaged in this business she is not easily shaken from the tree. They have also removed the nit and then the fruit healed with a scar. These worms when found in fruit nearly ripe, are much larger than those described by W. Wilson. On conferring with several persons who have examined our insect in its winged state (for I-have no specimen) we think its length is one fourth of an inch. The color is dark brown.

The worms found in pears, plums, and apples were considered as the same species by Dr Turas

It is said that the worm escapes from the fallen fruit to the ground, and there remains during the

The fruit of an old near orchard in a pasture near Philidelphia, had been much infested by worms. At last the proprietor had it ploughed late in Automa or in Winter, and scarcely a worm was seen the succeeding year. This effect was ascribed to the Ploughing which turned the larvæ up to the frost.

As an entomologist, I am solicitous that this insect should be figured and described, and its manners well understood ; but as a cultivator of fruit, I have no anxiety on the subject. I want no premium to be proposed for its destruction, because I consider the problem to be already solved. One of my friends has had plentiful crops of plums for eighteen years in succession by keeping hogs in his fruit garden; yet trees within fifteen rods of that garden, have annually lost all their fruit by the

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER. Tragopogon porrifolium, L.

This plant is a hardy biennial, which has, within a few years past, become a favorite with our gardeners.

It is cultivated for the roots, which are about the size of small carrots, of a dingy white color with a milky juice. When cooked, they have a flavor not unlike oysters, from which circumstance is derived their common name. To cultivate this plant the seeds should be sown in the fore part of May, in beds of deep rich earth, prepared the same as for parsnips-their general culture and time of use being the same, and also their mode of preservation .- To save seeds, a few plants should be put in the ground in the spring, when they will shoot up about four feet high. The flowers are of a dull purple color, which are followed by seeds about an inch long, attached to a feather, like the seeds of the dandelion. The young stalks and leaves of this plant are sometimes boiled, and make an excellent dish.

We think this plant will be more generally cultivated, as gardeners become more acquainted sion to the smell of tar.

The 3d volume of Say's Entomology, I have with it, as it is the best substitute for oysters that not examined, and know not its contents; but has yet been discovered, and may be cooked in a) I suspect that our Curculio is exclusively American the different ways in which they are, and in some and that we shall not find it in any European work. dishes, it would be very difficult to distinguish I have doubts also whether the insect described the two. Having cultivated them for a number o years, we most carnestly recommend them to ou western farmers and gardeners, as a vegetable de serving a place in every garden, as they are o easy culture, not liable to be destroyed by insect and as giving a variety to the table through the fal winter and spring months .- Genesee Farmer.

> The Soil best suited for Longevity in Peaches is 1 light sandy bottom, for instance, the wood is never so strong as in strong loam, and not so apt to be intested with the worm in the roots : in such soi as this, well cultivated every year, they will maintain their vigor for many years.

> What I mean by well cultivated is, the ground kept continually removed by cropping it with such crops as will tend to improve its texture ; such a potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, &c, and every four or five years a crop of buckwheat, to be ploughed in, when in bloom ; this will be found to be grea service to both land and trees; as for corn, clover timothy, orehard grass, and such like, they ough never to be suffered to be cultivated in an orchard

> It is much better to have 100 trees of good kinds such as you want them for, well cultivated, that 500 or even 1000 neglected to take their chance as is often the case when ground is cheap.

> Great care is required in preparing the ground for an orchard .- American Farmer.

> Composition for preserving Farmer's Utensils .-With three fourths of a pound of rosin in an irot kettle, melt three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted auc become thin, add as much Spanish brown or any other color you choose, ground up with oil in the usual way, as will give the color you desire. Ther lay on a thin coat with a brush, and when dry lay on another. This will preserve harrows, ploughs carts, wagons, vokes, gate posts, weather boards shingles, &c.&c, many years from the effects of the weather. It will also prevent the rain from injuring brick walls.

> Slips .- Ladies who are fond of green house plants, and have it in their power to procure slips of various kinds, will find a great benefit, and a most certain preventive of failure, particularly either in a warm room in winter, or a warm sun in summer, by covering their slips with bell glasses, or where they cannot be procured, with tumblers, or any kind of glasses that will admit light observing to admit air, at least one hour each day, and not keep the slips too wet, as it has a tendenev to rot them before they strike root, or have leaves to carry on evaporation. By this process, hardly any single instance of a plant has been known to fail. In setting slips, it is important to clip nearly all the leaves, else there is too great a call for sap ere it has rooted. An ounce of saltpetre, or a spoonful of chloride of lime, in a gallon of water, is a great quickener of vegetation, and at once shows its beneficial effects .- Genesee

> Tar on Sheep .- It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them, these animals having an unconquerable aver

rom the Mother's Book, a work now to press, by MRS CHILD.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

In politeness, as in many other things connected ith the formation of character, people in general egin outside, when they should begin inside; intead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that form the manners, they begin with the manners. nd trust the heart to chance influences. The goldrule contains the very life and soul of politeness. hildren may be taught to make a graceful courtesy, a gentlemanly bow, -but, unless they have likeise been taught to abhor what is selfish, and always efer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, eir politeness will be entirely artificial, and used lly when it is their interest to use it. On the other nd, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person will ways be distinguished for what is called 'native liteness,' though entirely ignorant of the convennal forms of society.

I by no means think graceful manners of small portance. They are the outward form of refineent in the mind, and good affections in the heart; d as such must be lovely. But when the form exs without the vital principle within, it is as cold I lifeless as flowers carved in marble.

Politeness, either of feeling or of manner, can nebe taught by set maxims. Every-day influence, unconsciously exerted, is all important in forming characters of children; and in nothing more im tant than in their manners. If you are habitually ite, your children will become so, by the mere ee of inutation, without any specific directions on Your manners at home should always subject. such as you wish your family to have in compa-

Politeness will then be natural to them; they possess it without thinking about it. But when ain outward observances are urged in words, as is ortant only because they make us pleasing, they ime an undue importance, and the unworthiness he motive fosters selfishness. Besides, if our manners are not habitually consistent with the is we give, they will be of hitle avail; they will ill probability be misunderstood, and will certaine forgotten. I, at this moment, recollect an anote, which plainly shows that politeness cannot huffled on at a moment's warming, like a gart long out of use. A worthy, but somewhat vulwoman, residing in a secluded village, expected it from strangers of some distinction. On the of the occasion, she called her children togethnd said, 'After I have dressed you up, you must ery still, till the company comes; and then you be sure to get up and make your bows and tesies; and you must mind and say "Yes, im," and "No, ma'am"—"Yes, sir," and "No, to thank you." The visiters arrived—and the ren, seated together like 'four and twenty litogs all of a row,' uprose at once, bobbed their and courtesies, and jabbered over, 'Yes, ma'am na'am, Yes, sir, No, sir, I thank you, There,-

POLITENESS TO THE AGED.

er, now we 've done it!'

thing tends to foster the genuine politeness, a springs from good feeling, so much as scruss attention to the aged. There is something mely delightful and salutary in the free and 7 intercourse of the old and young. The freshand enthosiasm of youth cheers the dreariness e; and age can return the benefit a hundred y its mild maxims of experience and wisdom. s country youth and age are too much separathe young flock together, and leave the old to selves. We seem to act upon the principle here cannot be sympathy between these two mes of life; whereas there may be in fact, a charming sympathy—a sympathy more producf mutual benefit than any other in the world.

aged, from the loneliness of their situation, ant of active employment, and an enfeebled of health, are apt to look upon the world with my eye; and sometimes their gloom is not unharshness and asperity toward the follies of the information .- N. Y. Gazette.

voune. These evils, so naturally growing out of their issolated situation, would seldom gain power over the old, if they were accustomed to gentleness, attention, and deference from the young; they would be softened by juvenile love, and cheered by juvenile gayety. Such intercourse sheds a quiet brightness on the decline of life, like sunshine on a weatherheaten tree, or a moss-covered dwelling. What is there on earth more beautiful than an aged person full of content and benevolence?

An Invention.-The Banner of the Constitution describes a machine moved by a steam engine for planing, grooving and tonguing boards. X rough pine board is placed on a platform, or carpenter's bench, and drawn under a cylinder, to which are affixed a number of knives, which, revolving with the cylinder with the rapidity of a spindle in a cotton factory, chip off from the upper surface of the board small pieces of shavings as it passes along, whilst at the same time a groove is formed on one edge of the board and a tongue on the other, by the application of other stationary tools. In about forty seconds a rough board is fitted to be laid down in a floor, baving this advantage over one planed by hand, that it is a thickness, uniform even to mathematical exactness with all the others, so that, not only is it better calculated to make a solid floor, from its evenness, but the tongues and grooves all fit with perfect precision. In this manner board follows board in rapid succession, without any stopping of the machinery, and when each reaches the end of its journey it is pushed by the machine out of a window, where it gently slides down an inclined plane into the yard, from which it is hauled away to its final destination. The most which this machine has yet accomplished is five hundred boards in a day, fourteen feet long, and from one to twelve inches wide. It requires two men, or one man and one boy to attend it. A good day's work of a man with the hand plane, is twenty boards per day.

Discovery .- It is found that every loaf of bread in the process of baking gives out about two ounces of spirit in the form of vapor. A method has been contrived of constructing ovens in such a manner as to save this spirit.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that at the same time that a discovery was announced, which is calculated to increase so prodigiously the quantity of distilled spirit, Mr John Sullivan, civil Engineer has found that spirit is the readiest, surest and cheapest means of igniting anthracite coal. In steamboats, factories and even in private houses this may be very important.

A SEA EAGLE .- About a month ago the gamekeeper at Davenham Hall, Cheshire, the seat of J. H. Harper, Esq. observed a remarkably large bird seated on one of the highest trees in the park. He fired at it, and the bird was mortally wounded. On approaching it, he found that it was a sea eagle of extraordinary size, as well as beautiful in form and plumage. From the tin of one wing to that of the other, when extended, it measured nearly nine feet. This great curiosity has been presented to the Natural History Society, Manchester, and now enriches the museum, it being the finest specimen of the sea eagle which the Society possesses.

A few days since a Catholic clergyman residing in this city, called at the residence of a gentlemen, and inquired of the servant if he was at home. On being answered in the negative, he asked for the lady of the house, and on her presenting herself, he observed-' Madam, are you the lawful wife of Mr -?' She replied affirmatively, when he handed to her a small sum of money which he said, he was instructed to pay to her husband, or his legal representatives-being the amount of which he had been defrauded by a person in his employ. with bitterness: hence arises the complaint of clergyman then retired without giving any further RAILWAYS, &c.

The number of engines now on the line of the Liverpool railway, all of which are made by George Stephenson, Esq. the celebrated engineer under whose superintendence the road was constructed is 19, and it is expected that several others will be placed upon it in a few weeks. With respect to the conveyance of goods, the railway most fully answers the expectation of the directors .-More goods are conveyed by the company than by all the carrying firms who ply between Manchester and Liverpool. The journeys with goods are invariably performed in an hour and a half, in order that they may not obstruct the carriages with passengers. The extraordinary speed with which they must necessarily move, to accomplish the distance within the prescribed time, fills the mind of spectators with astonishment; and notwithstanding the frequency of the journeys made by these machines, the craving of the public seems still undiminished. The facilities afforded to commerce by the railway, are strikingly apparent from the fact that the entire cargo of an American vessel, from Charleston, S. C., laden with cotton, arrived at Manchester within a hundred minutes after being discharged.

Important Invention for Manufacturers .- Napolcon offered a premium of three millions of france to the person who should discover some material the production of France, that should in all respects answer as a substitute for indigo. In consequence of this stimulus, M. Souchou, a practical chemist and dyer, expended a fortune in experiments which finally resulted in the discovery of a method for fixing the color of prussiate of iron, even more permanently than indigo blue. With this preparation he has succeeded in dving green, blue black, and black, at an expense of little more than one third of that of indigo colors, and said to be in every respect equally fine and perma-

We learn that Mr Arnold Buffon of this state, during his residence at Paris, effected a contract with M. Souchon, for the communication of the process to him, to be introduced into the United States; and that he has recently received a full explanation of the method by which this important desideratum is effected.

The colors are said to resist the action of both acids and alkalis, and when worn for years (as we have seen stated by a mercantile house of high standing in Paris,) will present no whitened appearance on the seams, or at the pocket and button holes of garments, the colors there remaining unchanged - Providence American.

Fecundity of Fish .- Eight or ten years since, half a dozen small pickerels were put into the Cubbosseconte, none of whose tributaries before contained any, and now all the ponds and streams connected with it swim with these fish. Within the last year thousands have been taken and yet they appear to be on the increase. Yesterday we saw 40 or 50 very fine ones-one of which weighed 5 pounds—all taken by one individual in 2 or 3 hours -Gardiner, Me. paper.

Charcoal for Hams .- A writer in the American Farmer recommends to pack Hams, after they have been smoked, in pounded charcoal. It keeps out the flies, and prevents the fetid smell and unpleasant taste too often found in hams exposed for sale.

NEW BUGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1831.

Messrs Buel and Wilson, Nurserymen, of Albany, who are indefatigable in their exertions to introduce the new horticultural productions of Europe, have just received the following valuable acquisitions which will be propagated with all practicable despatch.

100 varieties of pears, mostly new, duplicate plants, from M. Noisette.

15 new green house and 15 hardy tree roses duplicate plants, from do.

27 New Roses from Loddiges of London.

do from Charlwood. 50 do

18 Pears, 12 apples, 3 plums and 5 cherries (scions) from the London Horticultural Society's garden.

27 Pears and 15 apple (trees) from B. Saunders, island of Jersey.

13 Pears and 28 apples from M. Saul, Lancashire, Rev. Mr Bree, Coventry, Youngs, Epsoin and Ronald's, at Brentford.

40 extra fine Dahlias, selected by an amateur, and cost in London \$1 each.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION. Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Maine.

'Twenty years since I planted out several peach trees, all of which died soon after, for want of knowledge how to treat them. I was then informed by our knowing ones, that the peach would not grow in this place. I believed them, and made no farther effort to propagate them, until three years since, I produced from Wm, Kenrick's valuable nursery half a dozen trees, five of which, I now have in a healthy, flourishing state, very full of blossoms, and with a prospect of much fruit from them. For this I am indebted to the information obtained from the New England Farmer. There are some persons here who know not what kind of tree it is that appears so beautiful, and others when passing have even called in to inquire what they were,

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

The following letter was written by the proprictor of 'Orange Farm,' to the editor of the American Farmer. This farm is situated about two miles from Baltimore, and is under the care of Mr Underwood, formerly of Roxbury. It is certainly a very encouraging example,

Mr Smith-Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, 1, about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange Farm, consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 80 acres of it were converted into a garden, and 270 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 270 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about 200 under cultiva-

The cows are in number about 100-sometimes more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. fruit. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which afford a comfortable

where they get their drink. As there is no run- orientalis; some of them are well grown although ning water on the farm, we have to depend on only three years planted. pumps. And it may not be out of place here to In the Nurseries we saw a great many Magstate, two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, notices, of which they possess no less than thirteen and cut all the corn stalks, straw and hay used distinct species, and three varieties; one plant of for all the cows and other animals of the farm, the Grandiffora is 20 feet high, and in full bloom. These cut articles, mixed with commeal, bran, Here are likewise the Cordata 50 feet high; shorts and roots, are cooked by means of a very a beautiful Eliptica, in flower; and a magnificent simple steam apparatus for their food during the specimen, IS feet high, of the Conspicua; the winter with occasional variations.

by being kept clear of their own dirt, by means Virgilia lutea the Gordonia pubescens; the of a well constructed drain so fixed as to re- Halesia-Carolina snow-drop tree; a beautiful ceive all their dung and urine.

den of thirty acres are not included. of every other kind, are paid by the manager, I ters well too, have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented myself with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that be does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay to me and does pay to me in cash every Saturday, a satisfactory net amount of rent.

Amount of sales on the Orange Farm for 1830. Milk. \$4.822 20 1.779 36 Butter, Beef. 1.201 84 Veal. 184 79 Pigs. 72 50 Vegetables, 455 87 Hay, 1.153 06 \$9,669 62

Extract from the Report of the Visuing Committee of the Penn-sylvania Horticultural Society, made July, 1830. 'NURSERIES AND GARDENS OF D, AND C. LANDRETH.

'These extensive grounds stand on Federal street, near the Arsenal; they were first cultivated fortyone years ago, and have been well kept un ever since.

The earliest collection of Camellias was made here; some of those now in possession of these distinguished nurserymen, are 10 feet high; they have twentyfive sorts, two of them seedlings, in high estimation.

The selection of GREEN HOUSE Plants is valuable, and extensive-consisting, among many others, of Rhododendron arborea, 74 feet high, bearing rich crimson flowers. The Erythrina cristagalli, conspicuous in the Papilionaceous tribe, and bearing for the second time this season a profusion of flowers; the Strelitzia regina, with its curiously formed and elegantly contrasted flowers; the Corrwa speciosa, &c. Different species of the genus Citrus, consisting of the Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, &c. are in good order and covered with

The GREEN HOUSES are 132 feet, to which are added a room 40 by 20 feet, and extensive glass framing for keeping plants. Adjoining to the shade. So much importance is attached to shade, mansion-house are some handsome evergreen that sheds have been erected over the troughs, hedges of the Arborvita, Thuya occidentalis, and stroys them.

deurious Osage Orange, that retains its lucid foliage The cows are at all times in the stables clean, longer than any other diciduous tree; a very large bush, 8 fect high, of the Clethra acuminata the Of the sales of the products of this dairy Indromedu arborea; varieties of red, yellow, and farm, there has been for a series of years a white dealer fine; Hydrangeas planted in the progressive increase. The account of the sales open ground many years back, some of which are of last year, as rendered to me by my manager 4 feet high, and 22 feet in circumference with on the 1st Jan. last, you have below; and I am about two hundred flowers, one flower measured given to understand that it will be more this 12 inches diameter; it is thus proved that with a year. In this statement the proceeds of the gar-little protection this shrub will stand our winters in the open ground; a large bash of the Puri As the expenses of repairs, of buildings, and Japonica, more than 30 feet round, stands the win-

> The Nurseries are very correctly managed, and cover 40 acres, supplying every part of the Union, a detail of which would occupy too much of our space. We therefore content ourselves with stating that the stock is very large, and in every stage of growth, consisting of Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers, with a collection of Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees of the best kinds, and most healthy condition; large beds of Scedling Apples, Pears, Plums, &c., for budding and grafting upon, a plan very superior to that of working upon suckers, which carry with them into the graft all the diseases of the parent stock. In these grounds are to be seen in the spring the most beautiful Hyacinths in the country, consisting of fifty different sorts of the double

GARDEN SEEDS of the finest quality have been scattered over the country from these grounds, and may always be depended upon. The seed establishment of these Horticulturists is the most extensive in the Union, and the reputation is well sustained from year to year. To obviate the chance of mixture of the farina of plants of the same family, they have established another nursery at a suitable distance, so that degeneration cannot take place, and which secures to purchasers a genuine article; the age, quality, and process of culture of every plant being thus known to the proprietors, the supply from their grounds is recommended with great confidence. When properly assorted and labelled, the seeds are sold at their Warehouse, No 85 Chesnut street, where may be had likewise all kinds of Garden Tools, and publications on Botany, Horticulture, Landscape, and Decorative Gardening.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Baron Humboldt says, that timber should be left standing on the tops and sides of hills, for three very good reasons:

Ist, Affording a shelter during high winds. 2d. Affording better fuel than timber from low

2d. Preserving the subterranean water courses which pursue the uneven tenor of their way up the steep woodlands; but when the sun is let in, the parched earth drinks up, retards, and finally de-

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Sheep - Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased -en the character and value of Blerino Sheep-anatomic I structure, &c. &e-5 valuable works, viz :

Sir George Siewart Makenzie, Bart. Robert R Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America-and in France, at the expense of the na-

Mr Tessin, inspector of the Rambouillet Establish-

ment-and others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLLAMS, whole-Botany, &c, &c. By R. P & C WILLIAMS, whole-sale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge,

Under the drection of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Now publishing by LILLY & WAIT, (late Wells &

Lilly,) rear of Boylston market, and by CARTER, HEN-DEE & BABCOCK, Washington street, Boston.

The parts of this interesting work which treat upon Timber Trees, and on Fruits, give much useful and cuious information on these subjects,-and are valuable to he farmer not only for the facts, that are collected with great research and judgment, but for the interesting nanner in which they are combined and parrated-leadng the old and the young to regard their daily occupaion, not alone as a laborious means of gaining a liveligood, but as an amusement, and a science.

The parts upon Insect Architecture and Transformation vill prove unusually interesting .- Interesting to all ; but o the Agriculturist particularly useful, in enabling him o understand the origin and the character of such ineets as may be made subservient to the uses of man, as rell as of that numerous tribe that often blight the exected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green

ee and in the bud.

There is scarcely a subject already treated upon, or nat has been announced in this beautiful series, that is ot calculated to prove interesting to the farmer. ne farmer alone, but the mechanic, and the scholar, will not it in the highest degree useful and interesting. It is treasure to the man of science, without proving a

umbling-block to the unlearned.

Each part contains more than 200 pages, and numeous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.-Price orty cents a part, and continued on the same terms. Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge, schools ad seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms.

IF Twelve numbers of the American edition are now ablished, and several others which are equally beautiil and interesting, now in press, and will appear in seedy succession.

The public are respectfully informed that sundry perns, lost to a sense of honor and regardless of the lives the community, have offered and do continue to offer r sale an article purporting to be 'Dr Moore's Essence Life,' but which does not even approach an imitation -the bills of Directions have the same caption-enumerion of diseases and certificates as former bills enclosing e genuine article, but the list of agents is not the same. he individual against whom I would most particularly rard the public, is Benjamin F. Simpson, of Chester, N.

. This man has sold to sundry persons in the city of. oston the spurious article—to some individuals he has ven his own name, to others he has called his name oore-to one person he sold a parcel of his article, and fixed the signature of Ebenezer G. Moore-to his bill sale to another person he represented himself as my other, and claimed an equal right with myself to manacture and vend 'Moore's Essence of Life.' 1 should it have noticed Mr Simpson if certain deale s in Medine were not in the habit of receiving from him and dming upon country traders the spurious article-wheer their object is gain, or a wish to injure the reputation

the genuine Moore's Essence, and thereby introduce ticles of their own composition, I know not—this much do know, the reputation of 'Dr Moore's Essence of ife' is too firmly established to he overthrown by the accentrated efforts of spurious dealers. I have long lown of the circulation of the pretended imitation, and we suffered it to pass unnoticed, but the duty I owe the JOHN S. MOORE.

Grape Vines.

For sale, at the Seed Store, connected with the New being the two leading hardy standard sorts cultivated, of extra size and thrifty growth, packed in moss, pace 50 cts. each. A further supply of the Alexander. Winne, Scuppernong, York Madeira, true Red Bland's and Orwigsburg, (all hardy sorts) are just received, at the same price.

Also, a good collection of the finest Double Mexican Dahlia roots, of the most showy and esteemed sorts, from 25 cts. to \$1 cach-Also, Jacobean Lilies, Tube Roses, and Tiger Flowers-price 25 ets. each. All the above are now in fine order for transplanting.

BUBLEY.

50 bushels two towed Barley, plump and clean for seed, raised by E. H. Derby, Esq. Salem.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connectiont river.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Packages of Flower Seeds, of eighteen varieties, comprising the most showy annuals, among which are the following beautiful and comparatively rare sorts; Elegant Coreopsis, Variegated Euphorbia, Cypress Vine, Candytuft, sweet scented Virgin's Bower, Sensitive Plant, &c, &e, with directions for their culture .- Price \$1 per package. April 13.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Fancuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18. May 18.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel Pickering's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protubecances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel May 18.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white Guide boards made in this way are much more durable than the common boards, and the cost is trifling. The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent discount from former prices, which will enable all towns to furnish themselves with a very useful article. May 18.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, -Bar-Iron, &c. Wrought-fron Ploughs, of all sizes .- Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron-American Braziers' Rods-Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds— Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale GAY & BIRD.

6tis. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

For Sale, Full blood Aldnerney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Florn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, (Robinia nseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship iblic, my aged father, and myself, requires this expositimber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment. Dahlia Roots.

For Sale, by David HAGGERTSON, at the Green England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, House, Charlestown Unequal, Edun-street, (on the 100 superior Grape Vines, Isabella and Catawba, south side of Bunker's Hill.) a superior collection of the above Roots, containing sixty varieties. The color of each kind marked with the name and warranted as described. This collection has been distinguished by general praise, and was awarded the premium last antumn by the Massachus, its Horticultural Society.

Also, an extensive collection of Green House Plants, and KEENS' Seedling Strawberry Vines, in pots, with ripe fruits at reasonable prices.

All the above roots and Strawberry Vines are for sale by Mr Russell at the Agricultural Warchouse, North May 4. Market Street, at the same prices.

For sale at the Arricultural Warehouse,

52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS ZI This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or cubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by Perkins & Marvin, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

> Dr Hull's Patent Truss. CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir-Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I were it not to exceed five months, and found myself cure 1. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, umping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, not even a feeling of weakness in the part. In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable H. N. FISHBURN. inventions in the world.

BALTIMODE, Jan. 1331.

Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. eop3t

Sweet Potato Slips, &c.

This day received at the Agricultural Warchouse, 52 North Market-street, a further supply of Sweet Potato Slips-Price 17 cents per quart; 50 cents a half-pack .-Also, a fresh supply of Millet and Orchard Grass seed.

The Nuturalist,

DEVOTED to Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, edited by D. Jay Browne, and published monthly by Peirce & Parker, 9 Cornhill, Boston. Each No. contains 32 8vo. pages, accompanied with a plate. Price \$3 a year. The first five numbers of this work have been issued, the lirst five numbers of this work have been issued, the contents of which are as follows: Zoology. Man. The Beaver. The Bee. The Silkworm. While Ants. Botany. The Vine. The Melberry. The Lilae. The Weeping Willow. The Sugar Maple. Mineralogy. Platina. Gold. Silver. Mercury. The Culture of Silk. Remarks on the Culture of The Vine, and The Cultivation. May 2, 1831. of Bees.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln FEARING & Co, No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

To Correspondents,-Several communications are deferred this week-among them one from Framingham, and two or three from Pennsylvania.

We regret also to be obliged to defer fill next week, an account of the last meeting of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

Feb. 23.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Album.

NOTHING TO DO.

Alas! how very wearily The heavy hours roll by ! I wonder if there ever was A man so dull as I. From morning light to dim twilight There's nothing I can do, Except to cat, and drink, and write, And feel exceeding blue.

I wander with a stare forlorn Through many a well known street, And see how full of business Is every one I meet; And then I sigh to think that I Alone among mankind, Have not a thing to occupy

I heard one say the other day, That I had grown a bore, And did not seem to understand The purpose of a door-The paltry dunce! I lent him once A fifty dollar bill: He has not paid it to me yet-I guess he never will!

My fingers or my mind!

When now I call on Adeline, She never is at home-She says, she could not bear a man So much inclined to roam ; She has returned, and I have burned, My letters old and new :-'T is queer she did not think to send The watch I gave her too.

And now there's nothing I can do, So pestered by the blues! Our daily papers are not fit For Christians to peruse : I do not care for politics, Wais, trials, or debates-I skip all ' horrid accidents,' And never notice dates.

In vain--in vain I try to laugh, When Linton tries to pun-Hook as shrinkingly upon A punster as a dun. Uneasy thoughts seem folded in Each object that I see, The very grass I tread upon Is full of gloom to me.

The sky-the golden summer sky-You arch of dazzling blue Seems unto me a vapory mass, Of thick and leaden hue. O! I had rather ply the oar And toss upon the sea, Than live the mi-erable slave And victim of ennui.

Boston, April, 1831.

Y. P. L.

Evidence of the senses .- A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed, 'marcy on me, I've lost my sight? but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtmess of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; when not feeling then, he, still more frightened, cried out, 'Why, what's from one of his lordship's paternal epistles, this sencome now, why I have lost my feeling too!'

Samuel M. Hopkins, LL. D of Albany calculates that two cents and seven mills per day, will furnish healthy and comfortable food for a man and include bread, pudding, meat and jelly, potatoes, salt, vinegar, pepper, rye, coffee and moagges.

Coffee upon the nervous coat of the stomach is, unquestionably, a gentle stimulant; and as most substances of that class have to a certain extent, a tonic power, it may be safely recommended to individuals whose powers of digestion have been debilitated by stimulants of a more powerful character, such as fermented liquors, lake. The soil is principally a sandy toam, much of it wine, spirit, &c. The custom of taking coffee covered with rich black month. The timber is chiefly after dinner, and just before retirement to rest is bad; because its stimulant property on the nerves of the stomach exerts a power destructive to sleep; it promote: an activity of the mind, and gives a range to the imagination, which prevents had, is very large, fully equalling it not surpassing that Manual of Invalids.

ROYAL TENDERNESS .- The Emperor of China has reproved the sheriff for strangling the wrong so in future!

PRETTY Goon .- What dat you pie up dere. Sambo?' 'Dollar, Pompey.' 'Well juss leff 'em down again; I only put 'em dere to try you.'

A caoutchouc (India rubber) tree is mentioned as growing in a garden in Philadelphia. The Baltimore American says there is also one in the garden more American says there is also one in the garden and form two of a gentleman residing in that city. It somewhat to five year, credit for payment in annual instalments, resembles the fig tree.

There is one in Boston. It may be seen at the fruit store in the right wing of the Tremont House. It is a very beautiful thrifty sapling,

New way of blacking boots.-An Inn-keeper in Connecticut-who was prodigiously fond of a joke, and valued himself more on his gibes and jeers, than his good accommodations and honest reckonings one day, as he was sitting before his door, observed a raw looking young man from the country, whose boots were polished much beyond the general style of his appearance. Boniface thinking he would be a capital subject for sport, called to him.

'Here, young man, I wish to speak with you.' The fellow stopped, and Boniface proceeded.

'I admire the appearance of your boots-I wish you'd tell me how to black mine.

'That,' said the awkward looking fellow; 'you can do easy enough-jist rub them against your character.'

ANECDOTE.-The Duchess of Marlborough, at her evening conversations, occasionally covered her head with her handkerchief and was then supposed to be asleep. She was in that state one evening; at a time at which she was much displeased with her grandson, then Mr John Spencer, for acting, as she conceived, under the influence of Mr Fox, whose name being mentioned, she exclaimed, 'Is that the Fox that stole my goose ?'- The Marchmont Papers.

Sir Edmund Sugden, an eminent chancery barrister in England, relates that Lord Chancellor Eldon 'commonly gleaned the knowledge of the case he adjudged from the perusal of the documents, and not from the speeches of the counsel, and that he invariably divided the hours of his judicial sittings between the examination of papers, and a daily correspondence with a favorite daughter.' Sir Edmund cites tence: 'They suppose I am listening to their stupid arguments; they little imagine I am writing to you.

An Insect Pun .- In the Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa, Wilson, having occasion to mention that a species of insect, called pausus, was the last described by Linnæus, says, in the language of Young, it was-

'An awful pause, prophetic of his end!'

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthu, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butterout, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flay; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itsell. from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple tice thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possisubjects by mistake, and requests them not to do ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving eircumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirons of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, JAMES H. HENDERSON. Esq. on the town. March 9. ep16t

Ammurition 3

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded tf Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, last walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$3, the season. 61 May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end file year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)+T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1831.

NO. 46.

SEE OLE VOTURINGO

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMUR.

FORM OF A ROLLER.

Mr Fessenden-Having lately seen two or more escriptions of Rollers in the Farmer, I will try give you the description of one I lately saw in ancaster County, Pa, at the farm of a friend of ine and which he says is the kind most approv-I of in parts of Chester County, Pa. A siick 6 et long and from 20 to 36 inches in diameter is be bored through with a 5 mch hole, then by acing blocks in each end find the centre of each ble and describe a circle on each end of the ick, as large as it will admit, from which dress round and smooth, and then with a cross cut wit in two which gives you two pieces of 3 et each in length; next prepare a good piece of ood for an axis, dressed round, and 4th of an th less than the hole bored, and long enough to a through both pieces and secure in the frame thatenon of 2 by 42 melies on each end; on e end is to be left a shoulder, inside of the tenand on the other a piece of board as a washer keen the roller clear of the frame in working, e frame consists of 2 pieces before and 2 bed, and one on each side; into the latter of ich is put the axis after having the two parts the roller and the washer put on. A tongue seured to the two front pieces of the frame with y chains to prevent strain in turning, and a ath and rings for breast chains on the end, a pin hole at the proper place for a double but where oxen are used nothing but 2 pins r the end of the tongue is necessary, and no is used in the construction except the stay ins and sheath. A box for giving it additionveight or for gathering stones may be placed er over the top, or, as is often done, to lengthen tongue, on the bind part of the frame. The antage of having the roller in 2 pieces is, that rns easier and without dragging the ground, n a short turn the pieces move in opposite di-

is said to work admirably .- My friend told that in cash laid out, his roller cost \$3; the he had of his own and took no account of ling it. He had a carpenter 11 days whom issisted and paid for also boring. If the foreg description has not been already given and think it will be of any use, you may publish it.

A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER.

'ay 2, 1831.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

ipper extremity of one of my small pear trees agth, and so nearly of the color of the bark tions, which to me often proves a serious loss. e limb that it would not have been noticed by the enlargement of the limb. This protu-

because proves to be a worm, wrapped in a coat of mail, closely adhering to the wood.

The worm is alive. I send it, with the limb for your inspection. This worm has evidently caused the death of this shoot. Is not this the New England Farmer, I read a communication cause of blight in pear trees?

Yours respectfully,

Framingham, May 20, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor .- The limb of the pear trees, alluded to above, came to hand, but the insect had made its escape, and of course has evaded our observation. Biight is nothing more than another term for withering, or decaying suddenly; and whatever causes a fruit tree or other vegetable production to wither or will (as we express the drooping of a plant) is the cause of blight. London says ' Blight is a common term for injuries recrived by the vegetable kingdom, when in a state of growth, which cannot be referred to any obvious or certain cause, and coming suddenly is said to give them the appearance of being blighted or blasted.' Some writers attribute the sudden decay of the pear tree, commonly call d blight, to the scorching rays of the sun. Others imagine that warm weather in winter, or early in spring, sets the sap in motion, which subesquent cold weather arrests, and causes it to stagnate, and become corrupt in the pores of the alburnum. Others are of opinion that manuring too high, and prinning too much causes the tree to die of surfeit. Then there is abundant proof that blight in pear tices is often caused by scolytus pyri, a small insect, first accurately described by the late Professor Peck, and often taken notice of in our Journal. In all cases of blight, the only cure or palliation yet discovered is found in sawing off the affected branch or branches some inches below where the blight, or marks of disease appear.

PEACH TREES.

MR FESSENDEN,-During the time I have paid the orchard of apple trees at 40 feet apart. attention to the cultivation of Peach trees, viz, since 1820, I have observed that young trees are liable to be stung on the body and limbs by an insect, often fatally. The appearance produced being much discolored. On older trees in the each of course equi-distant from the centre, thus leaves and fruit are seen through the trees, the twigs to which they are attached having been stung. Also the fruit when half grown or more. stung in many places, at first occasioning whitish spots, which if the fruit in a knotty state it does not outgrow, results in rot, accompanied with a blua Fessender-Much has been written in ish dusty mould, which on touching, occasions the useful paper on the subject of hlight in pear speedy rotting of the adjoining fruit. Is all this occasioned by the sting of the same or different am not fully satisfied as to the causes of this insects? 1 presume cultivators generally in the t-today I noticed that nearly one fourth of middle states must have observed it .- An answer in the Farmer from Dr Harris, yourself, or any put out no leaves and was apparently dead, other of your learned or practical correspondents lose examination at the foot of the dead limb, or readers would be very acceptable, especially if tuberance was discovered, nearly one inch it contain directions for preventing said depreda-

> Your friend, A PENN. CULTIVATOR. York County, (Pa.) May 2, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING TREES.

Ma FESSENDEN-lu the 6th vol. page 301, of by Solomon Drown, M. D. recommending 'the ancient quincunxial mode of planting,' and having an orchard to plant the following spring, I concluded to dispose of the trees in that way. The piece contains near four acres, has two ravines meeting in it at an obtuse angle which renders it of little value for common farming purposes. The soil of middling quality and slaty. I commenced at the side where the hill was the steepest, and most extensive, and ran my rows of stakes so that in ploughing that face of the ravine, the plough would run in a horizontal direction, and continued row after rew until the whole was finished, when on examining the faces of the other slopes I was surprised to find that in every case the rows were so disposed as to admit of the plough running in a horizontal direction between. Had this piece been laid out in squares, I do not see that it could have been ploughed at all; as it is, under the most favorable circumstances, it has cost the life of a valuable horse by a fall while ploughing one of its steepest faces. However the piece, containing 104 apple and 310 peach trees (now in a flourishing condition) has been ploughed and sown with grass seed, and in future it is my intention to cultivate the trees by digging around them, as I shall never again attempt to plough it.

This spring I have planted another piece of uneven shape and sorface in the same manner. containing about 140 apple and three times as many peach trees. I plant my apple trees at 40 feet apart and between every two apple trees a peach. and again between every two rows of app'e an entire row of peach at 20 feet apart, which, upon the peach trees failing and being cut away, will leave

I think this manner of planting is preferable to squares in every case, but more particularly where there is an unevenness of shape or surface in the insect, often fatally. The appearance produced piece to be planted. The heauty of this manner by the sting is the oozing out of a darkish greasy of planting consists, in part in each tree being looking gum; on examination the stings can be the centre of a circle, whose circumference contraced quite into the alburnum, the inner bark tains six trees standing equi-distant therein and spring and fore part of summer, tufts of dead forming within the circle a hexagon, three rhombs or diamonds, or six equilateral triangles, and thus throughout the crchard. By way of illustration I send you the annexed diagram. The figure as extended, exhibits a large circle inclosing a hexagon, the latter divided into three rhombs, viz, one composed of diamonds, one of triangles and one of circles and parts of circles, a square and larger rhomb is also shown, and the places marked for trees after the quincunx order, extended to the whole and shewing how each figure would be filled thereby. But there exists a difference of opinion respecting what constitutes the quincunx; several of our encyclopedias and dictionaries and one of your correspondents stating it to be what appears to be nothing more than squares reversed, while in the place before referred to is

^{*} See Mr Drown's communication in N. E. Farmer. vol. vi. page 301.

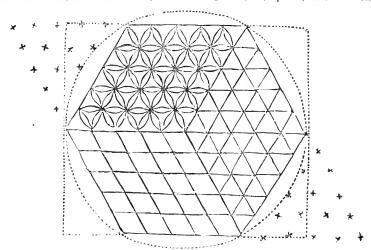
given what I suppose to be the real quincunx, viz, two letters V joined thus,

Where trees are to be planted in quincunx at 20 feet apart, I would recommend using two 20 feet poles, first running a straight line of stakes at 20 feet apart along one side, leaving sufficient room between the row of stakes and fence for a plough and horses to turn; then let the end of a pole be placed to the first stake and another to the second and the other ends of the poles be drawn together until they meet in the direction from the fence, where drive a stake; then place the poles to the 2d and 3d stakes, draw the ends together and drive another stake and so proceed till finished. If the piece is of uneven shape, noth-

ing more is nesesary than to change the line to which the ends of the poles are placed and they will meet in any desired direction, as it is noth- Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural ing more than laying out one equilateral triangle along side of another and repeating the same thoughout. It requires one person to each pole and another to draw the ends together and drive the stakes. Where it is desired to plant at 30 feet or further, chains or tape lines may be used instead of poles. Where stakes have got a little out of place, in proceeding with the work, I have found it disposed to correct itself; where the ground is not level care must be taken to hold the I will read a communication from Sam'l. G. Permeasures in a horizontal position in laying out.

If you think the foregoing or any part of it Houses, Vineries, &c. would be of use to any of your readers, you are at liberty to pull ish it. Your friend,

Wrightsville, Pa., April 15, 1831. M



The following is a translation from the German Encyclopedia Dictionary, edited by Captain Pierer, Altenburg. 1829, and communicated for the New England Farmer by Doct. LIEBER.

Lentil. 1, in botany, the genus Ervum. 2. in gardening, the common lentil, L. lens, comes from France and the Valais. The thin, annual root brings forth weak, creeping, bairy, angular stalks, from 1 to 2 feet long, divided from near the bottom into several branches, and clinging for support to other plants; the feathered leaves stand alternately; from the angles of the leaves proceed fine stalks which each have two or three whitish flowers, hanging down. The pods do not contain more than two sound seeds, flat upon both sides. 3. in husbandry, lentils are cultivated in the fields for the seeds just mentioned. They require a rather sandy yet strong soil; they are sown somewhat later than peas and vetches (in the middle of April), because they cannot endure night frosts; the soil is to be plaughed in narrow furrows and well harrowed; care is to be taken that the seed is not put too deep into the ground and that the young plants are well hoed and well weeded. For the harvest (generally in the middle of August) the precise time is to be chosen, when the little pods begin to turn brown though the plant may be still quite green, and, if possible, it is best to choose the

afternoon of a dry warm day, for if the pods are quite ripe, or are wer with rain at the time of gathering they easily crack open, and a great loss of seed a, the large garden lemil, b, the common field the bottom. lentil; the former is distinguished by its size and the they are then cooked half an hour more. A good [throughout the house. soup may also be made of them. Some persons soften the lentils before cooking in cold water. Purified rain water is best to cook them in. In the Archipelago they are one of the principal articles of food. Formerly the meal of lentils, (farina lentis) was used by apothecasies. To fatten pigs, lentils are excellent; and given with other food increase the milk of cows.

Morticulture.

Society, at the Exhibition meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 28th of May, 1831. Report in de by H. A. S. DEARB ORN, President of the Society.

On a recent occasion, I alluded to the meritorions services, which had been rendered, by several distinguished horticulturists, whose names are enrolled among the members of our Society, and in confirmation of the assertion, that their ardor had not abated, for the advancement of rural culture, kins, Esq., on a new method of warming Green

Brookline May 21, 1831.

GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society. Sin-Agreeably to my promise I have now the honor to submit to your consideration the result of my first experiment on the application of hot water in heating Hot Houses or Vineries .- I must however, premise, by observing that at the time this experiment was made, my house was unfinished; the west end, where a well is now built. where the reservoir is placed, was then entirely open; besides his there is an opening at the other end of the house directly over the boiler; of course there was a free current of air through the vinery which prevented me from ascertaining the degree of heat which the apparatus would give to the house when shut up .- This experiment was made on Friday evening last, 20th instant, when the mercury stood in the open air at S P. M. at 57 degrees-and the reservoir was entirely exposed, uncovered, to this temperature.

The boiler and reservoir are of cast iron, containing each about 80 gallens,-their diameter is about 3 feet, and their depth 224 inches. The honse is 80 feet long in which they stand, the boiler at the east, and the reservoir at the west end of course the length of the pipes that connect them is about 74 feet. These pipes are introduced or open into the kettles as follows-viz. the upper edge of the upper pipe is within three inches of the top of the rim; and the under edge of the under pipe is a little below the perpendicular or straight line of the side of the kettle, which brings it (as the lower part of the kettle is takes place. Two varieties are generally cultivated; somewhat dishing) within two or three inches of

The pipes are of cast iron, 41 inches in diamegreater quantity of mealy substance which it will after within the bore, -but the exterior of the pipe ford, but not by a better taste. The straw of lentils is presents a surface of 163 inches, making in the two good food for cattle and slicep, particularly for calves pipes a surface of 33 inches. -These pipes are and lambs; lentils are also mixed with vetches laid perfectly horizontal; of course when you fill and sowed as food both green and dryed for mileh your boiler you fill your reservoir in the same dekine. 4. Nutriment. Lemils when cooked afford a gree; the proper point when filled for operation nutritions food, (this should be done in the pod to being an inch above the upper edge of the upper preserve their flavor) but like peas and beaus are pipe. - The pipes are computed to hold about 115 not good for persons whose digestive powers are or 120 gallons of water, which together with that weak, particularly if they are not cooked quite soft, which is contained in the two kettles when filled They ought to be cooked for two hours and a to the proper height, say 140 gallons, makes 250 half; when they are browned, some butter and or 260 gallons of water to be heated, before the a few onions reasted in butter are added, also salt : full effect of the apparatus can be experienced

At about 6 o'clock fire was put under the boiler with some light fuel; in half an hour the heat was sensibly felt in the end of the upper pipe next the boiler; at 7 o'clock the mercury stood in the boiler at 120,-and in the middle of the reservoir it s'ood at 96-but at the mouth of the upper pipe that opens into it, it rose to 100. At this time the upper pipe gave out considerable heat of the pipe it rose to 120.

The under pipe was now warm as far back as the rom the upper pipe into the reservoir after the hat I was satisfied there was no difficulty to be pprehended, and being troubled with rheumatism, he evening air bring cold, I left my gartener o watch its progress, and to report to me the ext morning, which he did as follows:

Soon after I left him he went to his supper and ound on his return the fire had burnt down, but vas renewed and kept up until the temperature of he water in the boiler was 176, and that in the eservoir 156,-this was a little after 2 o'clock. ic upper pipe was now very bot, and the lower one iving out heat throughout its whole extent. Soon fter, the fire was allowed to go out, which it did ery readily, as it was supported only by pine chips, nd some half rotten chesnut po is that had been ut of the ground a few days previous. The next torning at half past five, I found the temperature fthe boiler, at 88; this, considering the open state I the house, and especially over the boiler, was gher than I expected to find it, particularly as e night air was quite cold .- Had the house en closed, it would have made a great difference the temperature of the apparatus in the morng,-the water in the boiler would have been eated somer, and of course that in the reservoir id the pipes would have been sooner in a state communicate warmth to the house, had the ld air been excluded.

I think, when the house is closed at both ends, e boiler may be raised to 185 or 190 degrees two hours, at which time a peck or a peck and a If of Lehigh coal will keep up the heat during e winter nights of Jan'y and Feb'y .- The obction to the large boilers is, the time taken to at so large a body of water; but it must be collected that during the whole time of its heatg, it communicates a portion of its caloric to the bequently to the other end, as the heat increases the reservoir; so that the fuel employed in respectfully, ating is not lost entirely at any time; for long fore the whole apparatus is heated, the tempere of the house will be found to have changed: leed, all the heat which is communicated to the ter must be given out again; and as it has no

ment heat is felt in the boiler. ge body of water is heated, it takes a much heat, so that the gardener may retire to his rest full confidence of finding his house in good heat the morning,-in this point of view it has a eat advantage over brick flues; as it frequently ppens that gardeners are obliged to set up half

at half past 7 o'oclock the mercury stood in the this means. Besides, brick flues cool very soon feet in length, intends to heat the whole range poiler at 141 and in the moddle of the reservoir it after the fire has gone down, whereas, a large with hot water, in the manner so successfully tood at 116 -but upon its being put to the month body of hot water will continue to give out heat adopted by his brother. He has a Vinery 300 many hours after the fire is extinouished,

Another important advantage in heating with centre towards the boiler. The top of the reser- hot water is the saving of fuel ;--a house 80 feet roir being open during the whole process of heat-long requires two furnaces, and two flues, each 40 ng, you could see the movement of the hot water feet, to keep up an equal heat at both ends of the house; and it is difficult to heat these sufficiently poiler had attained the temperature of 120,—the with Lehigh coal, at their extremities.—Whereas cat of the lower pipe had increased so much by the hot water process you require but one furnace, and the whole consumption of coal must be much less in this, than in one of the fornaces attached to brick flucs, because these, to be heated to any extent, require a strong draught, which of course consumes the fuel with rapidity; but when this fuel is applied to the heating of a kettle, set them. over a well and judiciously constructed fire place and smoke floes, there is no waste or loss of fuel, as moderate draft only is required.

Another very important reason in favor of large boilers and large pipes is the extent of surface from which heat is given out into the house; and when compared with any single brick flue it is as 33 to 18; for instance, the pipes in my house each present a surface of 16 inches, making 33 inches surface together. Now the largest size tiles which are used here, at least the largest that I have seen, are 12 inches square; an inch on each side lodges on the brick, of course they present only a surface of 10 inches on the top, from which heat is given out freely .- Beside this there are 4 inches on each side of the flue, where the bricks stand edgewise; this added to the ten on the top makes 18 inches .- The pipes therefore present 83 per cent more surface than the flue, through which heat is communicated to the house, to say nothing of the surface of the top of the boiler, and the top and sides of the reservoir, which added to the pipes, would make 100 per cent in favor of the hot water system on the single point of medium through which the heat is communicated,

think that heating not houses, vineries, &c, by the Ranunculus for premium. application of hot water is more efficacious, more certain and uniform, and more economical than heating by brick flues.

I shall, whenever my house is closed in, make use-first to that part nearest the boiler, and another trial of the apparatus, and a further report on its effects, and in the mean time I remain variety of Honeysuckle is one of the most orna-

Your obedient servant. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

The very important discovery of distributing heat throughout the most extensive Green Houses, cape but into the house, the air or the tempera- and Vineries, by the means of boiling water, is e of the air therein, must be rising from the destined to have a very favorable influence, on the horticulture of all countries, situated beyond the Another reason for preferring large boilers and tropics. In Great Britain, the experiment has ge pipes to small ones is, first, that where a been made with complete success, and we are much indebted to Mr Perkins for having made iger time to cool it than it does to cool a small- the apparatus known in this country, by a practivolume, during all which time it is giving out cal application, on a large scale. There cannot heat into the hoose, -2. When a large body of be a doubt, that hot water will be universally ter is heated, a small quantity of coal will keep up adopted, as a sobstitute for steam and hot air flues, to heat Green Houses and Vincries, while the former, will be combined with the apparatus, as the best mode of irrigating the foliage of plants, requiring protection.

It is understood that Col. T. II. Perkins, who night to watch and renew their fires in the is erecting a Peachery, Vinery and Green House nter season, when their houses are heated by within his magnificent grounds at Brookline, 280

feet long, which was built some years since, warmed and irrigated by steam.

It is cheering to behold the rapid increase of Green Houses and Vineries, in all the beautiful villages which surround our capital. Within three years from lifteen to twenty have been erected, and others are in progress. While gentlemen of fortune thus embellish their country seats, practical gardeners find them profitable appendages to their establishments; as the sale of the flowers and fruits, which they are enabled to cultivate affords an ample remoneration for the expense of the editices and the labor of superintending

Respectfully submitted, by

H. A. S. DEARBORN. Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, May 21, 1831.

This being the day appointed by the Committee for awarding the premium on Tulips, the number and beauty of the flowers exceeded that of any previous exhibition.

Fine specimens of tulips were exhibited by II. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Z. Cook, Jr, of Dorchester, John Prince, of Roxbury, P. B. Hovey, of Cambridgeport, S. Walker, of Roxbury, D. Haggerston, of Charlestown, Otis Pettee, of Newton, Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, Charles Lawrence, of Salem.

A branch of the double flowering hawthern from the garden of John Prince, Esq. was particularly admired.

Rich bunches of Flowers from the gardens of Henry A. S. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr, and Charles Tappan.

From Otis Pettee of Newton, a fine specimen of double rose colored Pacony and Calla æthiopica. An Orange branch with fruit from E. G. Austin. Under this view of the subject, I cannot but P. B. Hovey exhibited many fine specimens of

Messrs Winships from the nursery at Brighton, exhibited a fine collection of hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants, including five distinct varieties of Lilac, and the beautiful shrub Lonicera tartarica, or upright Tartarian Honeysuckle. This mental shrubs which can be introduced into a garden, being perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and covered at this season, with the most delicate and interesting pink flowers,

The standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, award the premium on Tulips to Mr David Haggerston of the Charlestown Vineyard. R. L. Emmons, Chairman,

May, 21 1831.

MEMBERS ADMITTED MAY 21, 1831. J. M. Brown, Boston. Edward Motley. William W. Wheelwright, Lot Wheelwright, Jr. Amos Lawrence, Joseph Russell. Josiah Quincy, Jr. Henry Sheafe. John Gray, Jacob Bender. Ezekiel D. Dyer, Roxbury. George Read,

A G R I C V L L V R E .

farming or gardening, a proper attention to the onion kinds, and lighter crops, as salads, &c, by fully accounted for by chemists. The rationale of In no case should any of the brassica tribe follow rotation is thus given by Sir Humphry Davy :-of cultivation, that the whole of the manure be another. Thus, if the turnip be the first in order of succession, this crop manured with recent dung immediately finds sufficient soluble matter for its nourishment, and the heat produced by fermenta- by nature; for all percunial herbaccous plants growth of the plant. If after turnips, barley with grass-seed he sown, then the land little exhausted by the turnip crop, affords the soluble parts of the decomposing manure to the grain. The grasses, rye-grass, and clover remain, which derive a small part only of their organized matter from the soil, and probably consume the gypsum in the manure, which would be useless to other crops; these plants, likewise, by their large system of leaves, absorb a considerable quantity of nourishment from the atmosphere, and when ploughed in, at the end of two years, the decay of their roots and leaves afford manure for the wheat crop; and at this period of the course, the woody fibre of the farmyard manure, which contains the phosphate of lime, and the other difficult soluble parts, are broken down, and as soon as the most exhausting crop is taken, recent manure is again applied,

G rdeners should pay particular attention to rotation of crops, as far as the name of the thing will admit of; a good practice is to sow down part of the garden every season in grass, clover, to ripen; thus it acts as a nurse and a shade to the clover. But in all cases where this is done, let the ground be laid down in as good condition as possible, and the manure laid on will not be lost .--Land thus laid down should continue so for two years, or if for three, the greater will be the benefit. However, this is generally regulated by the quantity of ground which can be spared from crops, for the time when the ground is wanted. The crop of grass, if dug in, but not too deep, for reasons given already, will materially improve the soil; but on no occasion whatever trench it in, as is too often the case. This practice, although excellent, can however only be applied to gardens on a largeextent; for its adoption would not be attended with the same advantage in the general run of our gardens.

By a rotation of the perennial crops, such as quartering out currants, gooseberries, and raspberries, &c, the ground will not only be renewed, but also rested, or at least very much improved. above twelve years, and not less than three; this, together with trenching for the principal crops of antumn-planted brassica will keep the ground in considered the most proper :fresh order, and be attended with no loss of space; for in all large gardens, and the generality of small ones, new plantations of these thangs should be made to a certain extent annually, which will throw a certain proportion of ground into regular rotation. &c;

In cropping all gardens, as far as it can be rendered practicable, rotation should be aimed at, and SYSTEMATIC ALTERNATIONS OF CROPS thus, by keeping all the legumes, as peas and beans, In the cultivation of the ground, either in the biassica or cabbaire kinds, the bulbous or regular rotation of crops forms one of the first themselves, each following in regular succession, and principal features of good in magement, al- the garden would not only look better, but would though its beneficial influence has not yet been to a certain degree, produce the rotation required. another upon the same piece of ground, neither 'It is a great advantage in the convertible systems should peas follow peas, nor beans, beans; onions are probably, the only exception in garden for potatoes or carr ts. employed; and that those parts of it, which are not culture. A journal, or plan of the garden should fitted for one crop, remain as nourishment for be kept, and the ground divided into portions, each of which should be numbered and a careful record kept of all crops, manurings, trenchings, &c.

The necessity of rotation is pointed out to us tion assists the germination of the seed, and the have a tendency to extend their circumference, and to rot and decay at their centre, where others tions may be put into the soil, so as to succeed of a different kind, spring up and succeed them, with much greater certainty, and in a much more This is particularly exemplified in the strawberry, perfect manner, than is usual in the ordinary methand all such stoloniferous growing plants; mush-jods of putting them into the ground .- English rooms are said never to rise two successive years Practical Gardener. on the same spot. The production of the phenomenon, called fairy rings, has been ascribe I to the power of the peculiar fungus, (Aguricus orcades,) which forms it, of exhausting the soil of the nutriment necessary for the growth of the species, -The consequence of which is, that the ring extends itself annually, as no seeds will grow where their parents grew before them; at the same time, that the interior of the circle has been exhausted by succeeding crops; but in those places, where the fungus has died, grass has grown luxuriantly, nourishment being thus left for the support of grass and other plants, after the agaricus has exhausted all that was destined by nature for its support.

All crops for a few years thrive well on newly turned up virgin mould, but in a few years they and barley, which may be used as green food for degenerate and require a fresh soil. Land, in the sufficient growth to afford a good bite, the hogs are horses and cows. The barley should be sown course of years, often ceases to produce the most let out of the pen and put upon pasture (clover is the with the clover, and cut down, not being allowed common vegetables, and fields which are well laid [best] in which there is plenty of running water, and down with cultivated grasses, lose every one of fed regularly about two quarts of corn meal to each them in a few years; they become, as it were, tired hog, per day-kept well salted, and, occasionally of them, but the truth is, that they have exhausted the nourishment proper for their respective sorts, and consequently die, and give place to others. This fact is frequently experienced by botanists to their regret, for a plant is often found weather is cool enough for butchering. Since in abundance for years, in one field or wood, and in course of time wholly disappears.

From the general richness of garden-ground, and much manure being constantly employed in the raising of garden-crops, much less attention has perhaps been paid to the courses of cropping fattening in the fall upon raw corn and cold water. in the garden, than in the field. It is, however, equally necessary in one case as in the other, and the same principles are applicable to both.

A variety of circumstances, however, conspire, to prevent its being so effectually accomplished in the garden as in the farm; such as the smallness of the portions of ground generally allotted to this None of these crops need occupy the ground use; the vast number of articles which are to be grown, and their great similarity and relation to each other. The following classification may be

Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoys; Common beans, French beans, and peas; Carrots, beets, and parsnips;

Turnips, carly potatoes, onions, lecks, eschalots,

Celery, endive, lettuce, &c, &c;

It is found in practice that celery constitutes an excellent preparation for asparagus, onions and caulitlowers.

Turnips or potatoes are a good preparation for eabbages or greens.

Broccoli or cabbages are a proper preparation or beans or peas.

Cauliflowers prepare well for onions, leeks, or turnins.

Old asparagus land affords a good preparation

The strawberry, current, gooseberry, and raspberry, for the same.

Turnips give a suitable preparation for celery or endive; and peas, when well manured, are a good preparation for spinach, &c.

By properly attending to all these different points of management, crops of almost all descrip-

MANURE.

Farmers should make it a point to get as much manure as possible in the ground in the spring. They thus save a great deal that is lost by evapora: tion when the manure is left in the yard until summer and then carted out into the fields. The decomposition, too, is more gradual in the spring. affording food to the plants according to their inereasing wants.

Fattening Hogs .- A writer in the Genesec Farmer, remarking on the article on this subject in the last New England Farmer, by a ' Scientific, Parmer,' gives the following directions.

· In the spring as soon as the grass has attained a mix with the feed a little sulphur, salt petre, &c, as preventives against disease. About the first of October, they are again shot up and fed high a few weeks upon boiled potatoes and corn, until the adopting this method, I have always realized from a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds more pork with the same express than I could get from a hog of the same quality (in the spring) treated in the usual pranner of pasturing during the summer, and

I have never been able to make hogs grow very rapidly upon grass alone, but with the aid of a little grain they may be made to thrive and grow much faster than one would suppose, who has not tried it; and when fed in such small quantities, while running to grass, they will thoroughly digest it without boiling. There are other advantages derived from fattening hogs during the summer-they are always peaceable and contented ; your pork is ready for the fall market, and the trouble is out of the way before cold weather comes on.

Those who keep a dairy, and feed their whey and butternilk to logs would find it much to their advantage, I think, to mix with it a little meal, as hogs fatten much faster and easier in warm than cold weather.

LAMPAS OF HORSES.

As the season is now approaching when that subject.

Ve are sensible that some of our most enlightd readers will say, that this article should apputting it there

lost of the articles which have been placed uns, than partaking of the barbarous; rather sutitious rites and ceremonies, appertaining to erty, than any retained usages of the dark of hurbarity. At what time or with what le this practice originated, we will not pretend ty; but there is one nation who should either ontinue the practice, or else say less on the gendiffusion of useful information; that is Amer-

he idea that the enlargement of that part of oof of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long exploded by all veterinary surgeous. All es are subject to it, between the ages of three five, more or less; and in many cases, this soft gy enlargement, descends to a level with the teeth, without marks of tenderness or inflamon indicating disease, and if left to the operaof nature, will disappear, and the horse will a sound and healthy mouth; not to speak of anger of bleeding the horse too freely, by onthe palatine artery, the manner of performie operation, is shocking to the feelings of hutv. as well as painful to the animal. It is un-I for ; and must be considered a piece of wanruelty .- Genesce Farmer.

under fatal to Goslings .- A writer in the sican Farmer says, in a late thunder storm the ning descended in a field, within less than half e of my dwelling, and killed two laborers and prostrate and injured three more. But the efa my fowl yard was very remarkable. I had proods of goslings, one nearly a week old, on round, and another, two days, in a basket in se. At the instant when the thunder fell. vit did with the most astounding force, the in who had the care of the fowls, happened looking upon those in the basket, and saw at once, all fall over upon their backs and ex-Those in the yard, half an hour after, were dead also; a nest of eggs under a goose, then ogress of hatching, were all killed. You may n the correctness of this statement. Though igs are easily raised, and live more than a ry, they seem to be endued with nerves of nmon sensibility, or to have systems peculiarorable to electric impressions.

French chemist states that potatoes one third I, effectually supply the place of soap in washnen. That their faring is a useful ingredient rch, has long been known,

rrying Cows .- Cows should be curried as as horses, particularly when they are shedding hair. Independent of other consequences, it to prevent them from licking themselves, by they too often swallow the hair, and receive

TREES.

No rains and no reasonable expense should be ne people commence one of the most cruel and spared by the farmer in setting out useful and ornabarous of practices ever retained by any people, mental trees around his house and the public road, tending to be civilized, viz: that of burning out. He should do this for his own interest and from lampas from the mouths of young horses, patriotic feelings. Our fathers made sacrifices for cannot refrain from making a few remarks up-jour country with sword in hand. It belongs to their children to make them with the spade. The necessitous calls of our country are so few, that a patriotic spirit is in danger of becoming too quiescent. r under the head of VULGAR ERRORS; but yet It should be said of no farmer, in any part of the have what we consider a reasonable excuse for Union, that he has not patriotism sufficient to set out a tree to ornament his house or the public 10ad. The good of the country requires that a that head, in our paper, are rather innocent delu- mulberry tree should be planted in every unoccunied corner.

> Yellow Locust, Robinia pseudo acacia-Mr Wm. Buckminister of Framingham, encouraged by a premium of tifty dollars, offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, sowed some seed in 1828. He first poured bo ling water on them and let them soak three or four days. He then sowed them in his garden. - In the spring following, he transplanted them in word-out land, in rows eight feet apart and four feet distant in the rows. On an acre he has 1000 trees some of which are four and a half inches in circumference. Many a farmer would add to the value of his farm by following this example,

> Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees .- The following preventive of the mildew on Peach and Nectarine trees has simplicity, as well as the experience of many years, to recommend it :- Take of sulphur and rain or river water. proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (aftern commences boiling) boil for half an hour; after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger. -Loudon.

> Harresting Oats,-It is much the best way to mow (not to reap) oats when beginning to turn vellow, whether they are wanted for fodder, or for the oats with the fodder. If a farmer wants to make the most of his oats, if they are ever so stout, let him mow them when beginning to turn vellow Dry them well, thresh them as much as he pleases and his cattle will eat the straw in preference to the best meadow hay; and besides the grain will be much brighter and beavier than if they stand in the field till quite ripe, and the straw is spoiled .- Detroit Cowier.

Ernortation of Cattle.-During the first three months of the present year, there have been exported from New Haven to the West India Islands nearly one thousand head of cattle, horses and mules, amounting in value to more than fifty thousand dollars; being a much greater number and amount than was ever before exported from this place in the same length of time.

Chickens destroy Insects .- D. T. recommends, in the Genesee Farmer, as the most effective plan to destroy insects, to put chickens, as soon as they leave the nest, into the garden. The hen is confined under a coop.

NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1831,

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE. LUCERNE.

We believe that the frequent complaints of the failure of lucerne in this country might be traced to the tenderness of the young plants, and the soil becoming monopolized by weeds for want of thorough culture the first season. Young's Calendar for June, says 'The Jucerne drilled in the spring, will now want attendance. It will not be advisable to horse hoe it the first year, because its great tenderness will not bear any accidental evils that may arise in the operation, but the hand hoe should be kept diligently at work; the land kept throughout this mouth perfectly free from weeds, and the surface well broken by hoes, to prevent any degree of binding. While the men are hoving they should never omit to stoop and plack out such weeds with their fingers as grow among the plants in the rows: this is highly necessary; for if they are left they will injure the young lucerne much. Whoever cultivates the grass, must absolutely determine to spare no expense in the eradication of weeds. There is no plant will bear the neighborhood of weeds so badly, and especially while it is young. If the hand hoes are applied in time and often enough, the expense will not be great; but if, through saving, you defer it till they are gotten much ahead, the crop will either be lost, or the expense of clearing enormous.

KILL CATERPILLARS.

It is strange that the owners of orchards should permit caterpillars to overrun their fruit trees, when a little time and attention might rid them of the nuisance. A rag fastened to the end of a long light pole well wet with strong soap suds, and applied to the nest is an approved, cheap and efficient remedy. Care should be taken to attack the insects when they are in their nests, either morning. evening or in cloudy weather.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair observes in the Code of Agriculture ' It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early is to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration.' The fruit should, at least on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left, than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

In the progress of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is finally expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water. is found to be an effectual remedy for the aphis, caterpillars, and other insects of every description.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

We have been assured by a gentleman, who kept a large flock of sheep, that, during the season of grazing he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a will a day for every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it and the slicen consume it with eagerness,

SALT FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

All domestic animals, which subsist on green and fresh food require salt. It is recommended to keep it under cover, in such a situation that cattle and sheep may have recourse to it at pleasaccustomed to so free an use of salt should be brought to it by degrees. We have been informed by a practical farmer that in giving salt to his cattle and sheep, he mixes it with unleached wood ashes, at the rate of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks that they fill their stomachs speedily, is of not less it increases the appetite and improves the health importance than economy. See Communications to of the animals.

COPPERAS WATER FOR SEED CORN.

We have several times adverted to contradictory testimonies relative to the benefits of a solution of copperas for soaking seed corn. We recently conversed with an intelligent farmer, who assures us that he has used the solution for several years and found it a perfect antidote against the wireworm, or red-worm, an insect which attacks the seed corn under ground before it vegetates, -That last season, he planted a port of a field with corn prepared with copperas water, but not having enough prepared to finish the piece, a few rows were planted with corn, without any preparation. Most of the latter was destroyed by the wire-worm. but the prepared corn wholly escaped. He says, however, that the solution of copperas is not a preservative against the cut-worm. This last named insect is an ash coloured worm, with a stripe almost black on its back, which eats off the stem of the young plants of cablages, canbilowers, &c. as well as of corn, near the surface of the ground. This gentleman is of opinion, that the solution of copperas is a perfect antidote against the wireworm, but of no use against the cut-worm; and thus reconciles the apparent contradiction relative to the solution of copperas preserving corn against insects

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Forsyth says the leaves of walnut, steeped in boiling water, and that infusion mixed with lime water, soap suds, and urine are found very efficacious for destroying slugs and worms in the ground and insects on trees.

PRESERVE INDIAN CORN AND POTATOES AGAINST THE OCUR WORM.

The farmers of Reasselaer county, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills soon after planning, if it follow sward, to prevent grob larvae from destroying it. The same applications will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potato hills, but neither unleached ashes nor lime in its quick or caustic state should in any case be allowed to come in contact either with the seed corn, or the young plants.

BOILING

Is a term applied to the practice of cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fat ening live stock. On all farms, under correct minagement, a part of this crop is cut green, for the working horses, often for milk cows, and, in some instances, both terested in the subject. But few farmers make for growing and fattening cattle. There can be no any pretensions to veterinary surgery, and it candoubt of the advantages of this practice, in regard to horses and cows; but for young and for fattening beasts, a sufficient number of experiments are not known to have been yet made with any great degree of accuracy. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not be capacity. In compiling it we consulted the most found to thrive so well in houses or fold-yards du celebrated and skilful farriers, and endeavored to ring summer, as in pastures; and though in every select everything that would be useful to farmcase there is a great saving of food, the long woody ers on this subject, and at the same time to exand comparatively naked stems of the plants, with punge all that would not be immediately connect- are occupied in the encouragement of agriculoaves more or less withcred, are perhaps not so ed with their interest.

Those cattle, however, which have not been valuable in the production of beef or fattening stock as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Milk cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects, that this way of feeding them at least for a part of the day, in warm weather, ought to be more generally adopted; and the convenience of having working horses always at hand, besides the Board of Agriculture, vol. vii. Brown's Treatise or Rural Affairs, vol. ii. General Report of Scotland, vol. ii. and iii.

HEATING HOT HOUSES BY STEAM.

We would beg leave to solicit the attention of our readersto the article under the head, of 'Alesschusetts Horticu'tural Society,' in this day's paper written by S. G. Perkins. Esq. with remarks on the same by Gen. Dearborn. We highly approve of the object, and are happy to perceive the successful results of Mr Perkins' experiment. Haying devoted some attention to heating apartments &c. by hot water and steam, we intend as soon as room and leisure will permit to offer some observations on the economy of heat.

several public spirited individuals in this vicinity are making exertions to introduce the culture of silk into Massachusetts. One gentleman in Middlesex County intends to have under culture next year one million of white mulbery trees, which will be sold at the bare nominal cost. He has now growing a large number of trees and is making preparations to raise 300,000 this season. Mr D'Homergue of Philadelphia has been consulted on the subject and invited to establish a silk Filature at Lowell, which he is willing to do as soon as coroons are raised in this quarter in a sufficient degree to justify it. The general introduction of the culture of silk into New England would justly be considered an anspicious era in the agricultural prosperity of the country.

Farmer's Farmera,—illustrating the peculiar nature and characteristics of the Horse, and diseases to which he is hiddle, with the symptom and bronches tamburly exchanged sorton-poined with the Pedigger of the blooded houses in the West, with severed elegant Bordsrayings. By H. L. Birtonia, Editor of the Funded States Agreedition, and Farmer's Reporter, Continual, published by A. B. Karp, and

The above is ropied from the title page of a valuable book lately presented to us by the publisher, after having been bound, gilt and lettered in a beautiful manner. The following extract from the preface of the work will exhibit its object and claims to public patronage in a manner equally concise and perspicuous,

'The most of the publications on Farriery are either too voluminous and expensive, or so abstruse as to render them little better than "sealed books" to the majority of those who are most in not be expected that they will understand all the technical terms which generally characterize publications on Farriery, therefore we have attempted to form a concise, simple and correct treatise. which will be intelligible to any person of common

The book appears to us to fulfil the promise con veyed by its preface, and of course is a valuable as quisition to the community, as well as the class (mankind for whose use it is most directly adapted The following extracts may serve as a specimen.

'The horse is a bold and fiery animal, even in a domestic state; he faces death with order and mag animity : he delights in the turnult of arms an seems to feel the glory of victory; he exults in the chase; his eyes sparkle defiance on the cours and his whole air bespeaks spirit and energy. H is nevertheless docile and tractable; he know how to check and govern the vivacity and fire o his temper. He appears pleased to yield to the hand that guides him, and to consult the inclina tions of his master: he in some measure, appear voluntarily to resign his very existence to the pleasure and accommadation of man; his educe tion commences with the loss of liberty and i finished by constraint. Who could endure to see so noble an animal abused? Who could endure such barbarity? The Arabians consider the horse a valuable present sent them from beaven, and they consider it a religious duty to treat it with that respect which is due to the great Giver of se valuable a gift. Could so much be said for those Culture of Silk .- We are happy to learn that districts of the world which are termed civilized and distinguished by the exalted epithet-Christian?

TO PREVENT WORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Keep a handful of wood ashes in the bottom of your manger, and salt your horse at least every third day; this will also prevent many other diseases. The ashes will prove destructive to worms. (if any exist,) and is also a gentle cathartic. The nature of the animal requires salt, without which he cannot be fattened, nor his bowels kept in a healthy state.

Tree Pagny .- The Hon. JONATHAN HUNEWELL has sent to the office of the New England Farmer a beautiful specimen of this magnificent plant. It is three feet high, covered with 30 blossems, some of which are 18 inches in circumference, of a light purple color, intermingled with some paler shades. and of a mild agreeable fragrance, forming a rare combination of splender, delicacy, and fragrance. This plant is extensively cultivated in China, of which they have several varieties, some of which it is said, were formerly sold for 100 ounces of gold. It is there held in such high esteem, as to be called the 'King of Flowers,' Mr Prince of Flushing has specimens in his garden that have produced 50 flowers each, annually,

Roses.-A magnificent show of Scotch Roses, in bloom, is to be seen at Messrs Winships' Brighton Nursery. Of this unique and delicate rese, which is at present so fashionable in Europe, there are about sixty varieties under cultivation at the Brighton nursery. Their collection of other roses comprises upwards of one hundred and filty choice varieties, which will soon be in bloom.

Horticultural Curiosity. - Mr Emmons has growing in his garden in Eliot Street, a Grape Vine that in November last was covered with fruit in Rochelle, France. It has blos-omed well this spring, and gives promise of another fruitful product in Boston.

Scientific Societies .- It is estimated that there are above fifteen lambled learned and scientific societies in the world: above one half of which ture, manufactures and commerce.

fesses Engrous-Mr Amos Russell, of Deer-(, (Bloody Brook) killed on the first day of ch last, five pies, a few days less than a year their exict age not being known, which thed respectively as follows: -285, 310, 331, and 352; making in the whole, 1636 lbs, and ading rough fat 17, 3 lbs. He has since killed her jag about thirteen and a half months old, th weighed, as dressed for market, 496 lbs. including rough fat, 518 lbs.

r Russell is a genileman who would not boast s agricultural exploits, nor challenge his brothrmers to surpass him ; but should you hear ny one equalling him in this particular, you doubtless make it known to us through the ineof your paper .- Greenfield pa,

leap Paint,-Mr John C. Pendegrast, painof this village, has discovered a material for ng paints, which promises to be of immense . It incorporates completely with Linsced and may be used as a substitute for that costly de. The cost of the new material is compary triffing, and abounds in almost every part e U. States. Paints are mixed and prepared tit, in the same manner as with linseed oil and of turpentine. The most satisfactory exments have been made. It produces a smoothd barder surface, answers for any color, and The inventnally impervious to water, s obtained a patent, and has already disposrights to several of the first establishments state. He also introduced his paint in Wilon, and had the pleasure of seeing it used : public buildings in that city .- Wayne Sen-

Seimens of the above can be seen at 109 nan Street, New York .- . Y. Farmer.

thod of accelerating the maturity of Melons. lons, a bed of pulverized charcoal two ineep. Lampadias, at Freiheng, attempted periment in 1813, and he succeeded in rimelons in a box filled with earth and not d during the cold summer of that year. trface of the charcoal attained a tempera-, noon of from 115 to 123 degrees, while ere it was only from 85 to 88 degrees,an Farmer.

I sum near the Ocean .- A writer in the Middlen entinel living seventeen miles from Long Sound, speaks from his own experience since of the benefit of using Plaster of Paris as atre, particularly in dry seasons. He finds it s an excellent purpose for flax, potatoes and He generally puts it on the same land, irmers on the greater part of this Island pay sufficient attention to the cultivation ulent crops as food for their stock, and view of supplying the New York market. Oyer Boy, April 6, 1831.

NOTICE.

A red meeting of the Massachusetts Horticul-lociety will be held at the Hall in Joy's ers, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

The members who have books belonging to the are requested to return them on that date, rmity to a vote of the Society, passed on the R. L. EMMONS, Secretary. Ma 31.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs, of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre picket, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culin my and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Auso-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf Beans—several vari ties of picking and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettnees, Caldages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a tew mushel of prime Broom Corn r ise! List scasoa in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Wants a situation,

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches-hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office. June 1.

Sheep - Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased—on the character and value of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, &c-5 valuable works, viz:

Su George Stewart Makenzie, Bart, Robert R Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spaio, and America-and in France, at the expense of the na-

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment- nd others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable co'l ction of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Bateny, &c, &c. By R. P. & C WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 29 Cornhill, Boston.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Under the drection of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

Now publishing by LILLY & WAIT, (late Wells & Lilly.) rear of Boylston market, and by Carten, Hen-DEE & BABCOCK, Washington street, Boston.

The parts of this interesting work which treat upon Timber Trees, and on Fruits, give much useful and cuious information on these subjects, and are valuable to Is consists in spreading under and around the farmer not only for the facts, that are collected with great research and julgment, but for the interesting manner to which they are combined and narrated-leading the old and the young to regard their daily occupation, not alone as a laborious means of gaining a livelihood, but as an aniusement, and a science.

The parts upon Insect Architecture and Transformation will prove unusually interesting .- Interesting to all; but to the Agriculturist particularly useful, in enabling him to understand the origin and the character of such insects as may be made subservient to the uses of man, as well as of that numerous tribe that often blight the expected harvest, and nip his promised fruits in the green tree and in the bud.

There is searcely a subject already treated upon, or that has been announced in this beautiful series, that is not calculated to prove interesting to the farmer. the farmer alone, but the mechanic, and the scholar, will fing it in the highest degree useful and interesting. It is a treasure to the man of science, without proving a stumbling-block to the unlearned.

Each part contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood; beautifully executed. - Price orty cents a part, and continued on the s me terms. Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge, schools

and seminaries, supplied on the most favorable terms. IFT welve numbers of the American edition are now published, and several others which are equally beautiful and interesting, now in press, and will appear in

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sile at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Secd, (Robinia nscudoucocia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial of- Lambs in great demand, and being \$2 a 2 50 per head.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-fron Ploughs, of a Isizes .- . Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kinds-Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAV & BIRD,

No 41, India Street, Boston.

Hm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba, May 18.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel Pickering's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 93) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protubecauces. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Eones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

Bres in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime fowns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by Perkins & Marvin, 11 t, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents

For Sale, Full blood Aldnerney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Ball Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Forn or Treswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln FEARING & Co, No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, May 30.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 304 Beef Cattle, 10 pair Working Oven, 31 Cows and Calves, 601 Sheep and Lambs. Unsold at the close of the market about 90 Beet Cattle, exclusive of 70 which are left within a few miles of the market.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-The extreme warm weather, and the I rge number of Cattle at market, produced a glut' Sales were slow and uneven, and at a reduction of about 50 cts. per hundred, taking all together. We shall quote from 4 75 to 5 75, extra at 6.

Working Oxen-No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves-We noticed several sales as low as \$12, al o several at about \$30, and a number at intermediate prices.

Sherp and Lombs-We noticed a number of lots, the sales of which averaged about \$2; one or two lots, quality poor, several shillings less; also extra at 2 25 a

2 33; one lot of wethers, sheared, at 2 50, one at 3 and one at 3 50. Swine-None.

New-York Cattle Market, Moy 23 .-- At Market this day from 3 to 400 Beef Cattle, several lots Sheep and Lambs, number not ascertained; a few lots Swine, and 30 to 10 Milch Cows. Demand for Beef good, nearly all sold, but prices somewhat reduced; the quantity, however, was observed to be a little inferior to those of former ales; a few lots extra, taken at 7 50, several good, at \$7. foir \$6 a 6 50, middling 5½ a 5½, and a few prime pairs at \$8 per cwt. Sheep, market fair, and all sold, extra, \$5 a 51, good 31 g 4, fair 21 a 21, and ordinary at \$11 a 2 each. fects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are Swine, quality, rather inferior, being still fattened, 4, 45 too well known to require comment.

Swine, quality, rather inferior, being still fattened, 4, 45 too well known to require comment.

MISCELLANY.

THE FALSE ONE. BV T. H BALLEY.

I knew him not, I sought him not-He was my father's guest; I gave him not one smile more kind Than those I gave the rest: He sat beside me at the board, The choice was not my own, But ob! I never heard a voice With half so sweet a tone.

And at the dance again we met— Again I was his choice-Again I heard the gentle tone Of that beguiling voice: I sought him not--he led me forth From all the fairest there, And told me he had never seen

A face he thought so fair.

Ah! wherefore did he tell me this? His praises made me vain: And, when he left me, how I longed To hear that voice again! I wondered why my old pursuits Had lost their wonted charm, And why the path was dull, unless I leaned upon his arm.

Alas! I might have guessed the cause-For what could make me shun My parent's cheerful dwelling place To wander all alone? And what could make me braid my hair, And study to improve The form that he had deigned to praise-What could it be but love ?

O's! little knew Lof the world. And less of man's career: I thought each smile was kindly meant-Each word of praise sincere : His sweet voice spoke of endless love—
I listened and believed, And little dreamed how oft before That sweet voice had deceived.

He smiles upon another now-And in the same sweet tone He breathes to her those winning words I once thought all my own; Oh! why is she so beamiful? I cannot blame his choice-Nor can I doubt she will be won By that beguiling voice.

Providential escape of Gen. Mina.—During the last ill-fated attempt of the constitutionalists upon the Spanish frontier, Mina, in order to detach the attention of the enemy from his flying friends, with two of his officers, attempted to retreat by another ronte, which, from being on horseback, they hoped to accomplish with the greater facility. They were, however, disappointed; for the woods and defiles through which they had to pass were so close and intricate, that they were at length obliged to destroy their horses; and at the moment they were about to sink under excessive fatigue, they providentially discovered a cave, in which they took shelter. The enemy having discovered the dead horses, naturally conceived from their having been recently killed, that their prey could not be very distant, they continned their search as long as daylight allowed them, hut, happily for the fugitives, fruitlessly. bloodhounds were then procured; but who will deny the rage for whiskers and mustaches is so great, the interposition of Divme Providence, when it is stated that at this moment of extreme peril two wild that ancient profession receiving now the same redeer, animals rarely if ever met with in Spain out of the royal preserves, started up, and the dogs so ardently pursued them that no efforts could draw them off.

The merciless wretches then procured torches; nipotency; and thus the fugitives escaped their oth- ing to 'h-airy nothings a local habitation and a ern ise but too ecrtain fate.

Effect of CLIMATE,-The human race is naturally the inhabitant of a warm chinate, and the paradise described as Adam's first abode, may be said still to exist over vast regions about the equator .-There the sun's influence is strong and uniform, producing a rich and warm garden, in which human beings, however ignorant of the world which they had come to inhabit, would have their necessities supplied almost by wishing. The ripe fruit is there always hanging from the branches; of clothing there is required only what moral feelings may dictate, or what may be supposed to add grace to the form; and as a shelter from the weather, a few broad leaves spread on connected reeds will complete an Indian but. The human family, in multiplying and spreading in all directions from such a centre, would find, to the east and west, only the lengthened paradise, with slightly varying features of beauty; but to the north and south, the changes of season, which make the bee of high latitudes lay up its winter store of honey, and sends migrating birds from country to country in search of warmth and food, would also rouse man's energies to protect himself. His faculties of foresight and contrivance would come into play, awakening industry, and, as to their fruits, he would soon possess the knowledge and the arts which seeme a happy existence in all climates, from equator almost to the pole. It is chiefly because man has learned to produce at will, and to control, the wonder-working principle of heat that in the rude winter, which seems the death of nature, he, and other tropical animals and plants which he protects, do not in reality perish-even as a canary bird escaped from its cage, or an infant exposed among the snowhills. By producing heat from his fire, he obtains a novel and most pleasurable sort of existence; and in the night while the dark and freezing winds are howling over his roof, he basks in the presence of his minuc sun, surrounded by his friends and all the delights of society, while in his store rooms, or in those of merchants at his command, he has the treasured delicacies of every season and clime. He soon becomes aware, too, that the dreary winter, instead of being a curse, is really in many respects a blessing, hy arousing from the apathy to which the eternal seremty of a tropical sky so much disposes. In climates where labor and ingenuity must precede enjoyment, every faculty of mind and body is invigorated; and hence the sterner climates form the perfeet man. It is in them that the arts and sciences have reached their present advancement, and that the brightest examples have appeared of intellectual and moral excellence .- Arnott's Physics.

Mostaches.-There is no civilized animal that looks respectable in Mustaches, but grimalkin. her they are quite becoming, for they suggest at horse that could be produced. It is considered unneces once ideas of use and fitness. But a man in mustaches-a human being with purrers-is an object supremely ridiculous. If they are of no use to himand of this there can be no doubt—do they add anything to his beauty? To an officer, nultury or naval, they may, but not to a citizen, not to a boy whose cheeks are hardly razorable. Young gentlemen who cultivate mustaches are like boys when first inbreechbut no one but themselves is cheated in the belief being made in advance.

[He must have been a bold fellow who indited the above, for if known, there is but little doubt that like Absalom he would fall a victim to hair. In England that the office of barber has become a sinecurecompense for thinning the hairy crops in the corners of a man's month, as they did formerly for denuding the whole face of the excresence. Shakspeare says, something about 'the more hair the less wit;' but he being as lightly bearded as a spear of wheat, and bald but the utmost exertions of feeble men are unavail- withal, is not so good authority upon this subject as ing when opposed to the all-protecting power of Om- some others, and cannot therefore be quoted as givname.']- N. Y. American.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choix Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew and state of New York. Some of the land is improve and under cultivation. The country is remarkably hea thy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and frothe common bilious fevers which often afflict the town upon Like Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of th lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of covered with rich black month. The timber is chief Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, & The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ba ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whei and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain st perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itsel The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of th land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing the from the same quantity of land in any other of the Blac River townships. The land is admirably well watere there being but few lots which have not dutable runals streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchan ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this count Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least poss ble bouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drove purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and payir the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readi find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several fa mers at present residing on this town, were original from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very lo price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars p acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from tw to five years' credit for payment in annual instalment will be given. As a further convenience to purchaser the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Shee Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wallow the highest cash prices. The title to the land indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will plea to apply to the sub-criber, at Hemlerson Harbor, coun of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIEL JAMES II. HENDERSON. Esq. on the town. March 9. ep16t

Ammurition 2

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STOR. 6 · Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it me be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan.

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not it ferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beat ty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and prounced by (good) judges in every respect a first w horse; trots a 3 minute gait, last walker, and has pace around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, seconds, and was offered publicly to match against an sary to say more, as his qualifications are too well know to be doubted.

lle will stand at Abbott's Inn. Holden, during the ason. Terms \$3, the season. 6t May Il. season. Terms \$8, the season.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annu payable at the end of the year-but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de duction of fifty cents

all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. Russei i., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 Not

Market Street.

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Albany—Wn. THOEBURN 347 Market-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. Landreth. 35 Cheshut-street. Biltimore-G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Cincinnati-S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street. Finshing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin, Bot. Garde Middlebury, It .- WIGHT CHAPMAN. Hartford - Goddin & Co. Booksellers. Springfield, Ms .- E. Edwards.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARFHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. 1X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1831.

NO. 47.

COMMUNICA ELONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN-I have just read the observaons upon the season by a Roxbury farmer; and though I feel the greatest respect for the opinion this accurate and scientific observer, I cannot t think him mistaken in attributing the earliness id promise of the present spring in Massachusetts the great depth of snow the last winter, is ng continuance on the ground, and consequert allowness of frost. I should once have concurd in this opinion; but the experience of the las: ar in Maine has satisfied me, that it is dependen other causes. The past winter was in Maine, as ell as in Mass. 'very extraordinary.' The automa d been uncommonly mild. Agricultural operans on the Kennebec, usually impeded by frost is rly as the middle or 20th Nov., need not have been spended the last year on account of frost, all 20th Dec.; and the river, the average of whose al close for the last 40 years is the 10th Det., s not finally shut up this year till the 11th Jany. There were several violent storms of rai), very little snow during the whole winter. Tere was very little sledding, only a few days at a e and in the whole not much more than a fortwht. After the middle of January, the winter ramed nearly its usual severity, the mercury asionally falling below zero; and the earth beunprotected by snow allowed the frost to pente to very unusual depth. I found it this spring I layer soil, 3 feet 4 inches below the surface, and 3 set 8 inches in gravel. Such a winter ough, ording to common opinion, to have been felk ed by a backward and unfruitful season. Pari larly as one rain was accompanied with cold, suthat the trees were so loaded with ice that my branches were broken off by its weight. S far however is this from being true, that the ng is early; and I have no recollection of a son, when every product of the earth gave st 1 promise of fruitfulness. The river opened tys before the average time, having been ebsed three months and a half. The ice was not ied out by a flood, but dissolved by the heat i he weather. I subjoin a table of the conparate forwardness of the spring for the last 6 years. 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831,

ebec River | April 2 Mar. 28 Mar. 18 Ap. 8 Ap. 1 Mar. 26 at Gardiner nd Lilac Ap. 15 Mar. 29 Mar. 23 Ap. 21 Ap. 4 Mar. 31 assom. Ap. 23 Ap. 8 Ap. 6 Ap. 25 Ap. 4 Ap. 6 ione, Do. ed Lily, do. Ap. 30 Ap. 49 Ap. 19 May 4 Ap. 19 Ap. 2 May 11 May 9 May 8 May 12 Ap. 30 May (

Antworp Raspborry is alive to the extremity or early in the morning, after a heavy dew. overy branch; nearly the same may be said of roses; and the Magnelia and Catalpa have for

the first time since I have cultivated them, lost but little of the preceding year's growth of wood.

as scarcely to be worth cultivating, has not only ded limestone; -Limestone gravel; - Chalk ;survived the winter, but has been most beautifully Marles; -Sea shells; -Soaper's waste; -and Gypcovered with blossoms. The hardier kinds of ther- sumry are generally productive; but the more delicate kinds seldom perfect their blossoms. This year they were covered with bloom, and two successive frosts, while they were in blossom, have not prevented the conversion of those blossoms into fruit. Pears and apples promise to be abundant. The plum is the only tree, which does not now promise a great crop. Two years since, the plum trees in this section were mostly destroyed by the winter. I lost about seven eighths of mine, and the remainder have not yet entirely recovered. That winter so f tal to the plum and injurious to many other trees and plants was a winter of deep without attempting satisfactorily to account for them, but I would ask whether we may not attribute the present early and promising spring to the circumstances; that the autumn was mild and moist, so that the buds were well formed; and not injured by alternate severe frosts and warm weather, and that the spring, though upon the whole nights, before the month of May.

Gardiner, May 20, 1831.

ONE WAY TO PROTECT CARRAGE PLANTS FROM WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN-In the months of May and June, 1830, the soil in this vicinity was infested with an unusual quantity of worms of various kinds which made great havor in gardens, corn fields, &c. I set out on a small plat of ground nearly 200 cabbage plants which were destroyed in a few days. The same ground was set a second and a third time, but with no better success than before and although hundreds if not thousands of worms were destroyed in my cabbage yard, their number appeared to increase; having only a sufficient number of plants to set in my yard once more and it being late in the season I thought of the following expedient :- after I had taken the plants to my intended cabbage yard, I cut pieces of paper from the same course of management. 6 to 8 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches wide and wound or wrapped them round the stalk of the plant leaving the roots as far as the dirt was attached to them below the paper, and shaped the top or upper part of the paper that stood out of the ground leaves of the plants; and the better to keep the paper to plants. Mild lime, (as chalk, or quick-lime in shape, wound some slack twisted yarn around again impregnated with carbonic acid), chiefly oper-Finter grain, which according to common the the papers; but the paper will do well without the lates, by improving the texture of the soil, and its Ts, ought to have been destroyed by the winter, yarn by placing the soil snugly round it: this had relation to absorption. r suffered less, or looked more promising in the desired effect and entirely protected the whole; . Neither did the grass suffer from its expos- my crop of cabbages was abundant, and found a lime-stone is almost perfectly pure, as is the case to the cold; but there is a prospect of an un-ready market. This plan holds good to other with marble, which frequently contains scarcely lly heavy erop. I might go on and speak of plants when it is practicable, and even to small any other substance but calcarcous matter. Severv plant that suffers in our climate for the win- fruit trees. - When the cabbage had grown consid- al sorts of limestone, however, have mixtures of and say that it either has not suffered from erally and needed hoeing, the papers were removed, clay and sand, in various proportions, by which winter or suffered much less than usual, which is done with great case directly after a rain, the efficacy of the manure, in proportion to the

> Respectfully yours, &c, ENOCH PLACE. Strafford, N. H. May 25, 1831.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

This class of manures comprehends a number The peach tree, which is so frequently killed, of articles, as, Burnt or calcined limestone;-Poun-

1. Advantages of Lime .- Though there are exceptions to the rule, yet in general, it may be confidently asserted, that unless where a soil has by nature, enough of calcarous matter in its composition, for the purposes of vegetation, it can neither be brought into its most fertile state, nor will other manures be so useful as they ought, if lime, or some other calcareous earth, be not previously applied. By lime spread upon a moory soil, good herbage is produced where nothing but heath, and unpalatable grasses grew before. By the same means, grass-lands, instead of yielding nothing but but bent, and other inferior grasses, have been snows, which continued late. I submit these facts covered with those of a more valuable description. The utility of lime to turnips is so great, that though in the same field, where no lime had been applied the crop died away, yet in the limed part, the turnips flourished with unabated vigor. On the Mendip lands in Somerset, by the application of lime, the value of land was raised, from 4s. to 30, per acre; and dung, which previous to liming forward, did not have very hot days or very cold had no sensible effect, operated after its application, as on other lands. Macclesfield forest in Cheshire, and vast tracts in the northern and more elevated parts of Derhyshire, and adjacent districts, have been astonishingly improved by the same means. The rye lands of Herefordshire, in 1636 refused to produce wheat, peas, or vetches; but since the introduction of lime, they have been so fertilized, as to be succes, fully applied to the growth of every species of corn. In maiden soils of a tolerable quality, the richest manure will not enable them to bring any crops, but those of oats or rye, to maturity; whereas if they receive a sufficient quantity of lime, crops of peas, badev, or wheat, may be raised to advantage. The benefit resulting from the use of lime, has been indisontably proved in the same farm, for the richer pars that were left unlimed, were uniformly inferior in produce, to the poorer that had been limed, during a period of not less than twentyone years, under

2. The principles on which lime operates as a manure.-Quick-lime in powder, or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants; hence grass, watered with lime water, is destroyed. But lime freshly burnt, or slacked, forms a compost with vegetable in the form of a tunnel, to give room for the top or matter, which is soluble in water, and nutritive

3. The various sorts of limestone. - Sometimes

quantity of these substances, is considerably di-

minished. It is necessary, therefore to analyze limestone, to ascertain the proportion of pure lime;

before it is advisable to use so expensive an article in great quantities, more especially if it must be to weak soils, to apply more than from 25 to 30 effect in producing fertility,

burnt in kilos of various constructions. It is applied with advantage to soils recently reclaimed, in a caustic state; but is generally stacked, by throwing water upon the lumps, until they erack and swell, and fall down into a fine powder. This operation, when it is to be done, should not be delayed, for if properly burnt, calcined lime is easily reduced into a fine powder, which may not be the case if the slacking be postponed. If water cannot easily be obtained, the lumps may either be divided into small heaps, and covered with earth by the moisture of which they are soon pulverized, or made into large heaps, the lumps and earth six inches thick, and the whole covered with earth, Where it can easily be had, it is a great advantage, to slack the calcined limestone for manure, with sea-water or urine. When applied to land in a powdery state, lime tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that the soil contains, into a more rapid state of decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants.

5. Application .- Summer is the proper season for liming land. That experienced farmer, Mr Rennie of Phantassie, is of opinion, that the most profitable period for applying lime is, when the land is under summer fallow, in the months of June and July, that it may be completely mixed with the soil before the crop is sown. This is also the general practice in other districts. For a turnip crop, it should be laid on early in the spring before the turnips are drilled, in order that the lime may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, by the ploughings and barrowings it will receive; the land will thus have time to cool, and the hine will not dry up the moisture necessary for bringing the turnips into leaf. For potatoes, lime is not to be recommended, as it is ant to burn and blister their skins. When applied to old lev, it is a good practice to spread it on the surface, previously to the land being broken up, by which it is fixed firmly on the sward. One year has been found of use, but when done three years before, it had produced still greater advantages; in the former case, the increase of oats, being only at the rate of 6 to 1, and in the latter, that of 10 to I of the seed sown. The quantity applied must vary according to the soil. From 240 to 300 bushels, of unslacked lime, may be applied on strong lands: with advantage. Even 600 bushels have been laid on at once on strong clays with great success. On light sors, a much smaller quantity will answer, say from 150 to 200 bushels, but these small doses ought to be more frequently repeated. When applied on the surface of bogs or moors, the quantity used is very considerable, and the more that is laid on the greater improvement. The real quantity, however, of calcareous matter used, debends upon the quality of the stone. It often happens, that five chaldrons do not furnish more effeetire manure than three, because they do not con- brought us to this conclusion, but I take the liberty find which has drained from a manure heap. tain three fifths of calcareous matter.

ed themselves to an expense, at the rate of ten has had the experience of my neighbors for the conveyed from a distance. Bituminous limestone shillings per acre per annum, for the lime they last three or four years, and I believe without a makes good manner. But the magnesian is the used, and have been amply remunerated. The single instance of failure so far as I have ascerspecies which requires the greatest attention, benefit, derived in the cultivation of green crops is tained the fact; it is as follows: to a half bushel Limestone sometimes contains from 20.3 to 23.5 sufficient for that purpose. Such crops may be of seed corn take one pint of tar, more or less; let of magnesia, in which case it would be injurious raised by large quantities of dung; but where cal- it be warmed over a moderate fire until it will carcons substances are applied, it is proved by long r in freely; then put it into the corn, at the same bushels per statute acre, though in rich soils, dou-experience, that a less quantity of animal and time stirring it up until it be all coated over with ble that quantity may be used, and still more with vegetable manure will answer the purpose. This the tar; you may then add ground plaster of paris, peat, on which soil it would have a most powerful is making the farm-yard dung go faither, with more or wood ashes (as is most convenient, either will powerful, and more permanent effects; and, from answer,) and stir it until the kernels will separate, 4. Mode of preparing it for use. - Limestone is the weightier crops thus raised, the quantity of ma- and will not adhere to your fingers; you may nure on a farm, will be most materially augmented, Indeed, upon land in a proper state for calcareous icice, when planting. The first impression from application, (as old ley), line is much superior to the appearance of the seed after it has gone through dung. Its effects continue for a longer period, the foregoing process is, that it will not vegetate. while the crops produced are of a superior quality, and less susceptible of injury, from the excesses of drought and moisture. The ground like wise, more especially if it be of a strong nature is much more easily wrought; and, in some in stances, the saving of labor alone, would be sufficient to induce a farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application, than the opportunity thereby gained, of working it in dition to this, the corn has never been infested by a more perfect manner.

> 7. Rules for the management of lime .- 1. It is necessary to ascertain the quality of the soil to which lime is proposed to be applied; and whether it has formerly been limed; and to what extent. In general it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays, require a full dose to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them; and may be injured, by administering a quantity of lime, recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature. 2. As the effects of lime greatly depend on its intimate admixture with the surface soils, it is expedient to have it in a powdered state before it is applied, and the drier and the more perfectly powdered, the better. 3. Lime having a tendency to sink in the soil, it cannot be ploughed in with too shallow a furrow or kept too near the surface. 4. Lime ought not how to increase the productiveness of trees to be applied, a second-time, to weak or poor soils, unless mixed with a compost; after which the land should be immediately laid down to grass.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

MR FESSENDEN-I have noticed sundry communications, upon the best method of preparing ing trees of this kind fruitful by digging them up. seed corn for planting, with a view to prevent and replacing them with fresh mould in the same crows from pulling up the corn, &c. Much has situation. The too great luxuriance of growth is been said about soaking the seed in copperas wa-checked, and a disposition to bear is brought on. ter and it would seem that the question was now. The same observation was made by Mr Lawrence. settled by general consent, that this mode is the So if beans, which are but a few inches high, be only safe preventive in the car, but my own and transplanted, they do not become so tall, but my neighbors experience has brought us to a dif- they flower and ripen sooner. The same occurs ferent conclusion. We were in the habit of using infrequently transplanting broccoli; the plant does the copperas water for several years, and at first not grow so tall, but has earlier flowers, and in-(as is the case many times with new experiments) greater numbers. It is probable says Dr Darwin, we were disposed to believe that it had the desired that confining the roots of cucumbers and melons effect, but upon further experiment we found that in small garden pots would stop the too luxuriant the crows made the same depredations upon the growth of the vines, and make them more fruitful, seed soaked with copperas, as with that which if care was taken to supply them with water more had no preparation before planting. I could if frequently, and with sufficient nutriment, by mixnecessary cite sundry careful experiments which lag with the water some of the carbonic black

6. Effects of lime. - Many farmers have subject- to state the result of another experiment which handle it when cooled without the least inconvenbut three or four years of actual experience among farmers who raise from two to five hundred bushels of indian corn each, annually, has settled that question beyond a doubt,-and the crows never have pulled up more than two or three hills in ary one field, and have never carried even that away, but have left the field instantly, without ever remrning to renew the experiment, -and in adthe wire worm, which has been many times very destructive to the crop, nor has any other animal or leptile been yet found who was fond of making a meal of tarred corn,

I confess when this mode was first proposed I was very faithless; I doubted whether seed would vegetate, and if it did I had my doubts whether the tar would not be detrimental to the crop: but I am convinced that tar is so far from being ininrious to the crop, that I now believe that it not only guards the crop against birds and insects, but is salutary to the growth of the corn .-- If you see fit to insert the foregoing in your useful paper, (although past seed time) it may at least give time for corn growers to inquire into the truth of the facts herein stated, and I hope may result in some benefit to the community; and you will gratify one a least who inhabits the

VALLEY OF CONNECTICUT.

AND PLANTS.

Mr Knight, in his treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, p. 83, has this passage: 'In the garden culture of the apple, where trees are retained as dwarfs or espaliers the more vigorously growing kinds are often rendered unproductive by the excessive though necessary use of the pruning knife. I have always succeeded in mak-

Morticulture.

Society at the second quarterly meeting, held at

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society. A few weeks since, Gideon B. Smith, Esq., ditor of the American Farmer, published in ent of rural economy, throughout the Union, by g letter accompanied the package.

Baltimore, May 24, 1831.

DEAR SIR-By the brig Chatham, I send to ur address, for the Massachusetts Horticultural eiety, a small package containing as follows,

One paper Lenoir Grape seed.

One do Herbemont's Madeira do.

One mixed Grape seed, viz. Bland's Madeira, Isabella, and Herbemont's Arena; and

One do of Chenopodium Quinoa seed.

The Grape seeds were sent to me by that exlent horticulturist, N. Herbemont, Esq. of Colibia, S. C. and the object expected to be attainby their distribution and planting, is the protion of new and valuable varieties of grapes, able of withstanding the rigidity of our various

The Chenopodium Quinoa was received from Bu by J. S. Skinner, Esq. from Lieut, Fitzhugh he U. S. Navy; an account of this grain will be id in the 10th number, vol. 13, of the Ameri-Farmer. It is presented to the Massachusetts I ticultural Society in the name of J. S. Skinwho requests their acceptance of it. If we eed in cultivating this grain, it will be one of most important additions to our agricultural r ucts ever made in any country.

am, respectfully yours,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

S. Since writing the above, the Quinoa has tated and grows rapidly. Planted on Friday, 3 May, come up Friday, 20th, and on Sunday, 2 many plants had their second leaf formed.

at from the American Farmer, on the character and culture of Quinoa.

UINOA .- The letter below from Lieutenant rugh of the United States navy, accompanied equinoa, the receipt of which we noticed last and together with the subjoined direction her by Mr Skinner, to whom the quinoa was from Peru.

speaks of quinoa being peculiar to the province of Quito, and as deserving of being ranked as receedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural one of the most palatable foods. These anthorities, supported as they are by the name, by which the Hall of the Institution on the 4th of June, the seed in question is called by the natives and residents of Peru at the present time, sufficiently establish the fact that it is the chenopodium oninoa. of botanists. There are a great many varieties of Chenopodium, several of which are very common, altimore, presented the Society, a number of the (mere weeds) and the whole genus is called roosebers of the Aracacka; another citizen of that foot, in England-for instance, English mercury, ty has evinced his laudable zeal for the advance-supright goosefoot, purple goosefoot, &c. Several of the species are indigenous to the United States, donation of the seed of the Cheropodium Quinoa viz. the anthelminticum or worm seed, the spear d seeds of several varieties of grapes. The follow-leafed, the bearded, &c. But the quinoa, the one particularly under notice, is the only one of the genus that is indigenous to Peru.

It is annual, grows three feet high, flowers in July, flowers green, propagated by seed, in common earth. The seed are circular, flat, one twelfth of an inch in diameter, white, and easily pulverised, It belongs to the 5th class, Pentandria, and 2nd cloth, of a texture not sufficiently coarse to allow order, Digynia.

The quinoa is cooked and used like common rice and hence the name sometimes given it of Perurian rice. Capt. Dungan, in whose vessel the seeds were sent, politely presented the Editor with some of the prepared seed for his table. It seems that the quinoa is scalded or part boiled, before it is disposed of by the cultivator, whether for the purpo-e of its better preservation or to prevent its cultivation in other countries we know not; and to this fact is probably to be attributed the failure of all previous attempts to cultivate it. Having eaten of the quinoa, prepared in several ways, we are of course enabled to speak of its qualities from experience. Gentlemen who have eaten it in Peru speak of it in the highest terms of praise. We are not willing to go so far, though it may improve with us upon further acquaintance. It is certainly of a very pleasant flavor, but that is peculiarunlike that of common rice, and resembling that of oatmeal. Its appearance when served up is singular. The grain is principally composed of a germ, or sprout of the young plant, closely coiled. and surrounded with farina. In boiling, this spiral germ is detached, and the dish presents the appearance of being full of skippers, something similar to a dish of boiled beans. Our present impression is, that though it may attain an equal place with rice, it never can supersede that excellent vegetable on our tables,

The Editor of the Farmer has planted a quart of the seed of the quinoa, and taken such measures and resorted to such means to insure its growth as he supposes will be successful so far as soil and cultivation are concerned. He is not r iltivating the quinoa from the same gentleman, however, very sanguine in his expectations. The speen politely furnished for publication in the climate of Peru is very different from ours, the former being very temperate and subject to no change of the seasons; therefore, we have our extremely e have examined all the publications in which hot and dry weather, and the comparative shortould hope to get any information on the sub- ness of our seasons, as obstacles to success in the of the quinoa, and have satisfied ourselves on culture of the quinoa. And yet it is very possible abject of its botanical character. In Peru it that it will withstand all this, and if so, it will be an led quinua, pronounced keen-wa, with the last important agricultural acquisition. It will be obble very slightly accented. Humboldt speaks served, that the subjoined directions say it is to e chenopodium quinoa as being one of the be sown at the same season and gathered at the Mr Davenport of Milton. plants cultivated in the highest and coldest same time as wheat. It should however be res of the Andes and Mexican Cordilleras; collected that there is no winter in Peru, and of the chenopodium quinoa. Don Ulloa also sown in the spring and gathered in the fall, for it by them from Scotland,

is not believed that it can bear our winters like

U. S. S. St Louis, Callan Roads, ? Jan. 31, 1831

Dear Sir-I have at length the pleasure of sending you by the James Beacham, two bottles of Quinar, which after much inquiry and research, on the part of my friend Mr McCall, of Lima, has come forth, it was obtained two hundred unles from this. Inclosed you will receive a description of its cultivation, curing, and preparation for culinary purposes.

Truly yours, AND. FITZHUGH.

Description of the Manner of Sowing in Peru the Grain known under the name of ' Quinua.

It should be sown in soil and climate not of too cold a temperature for wheat, neither should it be what would be called warm. It is sown at the same season and gathered at the same time as wheat, The ground is prepared in furrows, twice ploughed with Peruvian ploughs, (which are nothing more than wooden knees pointed at the end,) and the seed is sown, scattered as wheat. When ripe, (to save waste, as the grain shells off very easily) it is cut carefully and gathered in on folds of cotton or linen the grain to pass through. The grain is separated from the stalk by merely rubbing it between two folds of cotton or linen cloth, and the chaff is afterwards winnowed from it.

Besides being cultivated as a cereal plant, for the grain, it is valuable as a green culinary vegetable, the leaves being caten in Peru, as a substitute for spinach and sorrel.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to J. S. Skinner, Esq. for his donation of Quinoa and Grape seeds.

The President having stated what measures had been taken by the Committee, which was appointed last autumn, to take into consideration, the expediency of establishing a Horticultural Garden of Experiment and a Rural Cemetery, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, that the Committee on an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery, be authorized to increase their number, and to ask the aid of such other gentlemen, not members of the Society, as in their opinion will forward the objects desired. by being associated with them.

The following Committee was appointed to nominate a gentleman to deliver the next anniversary Address, and to report at the adjourned meeting of the Society.

Z. Cook, Jr. G. W. BRIMMER, Committee. G. W. PRATT,

William Curtis of Newton was elected a member; Dr Thaddeus M. Harris of Dorchester, a corresponding member.

Adjourned to Saturday next, 10 o'clock,

Messrs Winships exhibited a beautiful bouquet of Scotch Roses comprising fiftyfive varieties, of great fragrance and delicate colors .- Elegant bouquets of Roses, Geraniums, Native Wild Flowers, Cactus, &c, were exhibited by Gen. Dearborn, Mr Hovey of Cambridgeport, Mr Haggerston, and Mr Russell of Cambridge .- Mr Phipps of Charlestown exhibited a fine collection of Moss Roses, that excited universal admiration.

Early Peas and Mushrooms were exhibited by

Seeds of the Studiev Carrot were presented by Messrs Thorburn and Sons of New York for disays that when the old historians use the ex- course no fall sowing of wheat to withstand its tribution. This is a valuable variety of this root, on small Peruvian rice (arros pequeno,) they rigors. If it succeeds with us at all it must be suitable for field culture for cattle, and introduced

Extract from an address delivered at Northampton before the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, Oct. 27, 1530, by Hon. Samuel C. Allen.

MORTGAGES.

There is another subject connected with the general doctrine and purposes of my discourse, which I am bound to bring to your consideration. I refer to the extent in which real estates among us are passing under mortgages. And what adds to the cause of alarm is, that most of them are made to corporations which never die, and are subject to the control of a few men, and nobody knows who they will be. There is already vested in that way an amount of capital, which is bringing the yeomanry of the country into a state of dependence and peril .- If the evil was confined to the owners of the mortgaged estates, great as it would then be, it would pass off, without deeply affecting the springs of the general prosperity. But it subjects the whole landed interest to the dominion of a moneyed capital, and exposes it to all the sudden pressures arising from fluctuations in the currency,not exactly a solid one in this country,-and from great speculations in trade. It reduces the price of real estate generally, and diminishes the resources of those who farm it, and of the towns wherein it lies and detracts from their ability to meet the burdens imposed upon them. It takes from the farmer the clear income which springs from the land, and deprives him of his natural reward for the skill he has acquired in his business.

Every state has its chief interest in its soil. It is this which constitutes it, a state. Capital may be here today, and elsewhere tomorrow. It belongs to no country. It is an instrument of gratification, or gain, and can be employed with equal facility in one place as another. And there is no moral tie that binds it. It is a power which has sprung up and increased in the progress of society, and is swallowing up all the land in the country, and bringing in a new sort of aristocracy, of a more uncompromising character than the fendal, or any landed aristocracy, ever can be .- Does not this state of things call for some protection for real estate? What I suggest is no new thing. Our ancestors brought this policy with them. Our own legislation, from the first settlement of the country had maintained it till the statute anthorising the sale of equities of redemption was introduced into our law. This fatal act has, in effect, changed our policy on this head; and by the increase of mortgages is exposing the whole real estate to be knocked off under the hammer of the auctioneer. It has caused the ruin of many furmers whose real estates have been sacrificed by such sales. Why not restore at least the old law, and bring back apprisal?

TAXES.

In regard to taxes, it is not right that the mortgager should pay the whole tax upon the estate. It is making him pay for property which he does not own, and is palpably unjust. The estate must be taxed in the town where it lies; let the mortgagee be taxed for the amount of his lien upon it. and the mortgagor for the residue. There would be strict justice in this, as regards both the town and the mortgager, and there is not the least difficulty in carrying it into effect by legislation.

INTEREST.

There might be also a reduction of the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage. Why is interest paid for money at all? It is on account of Notwithstanding all the injuries thence sustained.

risk on the part of the lender. In the manner in remove weeds in an effectual manner? This negliwhich debts are now secured by mortgage there gence is the more to be blamed, because, were is scarcely the shadow of risk, and why should a debtor, who gives such security, pay for a risk when there is none? The United States can borrow at four per cent, and why should mortgagors give more? It is as much as the income of real estatewill admit. And is there not just ground for a difference between the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage and debts resting on personal security only? Such a provision would afford great relief to the farmer, and in its effect would also benefit the manufacturer and the trader. These are subjects of great interest, and they are forced upon our consideration by the circumstances of the times.

CREDIT.

I had intended to say something on the subject of credit. The facility with which this is obtained proves the ruin of one half of mankind. It is a snare and a trap to the young. To the young man, his strength is property and a resource for future years, and he should never contract a lien upon it to any one. There was a practice among the ancient nations, of mortgaging the person's body as security for the loan. Credit in its mildest form is little better than this. It is in fact, to him whose only resource is his labor, a mortgage upon his physical strength and his liberty. There is a great difference, it is true, between a debt contracted for property which is kept and yields and consumed.

Credit perhaps cannot altogether be dispensed with, but it is a grave question, whether, on the whole, it has not done more mischief than good, There is hardly an evil in society which is not sprung from it. It has created a race of non-producers, who render no equivalent to society for what they consume. It has separated knowledge from labor and deprived the laborer of the improvements which his faculties require, and of the satisfaction for which his nature was designed. It has oppressed industry and worth on the one hand and pampered idleness and profligacy on the other. If every young man, who should from this time come of age, would contract no debt, what would be the state of society in 20 years? It would be changed in its whole condition and character.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS,

Plants that grow naturally, among a crop that has been sown, may be regarded as weeds, or, in other words, as enemies to the crop that is cultivated. The destruction of weeds, therefore, must be considered as one of the most important branches of the agricultural art; for if it be neglected, or even the poor. if slovenly performed, one third, or one half of a fair crop, may only be obtained, even from the very best soils. Besides, it merits consideration that if weeds are suffered to exist, the full advantages of manuring land, and many other improvements, can only be but partially reaped. Nor is this all; the mixture of weeds in the soil, prevents the crop from receiving the beneficial influence of the air :- augments the risks at harvest, (for a crop that is clean, may be ready for the stack-yard in from that misance, as China or Japan; and the much less time than is required to harvest it, when farmers would soon find, that however anxious they encumbered with weeds); - and the seeds of these may be, to have their lands tithe-free, yet to have intruders, deteriorate the quality of the grain them weed free, is of still greater importance.

the benefit, of the use to the borrower, and for the how many are there, who hardly ever attempt to farmers at the trouble of collecting all sorts of weeds, before they have formed their seeds and of mixing them with rich earth, they would soon be reduced into a soft pulpy mass, and in this way a pernicions muisance might be converted into a valuable manure.

Various experiments have been tried, to ascertain the positive advantage derived from carefully weeding one part of a field, and leaving another part undone; among these, the following, made with peculiar accuracy, may be safely relied on.

- 1. Wheat,-Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad-cast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels; the six weeded acres, 135 bushe's, or 224 per acre, which is 41 bushels, or 1 more produce in favor of weeding.
- 2. Barley .- A six acre field was own with harley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of weeding, 15 bushels per acre. besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops.
- 3. Oats .- Six acres sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once, and unmanured, produce only 17 bushels. Another six acres ploughed three an income to the purchaser, and that which is spent times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels per acre. This experiment proves, that oats require good management, and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding; and the other ten to the manure.

The importance of weeding, both to the individual and to the public is such, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate, a regulation of polire, for fining those who harbor weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground, can have no injustice in principle. In England, the petty constable might be required, by precept from the high constable, to give in presentments to the Quarter Sessions, containing a list of all persons who suffered weeds to run to seed in their bedges or lands, such presentments to be particularly specified to the court. Those referring to the coltsfoot, to be given in at the Ladyday sessions; and those referring to thistles, ragweed, &c, to be given in at the Midsummer sessions. An order of court might then be made, for the immediate removal of such nuisances, and if not complied with, the offender should be fined a sum not exceeding five pounds, one half to the informer, and the other half to go for the relief of

If, in consequence of such a system being enforced, 44 bushels of wheat ;-15 do. of barley ;-10 do. of oats additional, were raised in all the fields in the kingdom, whose crops are injured by weeds, what benefits might not be the result?-Indeed if such a plan were to take place, and if the overseers were compelled, by an express statute, to employ the poor, in the destruction of weeds, England might, in process of time, become as free

On the whole, keeping his land in a clean state,

enduct. The regulations, therefore, which have en suggested, may be considered as both expeditand necessary; for were they adopted, it is eviat, that many of the evils alluded to would be moved, and the wealth and agricultural resours of the nation, materially augmented. - Sinclair's Ade of Agriculture.

From the New York Farmer.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND RUTA BAGA. The committee of the Massachusetts Agriculisideration that our stock is fed on preserved der for about six months in the year, the imporce of such a crop as food for eattle, cannot be too I hly estimated by the farmer. I agree with y, Mr Editor, that many farmers, by no means low sound sense, nor regard the voice of nature en they confine their stock throughout almost the ole winter on dry hard fodder. In almost every t of Long Island, I have known farmers to feed to their milch cows, winter after winter, nothing salt hay and bottom cornstalks; and in the somer, to confine them to pasture without a sihparticle of salt during the whole grazing sea-Such treatment cannot be otherwise than judicial to the health and the development of desirable properties of a milch cow. The ctice of giving succulent food to cows and sheep nore common now than a few years past, The ention of agriculturists in most parts of the and, is confined to potatoes and turnips. It is : impression among us, that mangel wurtzel, subeets, parsnips and carrots require more labor Lare attended with greater expense than potas, turnips, corn, and English hay. But the above nmittee say that 'no climate is better adapted tin ours, for mangel wurtzel, sugar beets, (the ist nutritions of the two, and equally productive) a baga, common turnips, carrots, parsnips and tatoes-and of all these, cattle are very fond, d most if not all of them, form the most wholene food of sheep and swine, 'We have nerally, it is believed, had the idea that much ore labor and skill are necessary in cultivating ingel wurtzel, sugar beets, and ruta baga, than for rn and potatoes. This notion is natural enough. cause we have attended to their culture much ore than the former. But we have in this report, we had in the report of the last year, the testiony of a practical and nice observer, the Rev. r Colman, who, in speaking this year of the ta baga, says ;- the whole from the sowing to a gathering, was not two thirds of the labor usually stowed in planting, cultivating, and gathering an re of potatoes.'

Mr Foster's ground was manured with about ght cords of compost manure, and ploughed in tht inches deep. The seed was sown about the th of May, in rows, twentytwo inches apart. ne soil was kept mellow and free from weeds. tions for the next winter's provision for their live put in the milk.

ght to be a principal object with every farmer; stock. Let every Long Island farmer have a good d if this be not carefully attended to, he may supply of succulent food—and let this be indiciously st assured of paying dearly for his neglect. But given out in connexion with his salt hav, cut straw losses which be suffers, do not remedy the in- and corn-stalks. This done, an increased quantity y which the public sustains from his slovenly of milk, and an improved appearance in milch cows, will be the consequence,

By the same report, I perceive the Rev. Henry Colman obtained the premium of \$20 for his fine crop of ruta baga. Allowing 56 lbs, to the bushel he had 903 busnels to the acre. On the supposition that the whole expense of this crop, was not greater than would be the culture of an acre of wheat, the advantages are easily perceived. Ruta baga usually sell in New York, from 19 to 44 cents the bushel. Allowing 20 cents, the above crop differ in several other respects. To institute a fair would amount to \$180 60. The land on Long 1st- comparison, we must deduct from Massachusetts al Society for 1830, awarded the premium of and does not generally produce over 25 bushels per the following items. 0 for Mangel Wurtzel, to Mr Gideon Foster, of acre—anounting at \$1 20 to \$30 00. The land on Fo arlestown. By measurement Mr F. had 1413 this Island, well manured and the crop well tilled, shels to the acre; and by weight, allowing 56 lbs. will yield equal to that of Massachusetts, 1 am the bushel, he had 1512 bushels, or 86,455 lbs. fully of the opinion that the farmers on the greater wards of fortythree tous. When it is taken into part of this Island do not pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of succulent crops as food for their stock, and with a view of supplying the New York

CIDER.

The rules on which making good sugar depends, are careful straining and cleanliness. With equal propriety it may be said, that good cider depends on the observance of the same rules-the juice carefully strained from the pulp. It has long been our spinion that too much carbonic acid is suffered to escape during fermentation producing either too much alcoholer acetic acid. We perceive some of the best cider makers recommend the prevention of the escape of carbonic acid gas by laying light substances, such as cloths or leaves on the bung hole, while the liquid is under fermentation.

Paint for Garden Fences, Out Louses, Eaves Troughs, &c .- Melt over a slow fire in an iron pot or kettle, two lbs. of rosin and one lb. of roll brimstone; when perfectly liquefied, add slowly three gallons of train or fish oil, and when perfectly incorporated, add Spanish brown, Venetian red, vellow other, or any other dark color, till of sufficient consistency to cover wood of a uniform color : use it warm with a brush , and when dry give it a second coat, and you will have a paint that weather is incapable of affecting. It takes longer to dry than common paints, but if rightly managed usually becomes hard in five or six days .- Genesee Furmer.

Horse Barefoot .- Many of our readers (says the New Bedford Gazette) recollect that Admiral Sir. Isaac Coffin sent four elegant horses from England to Brighton, with a view that the breed in his native state might be improved. One of those horses, Barefoot, we understand, left Providence on Sunday, the 15th inst. for New York, where he is to he shipped to England to run a race for sixty thousand dollars. Our informant, who saw him on board the steamboat at Providence, and who has seen many of the finest horses raised in this country, says Barefoot is by far the most beautiful and splendid horse he ever saw.

Chalk for Calves .- To prevent the scours in is now the season for farmers to make prepa- young calves, a little chalk is recommended to be

Expenses of the State .- We make the following extract from an article in the last Springfield Re-

The amount of expenditure for Massachusetts, is stated by the Northampton Committee to be about \$293,000; and for the other five N. E. States, \$244,000. Now if the system of expenditure is the same in all these States, the comparison is just; otherwise it is not. But the system is not the same.

None of these states provide for foreign paupers : none of them have such a system of legislation: most, if not all of them, support their judicial establishment by fees paid by those who go to Court, and not as here, out of the State Treasury. And they

or	State paupers	\$70,000
í	Agricultural Societies	5,000
4	Land agency	1,620
6	Extraordinary legislation	50,000
4	Criminal proceedings	30,290

Deduct from

292,000

135,590

\$156,910

So that the expenditures of Massachusetts, upon the system of the other New England States. would be \$135,000, which deducted from \$244,000 the expenditure of those States, leaves \$108,000, balance in our favor, instead of \$50,000, against

It was remarked by the Solicitor General at the Supreme Court in Springfield last week, that he found but one indictment in Worcester county, one in Hampshire, and three in this county : and in other parts of the State, he had found the indictments for crimes surprisingly diminished within two years. He could ascribe this change in favor of virtue and good order to no other cause than the influence of Temperance Societies and the great change in the consumption of ardent spirits,-Springfield Rep.

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE QUAKERS.

Judge Mellen, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present term of the Court at Portland, Me. stated that in a practice of fortyfive years, in which he had been intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the judicial Courts in that part of the country, he had never known but one instance in which a member of the Society of Friends was arraigned at the bar as a criminal,

Great Natural Curiosity .- The brig Hardy, Captain Shirley, which arrived here 3d inst. from Batavia, has on board a living female Ourang Out-ANG. She has suffered much on the voyage and is very sick. She is greatly affected by cold, and keeps a blanket constantly wrapped about her. She has been visited by Dr Smith, the Quarantine Physician, who examined her, felt her pulse and ordered milk to be given to her, which occasioned a temporary revival of her spirits. She is still able to walk, although she totters from weakness. When she stands erect her hands nearly touch the ground. She eats, drinks and spits, like a human being.

This is the only successful attempt ever made, to introduce one of these remarkable animals alive into this country. Some years since, an Ourang Outang was brought into port, but died in the harbor. The skeleton has been frequently exhibited by Dr Smith, at his annual Anatomical Lecture. - Boston Tran-

NEW ENGLAND PARNER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1831.

CANKER WORM.

J. Winship, Esq. of Brighton, near Boston, a gentleman, who is well known to possess much practical as well as scientific knowledge of the culture of fruit trees has suggested to us a remedy against the cankerworm which he has himself made use of with much success. After the worm, in the latter part of spring and fore part of summer has made its lodgement among the branches and commenced its ravages on the leaves of fruit trees, it has generally been supposed that the owner of the trees had nothing to do, but to submit to an evil which it had been too late to remedy. But Mr Winship applies tar to the body of the tree at that time, according to the common mode of tarring trees, to prevent the ascent of eankerworms; and then by jarring or shaking the body and limbs of the trees, the worms fall to the ground, or let themselves down by threads, so that they may be struck off with a stick, and thus detached from the tree. They then instinctively and immediately turn towards the body of the tree, and attempt to ascend to the high places from whence they have fallen. But here the tar presents an insuperable obstacle to their further progress, and they fall back and perish for want of food.

We doubt whether it would be safe to rely altogether on this mode of destroying the insect without the customary fall and spring appliances of tar. Perhaps, however, it may supersede those troublesome and expensive processes; and at any rate, it must prove a powerful auxiliary to the old mode of attacking these depredators.

SMALL WORMS ON PEAR TREES.

A friend has entered a complaint at our office, against a small worm, which, on its first appearance resembles the maggets found in cheese, but afterwards changes to a green color, and devours the leaves of the pear tree. We submitted the case to Mr Winship, the gentleman named in the preceding article, who advises to silt or scatter wood ashes, or quick lime, or dry dust over the leaves infested when wet with dew or rain. If the insects were accommodated, by means of a syringe or garden engine, with now and then an artificial shower of soap-suds, lime-water, decoction of walnut leaves, ditto of clider leaves, or tobacco leaves or stems, we presume they would take such treatment in dudgeon, and disappear without delay or eeremony.

Silk,-The New Hampshire Statesman says that the manufacture of Silk Ribbons was attempted at Durham, N. H. about forty years ago by the late Gen. JOHN SULLIVAN of revolutionary fame .- He employed French weavers, and kept three or four looms employed about a year. The causes that led to the relinquishment of the business are not now known: probably the difficulty of procuring raw silk at that early period.

PROPERTIES OF MANURES, &cc. To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR-I wish to ask, through the medium of your valuable paper, what chemical ingredients contained in manures enter into the composition of plants, and in what state manures contain the most of them? C. W.

ARMERS AND GARDENERS' WORK FOR JUNE. Melons and cucumbers, which have hithertobeen protected by glass, or by paper frames, may benefit of the sun and air. now be exposed to the epen air. If the season be tage of the practice.

Vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or other- both ways at once. wise injured, often need watering, until they have taken new roots. But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting let them be watered, if they appear to droop, only at evenings and in cloudy weather, and with water which has been exposed, one day at least to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a wellor a cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once; that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain; for water applied, plentifully or forcibly, or falling from a considerable height. is apt to wash away the finest of the mould from the roots, or make little cavities about them, which admit too much air.

In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions should be regarded. It is of very great convenience to have a piece of standing water or a brook or rivulet near at hand by which water may be furnished in sufficient abundance without a great degree of labor.

WEEDING. Sir John Sinclair observed that ' the importance of weeding is such, both to the individual and the public, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate a regulation of police for fining those who harbor weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground can have no injustice in principle.

Hoeing. The ends to be answered by hoeing are chiefly these :- To destroy weeds, which are always ready to spring up in every soil, to exhaust the land and starve the plants. For this purpose when the weeds have attained any size, deep hoeing becomes necessary. To prevent the soil's becoming too hard and close, so that the roots cannot extend themselves freely in search of vegetable food, nor feed on the fixed air and other fertilizing gases generated in loose and rich soils. In this case deep hoeing is necessary. But hoeing should cease entirely or be very shallow when the roots are so much extended as to be injured by hoeing. The deeper land is hoed, provided the roots are not disturbed, and too much cut in pieces, the greater advantage it will be to the plants. The oftener land is hoed the more moisture it retains, the more the crops are nourished, and the better it either with a hoe or the fingers, and fresh soil a high steep hill.

substituted, but not accumulated about the stems lest the lower roots should be deprived of the

The land is in a good degree prepared for sue at all dry your vegetables will stand in need of wa- ceeding crops by hoeing; and there is great are ter. Loudon remarks that many kitchen crops are obvious advantages in stirring the ground while lost, or produce a very inferior quality for want of the dew is on in the morning, or soon after a light watering; lettines and cabbages are often hard rain. Where land is tolerably free from obstacles and stringy; turmps and radishes do not swell, the frequent use of the horse plough to a considonions decay. &c, copious waterings in the eve- erable depth renders the labor much less seven nings, during the dry seasons, would produce that and expensive, and more advantageous to the fulness and succulency which we find in the veg- crop, than to depend on the hoc alone. The first ctables produced in the Low Countries, and in time the plough is used, turn the furrow from the the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the rows. At the next ploughing, and all after ploughbeginning and the latter end of the season. The ings, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows: vegetables brought to the London market, from this prevents the plough from injuring the roots. the Neat's Houses and other adjoining gardens. The depth should be about the same as for any where the important article of watering is much other ploughing or the intention will be in some more attended to than in private country gardens | measure defeated. This may render it necessary may be adduced as affording proofs of the advan-sometimes to go twice in the same furrow. A plough called a cultivator has been constructed, with two mouldboards, which turns the mould

The opinion entertained by some, that no horing at all should be done in a dry time, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, suffer it to be overrun by weeds, and allow the ground to be so hard that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. There is no soil perhaps except a thin sandy one that will not be benefited in hot dry weather by frequent hoeing."

Salad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds on thick flannel well cleaned and moistened. Put the flannel on a board which can be hung up. Place on the flaunel on which the seeds are sown another piece of flannel fastened to a thick beard. Take off the upper board as soon as the secds have vegetated, say 24 hours. In six or seven days, if good weather, the crop will be two inches high.-It is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flamel always wet.

To have a constant succession of radishes for the table the seeds should be sowed once a fortnight from April to August. As they are uncertain in their growth, the best method is to put the seed between rows of other plants; and they are so easily pulled that they need not incommode the plants among which they grow,

Sow strong house or wood aslæs over the ground about the time the turnips are springing up, This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop and make the turnips sweet and palatable.

Hilling Corn.-Erastus Ware of Salem, Mass. says of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was bood three times, but not hilled as has been customary; and upon comparison of that not hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as is common. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived from hilling corn-and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded withstands drought. The earth about the stems in their search after their proper nutriment, as of young plants of corn, &c, should be removed where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in 'ew Potatocs,-We were presented by Mr Pond ambridge, on Monday the 7th of June, with toes of the growth of the present season, 5 to 6 inches in circumference. The sort from Mr Russell's seed store the last spring. Potato has a great reputation in Bristol ty (where it originated) for its productiveness dayor, as well as earliness. These were rais-

the open air without forcing.

tel Sugar,—It appears by the official returns there are upwards of 100 Beet root sugar s in France, which threw off in 1830),000 lbs. of beautiful crystallized Sugar. e have been eight Treatises published in e within a few years on the subject. There ve large establishments near Calais, where of the operations are conducted by ste am

NOTICE.

Atated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticul-Society, will be held at the Society's rooms in buildings, by adjournment, on Saturday, June 11 o'clock.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

th Market street, a very useful article for destroyterpillars. Bugs and other insects. Likewise to t the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.— E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

The true Sugar Beet.

sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar ed,-received this day from Paris, by the last own to require comment.

-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf -several varieties of pickling and other Cucum-Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn hast season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep - Sheep.

able Books on the best method of forming good asf increasing them, and treating them properly to health and when diseased-on the character ue of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, zaluable works, viz :

eorge Stewart Makenzie, Bart.

6 rt R Livingston, LL. D. el Bard, M. D.

whenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalwork was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, erica-and in France, at the expense of the na-

'essiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishind others in France.

or sale—a valuable collection of Books on Agri-Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholeretail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 May 25.

Frought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c. ght-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes .- . Also, A Complete

int of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar merican Braziers' Rods-Spike and Nail Rods, sapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kindsx and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale GAY & BIRD,

No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Treatise on Sik. poublished, and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed

2 North Market Street, actical Treatise on the Culture of the White y Tree and the raising of Silk. Price 124 cts .nundred-a valuable agricultural tract for distriYellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North | FEARING & Co , No. 110, State Street. Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Vellow Locust Seed, (Robinia Perkins' Early Seedling, the same that was pseudoacacia) saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are oo well known to require comment.

Potaloes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A few bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel Pickening's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protubecauces. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel May 18.

Wants a situation,

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches-hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office. June 1.

Bees in Cities.

Brass Syringes.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by Perkins & Marvin, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

> For Sale, Full blood . Hanceney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Alpacket, via Newport. The excellence of this so, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Florn or cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on The excellence of this so, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Forn or both sides. For terms apply at this office.

Hm. F. Otis & Co.

No. 110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of Carnation Pink roots, Pine Apples, and fine West India Squashes, from Trinidad de Cuba.

Branding Irons, at reduced prices.

Carter's improved Branding Irons, for branding Guide Boards, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. This is a very convenient article for country towns, as it will enable them to put up permanent guide boards at a trifling expense; it is simply by burning the brands into a piece of board, then lightly plane it over, after which give it a coat of white Guide boards made in this way are much more durable than the common boards, and the cost is trifling. The above are offered for sale at 40 to 50 per cent discount from former prices, which will enable all towns to furnish themselves with a very useful article.

> For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 59 NORTH MARKET STREET.

WILLIS' IMPROVED BUTTER STAMPS IN This is a simple, but elegant and useful implement, which moulds butter into a handsome rectangular, or eubic form, presses out the buttermilk; and by the same process fixes upon it a beautiful impression, which admits of being varied into such letters or figures as may best suit the fancy of the owner of the article.

Dr Thacher's Bee Hives,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street-

IMPROVED BEEHIVES, constructed on a plan invented by Dr Thacher, author of an excellent Treatise on Bees. The American Orchardist, &c. These Hives are so formed that they afford facilities for taking honey without destroying the Beest and likewise present security against the ravages of the Bee Moth, the great enemy to that useful, industrious and indispensable insect; together with other advantages, which give it a decided superiority over any other hive which has been offered for the eccommodation of persons disposed to engage in one of the most pleasing and profitable branches of rural econ-April 6.

Lead Pinc.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln April 13, 1831. Gre.

Bones Wanted,

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			PROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,			105 00	
Pearl, first sort.		+6	120 00	
BEANS, white,		bashel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	:	barrel.	8 75	9.00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	- 44	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,		- 44	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	_	pound.	11	15
CliEESE, new milk,	-	pound.	6	3
Skimmed milk.			3	4
FLAXSEED,	-		1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	-	,oarrer	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	-	1 44	5 75.	5 87
Baltimore, wharf,	-	1 41	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corp. Northern.	-	1	3 30	
	-	buchel.	70	72
Corn, Southern Yellow, Rye.	•	66		75
Danley	•	1	80	83
Barley,	-		60	62
Oats,	-	- "	40	42
HAY,	-	ewt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	•	cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	- 11	9 00	10 00
LIME,	-	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,	-	harrel.	18 00	
Navy mess.	-	· '4	13 00	
Cargo, No. 1,	•	66	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	boshel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	-	66	50	62
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	
Red Clover, (northern)	-	61	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	-	cw1.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	popod.		
Merino, mixed with Saxony		16	75	
Merino, three fourths washe	d.	44	63	
Merino, half blood.		6.6	5.8	
Merino, quarter,		46	48	
Native, washed,			45	
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		46	58	
Pulled, Lamb's, second sor	١,	46	45	
Pulled, " spinning, first	sor	1. 11	50	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-31	. 50	00

PROVISION	MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	6	7
whole hogs,	f.	53	7
VEAL.	- 44	Ğ,	3
MUTTON,	- 46	4.	3
POULTRY,	- 44	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- //	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	22	84
POTATOES,	. 11	30	
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel.	1 001	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, June 6. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 185 Beef Cattle, (including 82 unsold last week); 12 Cows and Calves, and 638 Sheep and Lambs. Unsold at the close of the market 63 Beel Cattle, exclusive of 105 left within a few miles of the market, all of which will make more than have been sold this day.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Market 'glutted;' price of Cattle reduced about 25c. from last week. We quote from 4 75 to 5 50—three or four yoke extra at 5 75.

Cows and Calves-We noticed sales at \$14, 17, 20, 23 and 25.

Sheep and Lambs-Sales quick; we noticed one lot at \$1 75, one at 2 00, and one at 2 25-a lot of fine weth-

PRICES OF VEGETABLES AT FANEUIL HALL MAR-KET.—Early Peas §1 per bushel. Strawberries 33 cts. per box. Early White Dutch Turnips 10 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers 12 cts. each. Potatoes 30 cts. per bushel. Onions 3 cts. per hunch. About 500 bushels of Early Peas were sold at Faneuil Hall Market on Monday and Tuesday last.

MISCELLANY.

SIGOURNEY, a few years since, while on a visit to Fredericksburg.

> MOTHER of him whose godlike fame The Good throughout the world revere, Ah! why without a stone or name, Thus sleep'st thou unregarded here?

Fair pensile branches o'er thee wave, And Nature decks the chosen dell, Yet, surely o'er thy hallowed grave A Nation's mournful sighs should swell.

Rome, with a burst of filial pride, The mother of her Graechi viewed; And why should we restrain the tide Of reverential gratitude?

She to sublime Volumnia paid Her tribute of enraptured tears, When the dread Chief that voice obeyed Which sternly curbed his infant years.

Thou, in the days of Sparta's might, Hadst high on her illustrious roll Been ranked amid those mations bright, Whe nobly nursed the great of soul-

For, disciplined in Wisdom's school, The lofty pupil owned thy sway, And well might he be skilled to rule, So early nurtured to obey.

No enervating arts refined, To slumber fulled his heaven-born might, No weak indulgence warped thy mind, To cloud a hero's path of light.

Say, when upon thy shielding breast, The Saviour of his Country hung, When his soft lip to thine was pressed, Wooing the accents from thy tongue-Saw'st thou prescient o'er his brow The shadowy wreaths of laurel start?

Or, when his infant hands were taught By thee in simple prayer to rise-Sav, were thy own devotions fraught With heightened incense for the skies?

Well may that realm, confiding rest, Heroes and mighty chiefs to see, Who finds its infant offspring blest, With monitors and guides like thee.

Some future age, than ours more just, With his shall blend thy honored name, And rear, exulting o'er thy dust, The monument of deathless fame-

Shall thither bid young mothers wend To bless thy spirit as they rove, And learn, while o'er thy tomb they bend, For Heaven to train the babes they love.

A late Tory Essex Member of Parliament, having at a parochial meeting made some proposals which were objected to by a sturdy farmer ; 'Sir,' said the great man, 'do you know who I am? do you know that I have sat in two parliaments; and once that it did originate in that. that I was brought up at both Universities?' Why, replied Hodge, ' that may be; I had a calf that sucked two cows; and the more he sucked the bigger calf he grew!

A rich old farmer in the north of Devon, speaking to some of his friends of the scholastic progress MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs made Dick a parson, I think, but a look'd such a and under cultivation. The country is remarkably hear good hand to holding the plough, that Iz thoft thy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from 'twas a pity to spoil a good ploughman.'

> A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it ran to. Clodpole raising himself from his stooping posture and scratching his head replied with a grin; 'I does'nt know where it rins to, zur, we finds it here every morning.

It is a beautiful trait in the lastory of the American government that it has never shed a drop of human blood, nor banished a single individual for State erimes. No renegade minister grows immortal there by 'saving the constitution and crushing the "hydra of jacobinism," at the expense of human blood and human happiness. I am delighted to find that the more popular a government grows, the more mild it becomes; and that the glory of dispensing with the services of the hangman in political affairs, was reserved for the first government erected and conducted by the people ;-by those whom the planners of our bloody treason and sedition have chose to designate price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars pe as "ferocious rabble." '- Scotsman.

Female Fashions at Malta.-When abroad they are all arrayed in black. They put over their other dress a robe or loose shirt of that color, brought high on the bosom, and in place of bonnets their heads are covered with a black silk mantle which invests their shoulders and descends half way behind. The part which covers the head is furnished with a piece of whalebone inserted in the hem, which keeps it in position and prevents the silk from dropping over the eyes. One hand placed inside, is always necessary to hold together the sides of the scarf in front; and the other is often hid under its folds, only a fore finger being suffered to peep out through an opening left for the purpose. Of course, under such mufflers little can be seen of the beauties of form or feature, if a Maltese nymph happen to possess them: the eyes and a moving pall-black figure are all that can be distinguished. But sometimes the fair one deigns to exhibit her face to a curious gazer, in place of engrossing to herself the privilege of seeing; and features, good humored, rather pleasing than hand-some, and irradiated by a pair of fine sparkling eyes, are displayed to the beholder. The complexion is a dark olive, but partaking a little too much of a sort of mulatto tinge. The mantle is obviously borrowed, or rather it has descended from a distant age and people. It answers to the veil of Eastern ladies .-Bigelow's Malta.

An . Ipology .- When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that 'he was surprised at such a decision!' this was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal-'I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at the said he was He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day-had he known you but half so long as I have done, he would not be surprised at anything you did.'

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew the common bilions fevers which often afflict the town upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of i covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ear ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whea and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain su erior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing tha from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possi ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drover purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several far mers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low acre, for the uncleared Land, and from three dollars and halt to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wil allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to David Canfield JAMES II. HENDERSON. Esq. on the town. March 9.

Ammunition 3

ep16t

Of the best quality and tourest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, it from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the Terms \$8, the season. 6tseason.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1831.

NO. 48.

SOUNTHILT TATEOUS.

he following is an able essay on an important topic. En. ON BREEDING FOR A DAIRY STOCK. MR Frssenden-The subject of breeding for Dairy Stock, is one of a good deal of interest this time. Inquiries are frequently made in inversation which show this to be the case. In e present state of our knowledge such questions

ttle?

2. Are there one or more breeds of cows own, by long trial, to be deep milkers?

3. To what extent is breed to be relied upon the selection of a stock for milk?

I propose to make a few suggestions by way answer to these questions.

There is another which I shall say something on in another paper with your permission,

On what else, besides breed, depends deep milk-

It is nothing new to say that the object of eding (in a technical sense,) is to perpetuate the progeny, the form, constitution, and particr qualities of one or both the parents. But at I wish to ask attention to, and to enforce in s communication, is the very important factt the longer any distinguishing quality, mark, peculiarity, can be traced back in the ancestry,

A particular cow may chance to be a fine milk-tion. but if the parents, for some generations, were remarkable in the same way, her heifer calves I not probably be good milkers-at least no dendence can be placed upon them. If the ch increased of course.

t is not too much to say from experience, here at in England, that of all the varieties of cows. ignated by the terms, Short Horns, Long Horns, Hornless-or by the names, more limited in rapplication, as Devon, Hereford, Holderness. Stolk, Denton, Bakewell, Alderney, &c,-no se of them has been found to give uniformly or erally, more or better milk than any other .le evidence before the public, abroad and at ne, is contradictory.

There have been individual instances of extrainary milkers among all-and I may go so far say families, of extraordinary milkers, among

t has been too often taken for granted, that a d cow will produce good calves without inquiry her parentage or that of the bull to which is sent-and prejudices have been raised in for of marks and certain appearances, in such animal, which have no necessary connexion, or me at all, with her faculty as a milker-and such arks have been allowed to determine the choice another cow as infallible signs of a good one. Te most prevalent popular token now is the small d and short horns.—This is so far a good "Massachusetts Agricultural Repository,

sign, as that the smaller the refuse parts, the nearer a pure milk-stock, that is, a stock descended for mawil be the approximation to perfection in the more my generations from none but fine milkers. Some valuable parts, whether for beef or milk and this may think that the art of breeding cannot be caris ell. So much has been most satisfactorily ried so far as to secure a uniformity of excellence proved by the conclusive reasonings of Mr Clinc, in this particular quality in the progeny. The anthe eminent anatomist, in an essay published by swer can only be that they have attained to that him a long time since.*

The Holderness Breed have the small head and shor: horns, but they are esteemed in England the following appear to the writer not at all too much better fitted, in general, for the shambles than for the dairy. An established dairy stock might, 1. What is meant by a particular breed of no coubt, be raised from them by a careful selection of individuals, male and female, from a milk family. But it would be too much to say of so large a class as the Durham, Denton or Hereford, though all short horns, that bearing either of those names, they may be relied upon as good milkers. and to produce uniformly good milkers.

If the experience of the country will not bear the writer out in this remark he will be glad to find the dairy stock so much in advance of his opin-

to be so good for milk as some other kinds. And yet Nr Coke, the great Norfolk Farmer, sent to of Devonshire cows, bred by himself, which were remarkable for quantity and quality of milk. They were bred on the side of both male and female, we presume, from animals whose progenitors were distinguished for this same quality; had he frequently crossed the blood of the Devons with any of the dominating, or taking the place of other qualing equally good stock for milk, had not been so sof more recent standing in either of the parwell guarded, this same family would in a few generations have given evidences of material deprecia-

> The truth really is, that we have yet the work to do to establish a pure milk breed.

To accomplish this, we must have a class of farmers who shall be professed breeders of a dairy is of a pure milk stock the chances are very stock—they will employ no bulls but such as come of good cows, they will raise no calves but from first rate cows. They will keep the heifers for some generations, sending off to the butchers such as turn out indifferent milkers; as some there will be, in whom the faults of remote parentage will be found to linger .- A herd thus carefully purged, and finally, after a few years, exhibiting a uniforn character, for milk in the young, as they come in will prove a lasting and sure source of increasin profit to the skilful, intelligent breeder, and an inmense gain to the country.

The writer would ask, suppose a young farmer athe present moment is about to stock a milkfam and is willing to pay the full value of good cows -good, we mean as breeders-where shall be go fe them, in New England? Where shall he be see to find an established milk breed that will not dappoint him? He will find improved breeds eough-but who will venture to insure him that th improvement will not be found to consist g often in adaptation to the shambles as to the airy ?

The idea suggested, whether well or ill foundd, let others judge, is that we have not yet

degree of perfection in England-that for half a century thorough breeders, have been successful in this particular as in others. It is gratifying to be able to state any one thing on this most important subject, entitled to rank as an axiom and of a truly scientific character.

We say that thorough breeders have been entirely successful in England. Not that the farmers, generally in England have reached that degree of excellence. This would be far from the truth. All that is true even there, is the invaluable fact that particular families of milch cows are there known to transmit their peculiarity, as great milkers, with uniform certainty, to their progeny. This fact is as valuable, for our instruction and example, as if the same thing were true of all the mileh cows The Devon Cows are not considered in England in England. On the other hand, let the following statement have its due weight, going to show, as it does, that it is of some consequence for breeda frend in Maryland, several years ago, a number ing from what family an animal derives its descent. 'Mr Woodward of Birlingham, Woreestershire, England, purchased twelve deep milking Yorkshire cows without pretensions to breed, or disposition to fatten-with these cows he used a high-bred Hereford Bull-and in the progeny lost the disposition to milk which the mothers had; acquiring more deeply will it be fixed in the descendants; period kinds of Short Horns, whose descent, from dominating, or taking the place of other qual-tan equally good stock for milk, had not been so merit of the family to which the bull belonged.* merit of the family to which the bull belonged," Here is a striking case, where high blood enabled one of the parents to propagate his own peculiar excellence, and to prevent the transmission of the peculiar excellence of the mothers-viz. their tendency to be great milkers; because this quality was accidental in them and not derived from a select ancestry, and therefore not firmly established in the constitution.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES WILL SWARM IN FOUL WEATHER.

DEAR Sta-1 have this spring for the first time. undertaken the management of bees. I purchased a hive in the winter, which appeared to be very full, and placed it in my garden, giving it an eastern aspect. On the first of this month, I discovered a disposition to swarm, judging from their gathering in clusters on the sides of the hive: since which time, they have been carefully watched every day : from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. except at such times as when the sun was obscured by clouds, feeling perfectly sure of their not leaving the hive, but in a clear sunshine. In consequence of the dull state of the weather, yesterday, I neglected them altogether, and was much surprised, when informed through a neighbor who fortunately saw them, that my bees had swarmed. At this time the sun was, and had been, during the forencon, obscured, and but few minutes previous to his discovering them, it had rained; I think it must have rained, during the process of swarming. In chap. 5th of Thacher's Treatise on Bees, he says, 'it is only on

^{*}Prize Essay of the Rev. Henry Berry.

a warm, clear sunshine day that swarming takes place,' and should the sun be obscured by a cloud, the swarming process is most certainly interrupted and they await the moment when it shines forth in full lustre.' It appears from the above statements that this is not an infallible guide; and I have been induced to communicate the circumstance of my bees having swarmed in weather, entirely different from that decribed in his chapter til the difference was only fifteen degrees, on swarming, in the hope that it may be needful in guarding bee keepers against relying implicitly the house, about half way up the rafters, where upon any state of the atmosphere, after the bees have evinced a disposition to leave the hive; the consequence of which may be the loss of many valuable swarms.

Your obedient servant,

Danvers, June 7, 1831.

WM. P. ENDICOTT.

BLAST ON CHERRY TREES.

Mr Fessenden-As a preventive of the blast, which has been so injurious to the cherry tree of late, I think you may with confidence recommed the application of sulphur and lime water, which has so effectually prevented the mildew on the grape and gooseberry, say two quarts of sulphur, and three to five pounds of quick lime, to a barrel of water, first incorporating them with a pailful of boiling water.

The preceding year, we had a large sized tree attacked; the present season, the depredation or blast continued, and to appearance one half of the tree was dead; when three weeks since it was discovered that four other trees of considerable size were attacked like the former on the north side, I purchased at the Farmer's agricultural warehouse one of Mr Newell's excellent syringes, and applied the wash three times. The difficulty is completely subdued, and from present appearances the tree first named will undoubtedly recover, with the loss, only, of a few small limbs. If this experiment should be announced to the public and any benefit should be derived from it, the gratification will be great to A CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

June 14.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the an adjourned meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 11th of June,

The President read the following communication from S. G. Perkins, Esq. giving an account of a second experiment, which he had made with the apparatus for warming his vinery with hot water.

Brookline, June 6, 1831.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN..

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR-Since I had the honor to lay before you the result of the first trial of my hot water apparatus, I have closed my house on all sides, and have made a second experiment with more success than on the former occasion, as the water was now heated sooner, by an hour, to the highest temperature that it attained on my first trial; for in two hours from the time the fire was lighted the mercury in the boiler stood at 175, and in the reservoir at 154; whereas, on the first trial it took three hours to heat it to these points. In three hours it was now heated to 199 in the boiler, and 184 in the reservoir, making a difference of 23 degrees in the boiler, and 28 degrees in the reservoir, over and above that which it be-

fore acquired .- On the first trial the difference Extra shed, where you have two between the temperature of the boiler and that of the reservoir was from 20 to 24 degrees, and it may be well to remark that the same relative degrees of heat between the two kettles was observed to exist on the last trial uptil the water in the boiler became heated to 180, when it became hotter in the reservoir in proportion to the boiler, un-

I supposed we could ascertain the mean temperature with considerable accuracy.-Here it rose to say eightytwo,-making a difference of seventeen degrees between this and another louse where there was no artificial heat; but where the temperature, in the course of the day, had been at \$5 and 90. The reason why the water was heated at the last trial sooner by an hour than at the first, is that the fire was better made, more steadily kept up, and the external or evening air excluded from both the kettles; whereas, you will recollect, on the first trial they were both within the immediate influence of it, the kettles were, however, both uncovered during the whole extra heat introduced into the house. time of heating.

As the circulation of the water through the pipes is facilitated by having its surface as near the top of the upper pipe as possible without allowing it to draw air, the kettle should not be filled beyond an inch, or an inch and a quarter tender exotics when the flue is over heated; nor above this point; of course, as a general rue, it are you liable to those chills which often occur is best not to heat your boiler above 185 or 186, from neglect of the fire, and which prove equally as the evaporation would become so great as to fatal to them. With water pipes, a sudden or exreduce the water in a short time below the pp of treme heat cannot be got up; and at no time, and the pipe. - By heating to the temperature of 199. as I did in this last trial, I found the evaporation very great, and in the morning I observed the in like manner, and it is never scorching or dry water stood in the kettles half an inch, or more, below the top of the bore of the upper pipe.

agreeable, and is said to be congenial to all plants, or cold weather, the fire must be made an hour -There is none of that dry, suffocating heat which earlier in the hot water establishment, than may be prevails when a house is heated by a brick flue required where a brick flue is used. This is the alone; -nor any of that extreme moisture which only inconvenience attending it, if it be one. is produced by steam apparatus; -but a soft, mild, If to the cost of the brick flue, as above and pleasant warmth is created throughout the house, exceedingly agreeable to respiration.

To compare the advantages of the hot water system with brick flues, it is necessary to make a calculation of the relative expense which these two modes of heating involve, -and I believe that the following estimate will not vary much from

1st. Two kettles of 80 gallons each, cast vith the shoulders necessary to receive the pipes, vill cost \$21 each, or

The connecting pipes of cast iron, four inches in diameter in the bore, will cost

60 ets. per foot, say 150 feet, 9(00 Carting

Iron masters to put them up and ecment the joints

Furnace under the kettle, and setting the 1:00 kettles

Cost of apparatus in house 80 feet long \$160 00 The cost of a flue, with two furna-

ces, covered with 12 inch tile. house S0 feet long, mason's work, \$85 00 Carpenter, for plank, Cedar posts, nails and labor to place the flue

on, at least

15 00

furnaces, one at each end of the

10 00 \$110 00

The hot water apparatus therefore cost in the first instance \$50 00

say fifty dollars more than a single brick flue, or three dollars per annum. Now the water establish-The thermometer was placed in the centre of ment once up there is an end to the expense,-But a brick flue, (as every one knows who is nt the charge of repairing them.) is a constant source of expense, certainly more than double the interest on the extra cost of the hot water apparatus. Again, with the hot water there is no danger of burning or scorching your plants; but with a brick flue you are constantly liable to this evil; and from the cracks through which smoke issues into the house, it is well known that plants are frequently destroyed. - I have myself this season had three large grape vines much injured by the hot smoke and air that passed through the cracks in one of the fines in my old vinery; but with iron pipes, filled with hot water, there can be no smoke, or

The boiler and reservoir are within the house. but the fire place or opening into the furnace is in the shed on the other side of a brick wall, so that you have never within the vinery any of that ardent and dry heat which is so often injurious to by no means can it be raised so as do any injury, The temperatore is raised gradually, and is reduced even, like that created by brick flues; or suddenly changed from one extreme to the other, as is com-The heat produced by this system is uncommonly mon in that mode of heating houses. In winter

\$110 00

stated, say you add, as a corrective of the dry heat of the brick-a steaming apparatus, you may do it with great advantage to a vinery either connected, or unconnected with one of the furnaces which heats the flue. -If it is connected, then the house will be steamed, at the same time that it is heated by the flue,-but I am satisfied from my own experience that steam alone, with any apparatus that has ever been got up in this country, will not answer to heat a house during cold weather; but a cheap steaming apparatus with a boiler connected with one of the furnaces of the house, may be put up with advantage, S0 feet long for 50 00

\$160 00

This would make the whole cost of the flue and steamer one hundred and sixty dollars-the same as the cost of the hot water apparatus.

Now if you will look over the various advantages which this last has over the first plan of heating; as well as the great saving of expense in fuel, labor, repairs, &c, you will see that there can be no comparison between these two modes of

her houses.

Where hot water is used, steam is unnecessa-:- the moisture of the house is sufficient witht being excessive, as it is with steam apparatus; d it has this advantage over it-if your steam paratus be connected with the furnace that heats ar flue, all plants in the house will, during its teration, be perfectly wet,-this, while the house warm, may do no harm-but so soon as the fire es out the air becomes chilled, while your plants still wet, which exposes them to be injured ch more than if they were dry .- Now with water, although the air of the house is not , it is not wet as in the steaming process, and going down of the fire, or its total extinguishnt, does not expose your plants to get injured.

have written too much I fear on this subject the patience of my readers, and must thereclose it by subscribing myself

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

tesolved, That the committee on a garden of eriment and cemetery be instructed to petition Legislature for an act to enable the Society old real estate, for a garden and cemetery,

en, Stephen Van Rensselaer was elected an orary member: and Joseph R. Van Zandt, Esq. lbany, Wm. Shaw of New York, Judge Strong ochester, corresponding members. Adjourned aturday next.

> Horticultural Hall, Saturday, June 11, 1831.

FRUITS.

RAWBERRIES.—A box of very large and superi-eens' Seedling,' presented by Mr D. Haggerston, e Charlestown vineyard. This sple ndid specie of this excellent variety, excited great admira-

box of very fine Pine Apple, from Hon. H. A. S.

box of large Mulberry, and another of Seed-, raised from seed of the same kind, from Mr N ey, Waltham.

box of large and fine Strawberries, presumed to

e 'Chili,' from Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. basket of large and fine Wilmot, from Mr S.

er, Roxbury.

I specimen of White Alpine, without runners, Mr E. Vose, Dorchester.

lese last were raised from seed received by the ety from M. Vilmorin, of Paris, very highly peral, and bid fair to become a valuable varicty. To small and beautiful silver netted Melons were

es ited by Mr Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury. Fe Early Cabbages and Cauliflowers were exhito by Mr Thomas Leonard, gardener to E. Hererby, Esq., of Salem.

NOTICE.

Astated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticulra Society will be held on Saturday next, at the y's Room, at II o'clock, by adjournment.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

From the American Farmer.

MENCH PREPARATION OF COFFEE.

SMITH-In all that concerns the table, the reth far excel all other nations. Their dishes re avory, palatable, soluble, and wholesome. nated your receipt for making coffee in the parand kept in a glazed vessel over night, before sed, the morning; but you have omitted two im-

other from a gentleman who had resided in a in green Tea, as yulgar prejudice will have it. French family which came to this country from St The injurious effects of Tea, if any may be Domingo. Mr Carter says, the French add boiled milk to their coffee, which gives it a mellowness not to be imparted by cold milk or cream; and my other information is, that the French sweeten their coffee with sugar candy, or sometimes with what is about the same thing, with elarified syrup, not yet reduced to a state of crystallization. The process for making either of these is sufficiently simple. but as the last has abridged labor, and many cenveniences to recommend it, I will speak only of that. An egg with its shell is beat up to a froth and added to two or three quarts of water in a bell-metal kettle-from eight to twelve pounds of sugar (either brown or white) is added to this, (I am told a few glasses of lime water is a useful addition, but I have not tried it,) and it is simmered and scummed over a bark or coal fire, until clarified and reduced to a syrup of the proper consistency, when it is put up for use. Besides for coffee, this syrup is also excellent for fritters, puddings, &e, if a little Cogniac is added to it. I have tried all-the strained coffee, the boiled milk, and the clarified sugar, and commend the whole.

COUSIN TABITHA.

MINES AND MINERALS.—During our return from Montpelier week before last, we spent a leisure half hour in visiting a mine just opened in the northeast corner of Braintree. Some specimens which we brought away preved, on analysis, to be composed of Iron, Sulphur and Arsenic, with, possibly, a slight and unimportant admixture of other metals. The vein or bed, we could not determire which it is, is known to be at least a mile in length. An abundance of elegant specimens can be easily procured.

An interesting locality of sulphurets has been opened in Vershire. It is about three miles from Post Mills Village, and about five miles north from the copperas works in Strafford, and nearly in a range with the vein wrought at that place. Of three specimens given us for examination last winter, one was pyritous copper, containing 184 per cent of copper; another was a magnetic sulphuret of iron; and the third was sulphuret of iron, with an extra charge of iron. This last ore is not nentioned by Cleaveland: nor could any information concerning it be found in the books in this Village, beyond the fact that Hauv mentions its existence, -Probably the copper at this mine varies considerably in its richness. In what proportion the several ores exist, we are not informed. Their quantity is abundant, and their situation extremely favorable for working.

About five miles nearly northwest from this, in Corinth, about 2 miles south from the meeting house in that town, is a locality, from which we have seen what appeared to be fragments of very beautful crystals of oxid of Titanium-several varietics. We think the spot worthy of the attention of any mineralogist passing that way. Sienite is said to be abundant and beautiful in its immediate vicinity .- Windsor, Vt. Chronicle.

Tra. - The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britian is 20,000,000 lbs; in 1716 reah mode, though the ground coffee be wet into it was only 300,000 lbs. The reason why the the universal use of this beverage. From analytied on the published letters of Mr Carter, of black Tea, there were no deleterious qualities dis- American Farmer,

ating hot houses, or vineries, or indeed any NewYork, who lately travelled in France, and the coverable, and not the slightest particle of copper ascribed to the heated state in which it is drank .-Genesee Farmer.

> Spontaneous Combustion .- On Tuesday last, a noon, a small quantity of rye straw took fire at the McLean Asylum, in Charlestown. The fire was discovered immediately and extinguished in 4 or 5 minutes, the damage not exceeding five dollars.

> The straw, as usual, had been emptied from beds into a bin adjacent to the straw house, both of which are detached from all other buildings. The bin is 8 feet by 5 feet, open at top, exposed to the direct rays of the sun from 11 to 1 o'clock. The straw had been wet by recent rains, was two feet deep, and very compact. The whole mass was hot down to the bottom of it. It is improbable that sparks had fallen upon the straw from a neighboring, though distant chimney, as the wind at that time would have carried them in a centrary direction. Daily Advertiser.

> Management of Poultry .- Break shells of ovsters and clams to about the size of grains of corn, or smaller, and place them where your barn-fowls can have constant access. They will eat of this, and it greatly assists in forming the shell of the egg. To insure success in the raising of poultry. the newest laid eggs should be gathered with the utmost care, to avoid any small break or fracture of the shell; the setting hens should be each in a barrel or box by itself, so that they can be covered up in order that they may sit undisturbed. Once a day and that in the morning, they should be gently lifted off their nests and fed, and the moment they return, be again covered. They will in two or three mornings, become quite habituated to this order, and almost every egg put under them will produce a chick. The feed of chickens, and mere especially ducks and turkeys, should be Indian meal, ground coarse, and mixed with sour

Simple means of purifying water .- It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the water stirred round at the time) will after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful containing four gallons, may be purified with a single tea spoonful.

GOOSEBARY BUSHES.

A gentleman who has for several years protected his gooseberry bushes from the disease or insect, which is so destructive to this fine fruit, informs us, that the disease (which he thinks is an insect) originates in a kind of moss, which is observable in spots on the stock and branches of the bush, and that whenever he finds it on them, he immediately cuts off the limb. He has left with us several pieces of the bush with the moss on them, in which he entertains no doubt the egg of the insect is deposited. Since he began cutting off these ingouter stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to feeted limbs, he has had abundance of fine gooseberries, which he could seldom obtain before, t particulars which I will supply-one I deri- cal experimets, made some time since on green and It would be well to try the experiment at least.-

TULIPS.

Now that we feel the 'etherial mildness' of spring, we may perhaps turn our thoughts for a moment to the subject of flowers.

Of the early history of the Tulip, from its discovery among the Turks, to the extravagant speculavarious countries, but particularly in Holland and England, about a century and a half ago, our readers are probably as well acquainted as ourselves. Mr Neale, however, has put into our hands a leaf from a very old Magazine, from which we quote the following paragraphs on the fondness of the Turks for the Tulip,' from the Opuscoli of the Abbe Sestini which will probaly amuse, if it does not instruct the reader.

The Tulip, called in the Turkish language Lale, is a flower which these people were so passionately fond of, that they employed the utmost care to bring the cultivation of it to perfection. They did not set much value on those, the bulbs of which were brought from Holland, because it is an established rule among them to esteem more whatever grows in their own country, than the productions of foreign nations.

Tulips, however, have been in so great request and so much sought after at Constantinople, that, several Sultans have ordered roots to be brought base of either, when separated from the acid, them from all countries, in order that they might have every possible variety of these flowers. To these 'varieties they even gave Turkish names, which had some relation to those of the first offices in the Oitoman empire; and they commanded uniting with grease as either of the before menthat a catalogue should be made out in the Tur-tioned acids—that is carbonic. Now this acid is kish language, of all the different species.

Under the Sultan Achmet III. who was passionately fond of this flower, all the nobility of his court applied themselves to the cultivation of it, with the greatest care, and to procure uncom- form soap. mon kinds, with the newest and most beautiful

These nobles presented their tulips to the Sultan, on a certain day of the year; and this ceremony, which was extremely splendid and magnificent, was called riafet-latesi that is to say, the festival of tulios.

remarkably fond of tulips. As he had never seen bottom of the leach, and but few can tell why they manufacture the article extensively. They are now any blue ones, he took it into his head that he could, by the assistance of art, procure flowers of that color. He therefore consulted on this subject ger affinity for carbonic acid than totash has, and About six tons of copperas have been manufactured different Turkish chemists, who all agreed, that to of course will separate it from it. Common limehave blue tulips nothing more could be necessary, stone is lime and carbonic acid: when limestone but to put into the bulbs the flowers of the syringa is burned in a kiln, the carbonic acid is separated carulea. The experiment was tried, but, as may by heat, and quickline is formed. Now if this well be supposed, was not attended with success

er pleasure from these tulips. They waited for thing necessary then to have it unite with grease, the moment when they were in full bloom in their is to have it of sufficient strength.—This may be gardens, and intermixed them with small lighted ascertained by its specific gravity-to learn which, lamps and eages, in which they inclosed nightingales taught to sing; thus endeavoring to gratify both the senses of seeing and hearing. This festival was called cieragan, that is to say, the illumi-through ashes. The grease made use of is the renation.

This reigning passion for tulips continued in Turkey under the Sultan Mahmond, and the Sultan in water. The quantity necessary for a barr l of an object of more magnificence than the Falls of Mustapha; but after the death of these emperors. it gradually decreased. The Turks at present do not entertain an exclusive passion for tulips, and they set almost the same value on them as we do. salve-like, capable of being spread thin upon ebth never saw the rising sun in its utmost splendor, -. V. Y. Com. Adv.

SOAP.

may be acceptable.

Much difficulty is frequently experienced in would on the other quality. tions in the roots, as articles of merchandise, in this business, and many vulgar errors have been connected with it; and we have heard women declare that they believed their soap was bewitched. When the principles are once understood, the erties of the component parts of soap.

> soaps : potash and grease make soft soap only, but soda and grease make hard soap. Both these alkalies have a strong affinity for acids-uniting with them and forming what is generally called neutral salts. Thus potash and nitric acid form saltpetre ; soda and sulphuric acid form glauber salts, and soda and muriatic acid, or spirits of salts, form common

Now no woman in her senses would think of making soap with either of these salts; and yet the would form when mixed with grease, as good soap as if they had never been united.

There is also another acid which combines with these alkalies, which will equally prevent their continually floating in the atmosphere unseer, and will combine with potash or soda whenever it comes in contact, forming a carbonate of soda or potash-neither of which will unite with grease to

Much of the difficulty which housekeepers meet become more or less saturated with carbonic acid. Ashes which have laid long in a damp place, or become damp by any other means, will absorb earbonic acid, or if the lev is allowed to stand too long after it is leached in an open vessel, the same The grand Vizier, Ibrahim Baschia, was also thing will take place. Lime is often placed in the do it. If the question is asked, the reply is-because it makes the ley cleaner. Lime has a stronquick or fresh-burnt lime is placed in the bottom of the leach and the ley made to pass through it, The Turkish nobility derived afterwards anoth- it becomes purified from the acid, and the only put a new-laid egg into it; if the egg floats the ley is strong enough; if it sinks, the ley must other be evaporated by boiling, or by again leaching it fuse fat of animals, and before it is united with the welcome the rising sun, and to waken man to ley, should be freed from all the salt by boiling it industry. The glorious orb of day is in itself good soap is about sixteen pounds, or half a pound Niagara or Montmorenci, the Peak of Teneriffe, to a gallon.

without flaking or rolling off. If to such scap the sublimest spectacle in creation.

about an equal quantity of soft water is added, the As this is the season of the year when most of soap becomes hard and liver-like, capable of being our housekeepers attend to making soft soap for taken up in the hand. This many think is desirthe use of the family, we trust a few observations able, -especially the soap-boilers who make it for sale, as they make double the profit they

Some housekeepers practise making their own hard soap. This is done by adding salt to the soap after it is well made, while it is yet boiling, The effect is thus explained. Salt is soda and whole process is easy and simple. First, then, it muriatic acid. Potash has a stronger affinity for is proper that housekeepers should know the prop- muriatic acid than soda has, and when they come in contact, as in this case, the potash decomposes There are two fixed alkalies used in soapma- the salt and combines with the muriatic acid, formking, viz. potash and soda. Potash is called the ling a muriate of potash-leaving the soda pure to vegetable, and soda the mineral alkali. Either of form a hard soap with the grease :- the muriate these alkalies will unite with grease and form of potash will be found on cooling, in solution at the bottom, being of greater specific gravity than the soap. The salt should be added by small quantities until the separation takes place, which may be known by the soap becoming curdled: after which it should be allowed to stand until cold. when it may be cut into bars or cakes, as suits the operator. Many suppose that resin is necessary to harden the soap. This is not the case; it is used as a matter of profit-not of necessity,

The common yellow color of soft soap is owing to the iron contained in it, as the oxide of iron is dissolved by potash. Where white soap is desirable, it may be made by substituting pearlash or carbonate of potash, and abstracting the carbonic acid by lime-and by using lard or other white grease, the purest white soap may be made .- Genesee Farmer.

Copperas .- It may not be generally known to our readers that a Copperas mine was discovered about two years since, in the town of Templeton, Worcester County. We have been obligingly furnished by a gentleman who has recently visited the with in soap-making, arises from their ley having mine, with the following particulars respecting it. About two years since, a mice was discovered in Templeton, Worcester county, and the lands adiacent, to the amount of 200 acres immediately purchased by a company from Worcester. The Company have erected suitable buildings and have been at considerable expense in making arrangements to in the 'full tide of successful experiment.' The ore produces about 75 per cent of the pure article. and more than six hundred tons of ore have been discovered lying in one pit. The mine is supposed to be inexhaustible. Sufficient may be manufactured from it to supply the whole country. We hope the efforts of the enterprising company who have embarked in it, will be attended, as there is every reason to suppose they will be, with complete success .- Dedham Palladium.

MORNING AIR .- The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at daybreak The man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleasure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time for exercise. The birds gayly carol, to or Etna. Yet how many traverse sea and land to Soap when well made, should be thick and behold these terrestrial objects, while perhaps they

Vol. 1X .- No. 48.

he present month, we think, will show an equally and easterly.—Hamp. Gazette. eat excess over the corresponding month of st year, with every indication of its continuing rough the season. We think the question now benefit it confers on the community are in

deulable.		
To		From
preester,	405 tons.	13≤ 3-4 ton
lbary,	103 3-4 "	40 3-1 "
Ikinsonville,	33 "	3 1-2 "
afton,	56 1-2 "	25 3-4 "
rthbridge,	146 I-t 4	253 1-2 "
bridge,	96 1.2 "	168 1-2 "
Miville,	128 "	19 3-4 "
ckstone.	178 3-4 "	59 I-4 "
Iterford,	7	
Fousocket.	236 1-4 "	75 1-4 "
Ansville,	73 1-2 "	2 3-4 "
ion Mills.	28 3.4 "	6 1-4 "
tly's Mills,	5 3-4 "	34 3-4 "
	1499	S28 3-4
Total 9907 9 1		

Total 2327 3-4 tons he following are some of the principal articles coming the above tennage :

	Up.	Down.
.457	bushels Corn,	209 1-2 cords Wood,
89	do. Rye,	237 casks Lime,
,290	bbls. Flour,	1,636 bales and boxes Cotton
415	sacks Salt,	Goeds,
	galls. Molasses,	134 do. Woollen do.
	do. foreign and	26 tons wrought Stone,
	domestic Spirits,	
18	casks Wine,	3,544 ps. Sett Work,
37	de. Rice,	11,000 Hoops,
680	galls. Oil,	14 bbls Black Lead,
.000	Shingles,	205 hoves Cards,
000,	Clapboards,	303 do. Shoes,
.000	Laths.	15 do. Hats,
.000	feet Boards,	11 do. Machinery,
71	casks Dyewood,	1039 reams Paper,
	do. Lime,	449 dozen Scythes,
	bales Cotton,	24 casks Hay Seed,
221	do. Wool,	569 empty Casks,
20	tons Gypsum,	21,000 Bricks,
	do. Castings,	67 tons Shp Timber,
	lbs. Iron (wro't)	931 setts Measures,
270	casks Nails and	495 Pails.
	Spikes.	 45 boxes Whetstones,
	casks Wire,	60 do. Class
	lbs. Sheet Lead	
	tons Oyster Shel	l<,
71.4	Raw Hides	

100 casks Hay Seed, 33 Grindstones, 14 1-2 tons Coal. vallows .- Some farmers and others in this town

165 boxes Sugar,

75 chests Tea.

113 bags Coffee,

22 tierces Rice,

74 kegs Tobacco, 1539 lbs. Cheese

76 quintals Fish.

145 lbs. Leather

288 bbls, and boxes Fish,

59 crates Crockery Ware.

47 casks Pot and Pearl Ashes,

16I bbls. de.

vicinity have noticed within a few years a new ries of swallow, which builds its nest on the outof barns, under the eaves. The same species ooken of in a paper published in the interior of nsylvania; it is considered a new and rare bird permanent trade, business or profession. nat part of the state. Poulson's Philadelphia Adiser describes the bird and nest, and the descrip- are idle.

Canal trade. - We annex an account, taken from tion corresponds, exactly with those which we have e Providence American, of the business of the seen in this town. The writer says this bird is the mal up to the close of the last month. To that Cliff Swallow, (called by naturalists Hirundo fulva,) ne the amount is about 50 per cent greater than which was formerly confined to the western side of was last year, and the acting commissioner in- the Alleghanies; it has found its way over the rms us that the tolls have increased in that ratio, mountains and is gradually proceeding northerly

Ancient Agriculture and Horticulture in Africa .-M. Champollion, now in Egypt, has sent home a 1 mean, what is the best means to guard against atled that the stock will become permanently a number of drawings, copied from the tombs. er stock, at least, at the cost of the canal, when Among these are the following :- Tilling the ground with oxen, or by hand; sowing; treading the ground by rams, and not by hogs, as Herodotus says; five sorts of ploughs; the use of the pickaxe; ns, the reaping of wheat; the gathering of flax; the putting these two kinds of plants into sheaves; the carrying to the mill ; the threshing, measuring, storing in the granaries; two drawings of large gra- last resort, have appealed to some experienced pernaries on different plans; the flax carried by asses; a number of other agricultural operations, among them the gathering of the lotus, the culture of the vine; the vintage, its carrying home; two presses, one worked by the hand, the other by mechanism; the putting the wine into bottles or jars, carrying it to the cellar, &c, &c. Horticulture; the gathering of figs, &c; The whole with explanatory hieroglyphic inscriptions; also, the intendant of of the country-house, the secretaries, &c .- Le Globe.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

FARMERS MAKE THE REST PURLIC MEN

In a very clever little book for young people, called Louisa and her Cousins, we find the following remark : Good farmers have always been held in high estimation. I came across an anecdote, the other day, which proves that this was the case in very ancient times; it is related by Herodotus, who is called the Father of His-The inhabitants of the island of Miletus, in the lonian Sea, having been for a long time afflicted with internal dissensions, at length solicited the interposition of the Parians, inhabitants of an adjoining island. When those, whom the Parians selected to perform the office of arbitrators, arrived at Miletus, finding the whole state involved in extreme confusion, they requested permission to examine the condition of the lands. Whenever, in their progress through the island, they found any happen in many instances, they wrote down the name of the owner. On their return to Miletus, they called an assembly of the people, and placed the direction of affairs in the hands of those, whose names they found on who took the best care of their own business, could be most safely intrusted with the public interest. These officers were appointed, and tranquillity restored."

This anecdote struck us particularly, because it exactly coincided with our ideas of the true principles on which the privileges of citizenship should rest. In framing our own government, and under the new order of things in France, it was an important question what should give a man a right to vote. A certain, though small income, was decided on by our legislators, as the necessary qualification; and this test has much of reason and justice in it, because a comfortable income is the visible representative of industry and good character --for it is certainly true in this happy country, that all who have health, can obtain a decent maintenance, except the lazy and the dissipated.

So far therefore as this principle merely extends to excluding vagabonds, it is a good one; still it does not touch all cases; for wealth may be inherited by the lazy and the dissipated, and thus the privilege denied to the vicious beggar may be bestowed upon the equally vicious rich man.

It appears to us that the proper qualification for voting is to have some regular and constant employment --- to perform a decided use as a citizen, in the way of some

This shuts out both extremes --- those who are idle because they are rich, and those who are poor because they

new engrand rarmer.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1831.

BEE MOTH.

FRIEND EDITOR-I have been a constant reader of the New England Farmer, and have read various communications about the management of bees; but the right subject has never been discussed. the Bee Moth? If any of your correspondents would be so kind as to give the information I want, they would merit the best thanks of society.

I kept bees twentyfive years; but at length the Bee Moth found its way into the hives, and have destroyed all but one; and that I am afraid of losing the present season. I have become almost discouraged about the raising of bees, and, as a son for information on the subject, to know whether anything can be done to guard against so desolating an insect.

Remarks by the Editor.—In Dr Thacher's Treatise on Bees (which our correspondent may procure for a trifle of sundry booksellers, as well as at the office of the New England Farmer,) is a valuable dissertation on the bee moth. This suggests sundry remedies against the insect complained of and proposes 'a plan for an Improved Bee-house,' intended to guard against it. We shall not reprint this article, because the copy right of the work is secured to its publishers, and its republication by us would trespass on their property.

Mr John Stone, of Sudbury, Middlesex county, Mass, in an application for a premium, to Mass. Agr. Soc., states in substance that he had kept bees for ten years last past; that for several years his bees were meh injured by the bee moth-that he lost two hives of bees which were wholly destroyed by the insects. 'In the spring of 1824 or 1825, about the first of April, I raised my hive about 5 of an inch by putting a small block of that thickness under each corner of the hive ; immediately the bees commenced the work of destruction upon the moth-worm and entirely cleared the hive lands under good cultivation, which, by the bye, did not of them. I have followed the practice ever since and have never received any injury from the bee moth, the worm having been invariably destroyed by the bees, and brought out of the hives. The their list of good cultivators; because, as they said, those hives have remained in this situation till the month of October, when I have taken away the blocksand let them down,'

> The late Dr Low, of Albany, recommended the suspension of hives a few inches above the floorboards by cords, and to have the floor-board moveable up and down, according to the weather. Mr David Chandler of South Hadley, Mass. recommends (N. E. Farmer vol. vi. p. 321, 322) placing the hives on the bare smooth ground about the first of May, or perhaps earlier, at some distance from the bee house, and placing back, late in the fall of the year, the hives which are to be kept over winter. The objections to these remedies are, that they expose the bees to be annoyed by rain, dust, wind, toads, and other reptiles, robbers from other bives, &c.

> Dr Smith, in his Essay on Bees, (another cheap and useful little work, printed by Perkins and Marvin, Boston) in treating of the bec-moth says A very simple plan, and sometimes it is eminently successful, consists in placing a burning lamp in a pail near the apiary. I have been quite successful in taking prisoners by this device, in the early part

the top, by reason of the incurvation of the staves, having, in the meantime but one head, is the best trap. Some fresh honey or if not readily obtained even molasses, spread over the bottom is the bait. All insects are particularly charmed by a bright light; and none more than the bee moth. As soon as they discover the light they fly towards it. Another sense, which is probably strongly developed, smell, is gratified by the odor of the food; and hence they have a double inducement to enter into the trap, where the blaze of the lamp or their thin spread wings gives them the finishing blow and tumbles them into the bottom. With a little management thousands may be caught with very little time.

'Another method, which I have practised successfully, is this, viz: set a long ne k bottle having a little honey on the bottom, under the floor of the bee-house, and another perhaps on the roof. When once inside it is extremely difficult for them to make their escape. Drawing a piece of gauze, or making a wire door on hinges over the aperture to the hive, which is closed over night is another very good scheme. But this must be opened very early in the morning as the bees begin to forage by the earliest dawn. The gate most effectually keeps the moth from getting within, though the bees, thus confined, exhibit much restlessness, and impatience during the time they are imprisoned within their own castle.

Dr Thacher proposes to save hives from the insect by placing them within an Improved Bee House;' according to a plan of which the details are given page 108, of his Treatise. He observes, 'I have now a bee house of the above description which meets my sanguine expectations."

Some writers have suggested that in fixing bottles and other vessels as traps, baited with honey to eatch moths, there is a danger of catching and destroying the bees themselves as well as their enemies. We hope that some of our correspondents who have a practical, as well as theoretic acquaintance with this subject will comply with the request of P. C. given above, and tell us how to destroy the bee moth, or at least point out the best way of guarding against its ravages.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

Among the multiplicity of your avocations at this busy season of the year you will not forget the subject of summer made manure. Manure is the spirit of agriculture, the essence of all good farming, and no good opportunity to increase its quantity and improve its quality should be suffered to pass without improvement. Cattle, or at least cows which give milk, should be yarded in a small space. Their manure, once or twice a week, at least, should either be ploughed in or mixed with soil for compost-placed under cover -shovelled into heaps and covered with earth, or in some way secured against being wasted away by the elements. A large quantity of manure may be manafactured by swine, provided you fur nish them with raw materials, such as weeds, brakes, decayed leaves from forests, &c; or you may manage this department of rural economy as follows, viz.

Let your hogs be inclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn-yard; throw into this the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrefy and rot through The idea struck me, that if I interrupted the the summer: plough up and cart in occasionally, sap at a distance from the main stem by ringing a premium is claimed, must be so designated, other-

or old sward balks; your logs will root and mix them together, and thus with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure, or much more if your hogs are numerous and receive your attention. You will find an advantage, both in the growth of your hogs, and in the quantity of manure, if you sow half an acre, or an acre of clover on a rich soil near the barn-yard, and begin to cut early for feed for your hogs, it will be found both cheap and profitable. According to the best practical calculations, it will give a profit of \$30 per acre, when cut green and fed in the barn-yard, either by horses, cows, cattle, or hogs, besides the profits upon the manure. If you are in carnest about your farm, you may carry this mode of making manure to any extent, by mowing and carting in your stout stubble; collecting and carting in your coarsest hay, pumpkin and potato vines, corn bottoms, husks, &c. The same materials will yield you a stronger and richer manure from your bog pens, than from the stercorary, (as practised in England,) and without the expense of shifting, or changing it by hand, as in the stercorary practice. Your hogs will do better than in a close pen, and the same land, in clover, will yield them more and better feed, than in pasture; and the manure thus obtained from the clover-field, will give you a handsome profit. A little experience will soon lead every farmer to make the most advantage in this way, which may be rendered very extensive.

FAVORS FROM FRIENDS.

We have recieved a number of fine specimens of the fruits and flowers of the season, and other samples of taste, industry and ingenuity, which we now gratefully acknowledge. Among other donations of the kind are a pot of strawberry plants, Keen's Seedlings, which have borne fine fruit abnodantly since they came into our possession, from Mr DAVID HAGGERSTON, of Charlestown. A large and elegant Bouquet, composed of a great variety of flowers, of the finest bues and fairest fragrance, from Messrs Winships of Brighton. A sample of American Sugar of American manufacture from Mr EDWARDS of Springfield, Mass. &c,

APPLES WELL PRESERVED.

Mr J. Perry of Sherburne, Mass. has presented us with a sample of apples, preserved in pulverizea plaster of Paris, which were sold in Boston market for \$6 a barrel. The apples are of the kind called Nonsuch and were as fair to the sight, and pleasant to the taste as if they had just been taken from the tree.

ON A MODE OF COVERING THE NAKED BRANCHES OF FRUIT TREES WITH NEW WOOD.

Extracted from a letter to the President of the London Horticularid Society, by Samuel Spiver Street, Esq. of Penryn Cornwall.

It is a fact well known to Horticulturists that the branches of fruit trees trained against the walls, and espaliers, after eight or ten years become naked for about a foot or two nearest the stem, which gives an unsightly appearance to the tree, espesially when the branches are trained horizontally; and it is generally difficult to procure blossom spurs, or even wood shoots, in those situations, inless by training a new shoot, from the main stem, which cannot be always procured.

of the evening. A keg, because it is smaller at such earth as can be collected from your ditches, the branches, shoots might be produced between the ring and the stems and the result has proved that that my idea was correct. This, spring when the blossom buds were about to burst, I made a ring to the extent of one fifth of an inch, in the usual way, at the distance of two feet from the main stem, round a branch of a Jargonelle pear tree, trained horizontally, which branch had for several years been entirely bare both of fruit spurs and wood shoots; nor was there the smallest appearance of an embryo bud at the time of ringing. I soon found that a space to the extent of seven inches nearest the ring began to break into buds; at this time (July) there are six fine buds broken and two embryo buds are visible, which I have no doubt will break next spring. The part of the branch nearest the stem, about seventeen inches, is still without a bud : I therefore conclude that six or eight inches should be substituted in future ringings instead of two feet. Another experiment has confirmed this opinion. About this time I made that on the Jargonelle, I also ringed a branch of a Bergamot Pear tree at six inches from the stem, which has at this time six buds broken and four embryos very prominent.

MASS ACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SO-CIETY.

The Standing Committee on Fruits and Fruit trees, respectfully propose the following premiums for the year 1831, viz:

For the best Apples, not less than two dozen, 84 00 a premium of For the best Summer Pears, not less than one

dozen. For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one

For the best Winter Pears, not less than one dozen. For the best native Pears, not less than one 4 00

4 00

4 00

00

00

00

00

00

5 00

3 00

2 00

2 00

dozen, For the best Peaches, not less than one dozen,

4 Apricots. 3 46 $\bar{3}$ Nectarines, Plums, 3 66 46 2 Cherries. $\tilde{2}$ 66 Native. do. Foreign Grapes, cultivated under 5 00 glass, not less than three clusters,

Foreign Grapes, cultivated in open ground, not less than three clusters, Native Grapes, not less than six clusters.

Gooseberries, not less than one quart, Strawberries, not less than one quart,

Raspberries, not less than one quart. For the best method of cultivating Foreign Grapes in open ground, which shall be

superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c, and for a length of trellis not less than thirty feet, The Committee have hopes that the mode now

universally acknowledged in France, to be the best practised in that country for open ground culture, may be successfully introduced into the United States; they allude to the Thomery method, a particular description of which may be found in the Bon Jardinier for 1830, with a plate, and an accurate translation of the same by the Hon. Mr Lowell, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 6, page 73.

The Committee will be at the Hall of the Society on Saturday of each week, during the season of fruits, from ten to twelve o'clock, to inspect such specimens as may be offered. Those fruits for which

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ise they will be considered as offered for exhibi-

on only. Per Order, S. DOWNER, Chairman, pro tem. Samuel Downer, Chairman, pro tem.

ROBERT MANNING.

OLIVER FISK. CHARLES SENIOR. ELIJAH VOSE.

WILLIAM KENRICK. E. M. RICHARDS.

ERRATUM.—In the communication from S. G. Perring, Esq. the subject of heating hot hooses by hot water, an error of consequence occurred, which we noted for correction in last week's paper; nee occurred, which we noted for correction in list week's paper; jour notice was misland, or given to the winds by the type-setter, beterfore, once more, attempt to rectify the instale. In the galladed to, page 383, line 21 from the top of the first column, read of a 'luttle after 2 o'clock,' read a little after mus c'clock, mistake is important, because it represents the water to have in 8 lours in heating instead of 3 hours, which was the fact, and the set of the se wo hours to the same temperature.

Agricultural.

he Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society hereby notified, that a meeting of the Board will be ad at the Probate Office in Worcester, on Thursday, the day of June instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purhereby notified, that a meeting of the Board will be e of choosing an Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Argements, and Judges of Stock, &c, for the next Cattle w; and also for the admission of members.

y order of the President.
WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'ry.

Vorcester, June 8, 1831.

Howard's Cast Iron, Ploughs, &c.

ast received at the Agricultural Warchouse, Nos. 51 a 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Of Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough in use, and is highly recommended by our best fars for doing the work with case and in the most permanner; the casting being ground smooth, the gh is not liable to clog even at the first time using, curs perfectly free at all times.

so,—Taft's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufac-

u 1 expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passa · assortment of Garden tools.

so,-Hall's superior Hay Rakes-the best article of ind manufactured in the country. June 15.

Farmer Wanted.

permanent situation offers for a man who unders farming generally, and a little of gardening, and would feel an interest in his employer's business,on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New aand, on Connecticut river. Apply personally at e lew England Farmer office.

Farm Wanted.

Inted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, ining 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and connt house, harn, &c.

ters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salein, giving a particular description of Farms, of fence, price, taxes, &c, will receive immediate attention. cptf

Manual of the Practical Naturalist,

ming an Appendix to the first six volumes of the ry of Entertaining Knowledge. This day publish-LILLY & WAIT, and by CARTER, HENDEE & OCK, The Practical Naturalist—Directions for Cul-total Preserving subjects of Natural y—containing instructions and receipts according most approved methods for taking and stuffing upeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles-sclecting, preg and arranging Iosects, Minerals, Plants, Shells, June 15.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c. ught-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes .- Also, A Complete nent of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar American Braziers' Rods-Spike and Nail Rods, Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kindsox and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale

GAY & BIRD, 6tis. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Wm. F. Otis & Co.

110, Faneuil Hall Market, have a good supply of nion Pink roots, Pioe Apples, and fine West India H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. wies, from Trinidad de Cuba. May 18.

Brass Suringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warchouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes .-See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this toot for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucum-bers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN. Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep - Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased-on the character and value of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, &c-5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Makenzie, Bart.

Robert R Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Danbenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America-and in France, at the expense of the nation.

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment-and others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Wants a situation.

As Gardener, a married man without children, who understands the management of a garden in all its various branches-hot house, green house, laying out garden ground, &c.

A few lines will be thankfully attended to at this office.

Bees in Cities.

AN ESSAY on the practicability of cultivating the Honey Bee, in maritime Towns and Cities, as a source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D. Just published by Perkins & Maryin, 114, Washington Street, and for sale by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, price 38 cents.

For Sale, Full blood Aldnerney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Horn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office.

Potatoes for Seed.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street-

A few bushels of the line seedling potatoes mentioned by the editor of the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 102. This is but the fifth year from the ball; they have twice taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. (See Colonel Pickering's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and mealy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protubecances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. Price \$1 per bushel May 18.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLM FEARING & Co , No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. April 20.

Treatise on Sik.

Just published, and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 52 North Market Street,

A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree and the raising of Sdk. Price 42½ cts.-\$9 per hundred-a valuable agricultural tract for distri-

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

s				FR		т	0
o.	APPLES, russettings,		barrel.	3	00	3	50
•	ASHES, not, first sort,	_	1011.	105	00	108	00
	Pearl, first sort.		4.6	120	00	122	50
f	BEANS, white,		bashet.		90	1	00
	BEEF, mess,	•	barrel.	8	50	9	
	Cargo, No. 1,		66	7	75	8	
	Cargo, No. 2,	-			50		75
	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	U	11		15
1	CliEESE, new milk.	•	pouue.		6		8
	Skimmed milk,	•	"		3		4
	FLAXSEED.	-		1	12	1	50
		-		5	37		
٠l	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5	50		50 75
3	Genesee,	-	"	5		5	
	Alexandria,	-			12		
r	Baltimore, wharf,	-	41	5	12	5	
,	GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel.		76		72
1	Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"		67		68
	Rye,	٠	44		80		83
	Barley,	-	4.6		60		62
	Oats,	-	"		40		42
	HAY,	-	ewt.		60		70
-	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.		00	10	25
,	HOPS, 1st quality,	-	1.6	9	00		00
-	LIME,		cask.	1	00	1	25
Į	PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3	00		25
.	PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	16	50		00
1	Navy mess,		4	13	00	13	50
- 1	Cargo, No. 1,		11	13	50	14	00
٠ ا	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	_	bushel.	· 1	75	2	00
,	Red Top (northern)		11		50		62
-	Red Clover, (northern)		pound.		11		12
) [TALLOW, tried,	-	cwt.	8	00	- 8	50
ı	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound.		70		75
- 1	Merino, mixed with Saxony		14		75		80
- 1	Merino, three fourths washo	a -	11		63		65
- 1	Merino, half blood,	٠,	1 11		58		60
۱ ۱	Mermo, quarter,		44		48		50
٠١	Native, washed,	•	- "		45		48
Ŋ	Pulled superfine,	-	- 66		63		65
1	Ist Lamb's,	-	14		58		60
.	2d, "	-	14		48	i	50
1	3d, "	-	11		30		32
	1st Spinning,	-	46		53		55
					00		00

	PROVISION	MARKET.		
	BEEF, best pieces,	- pound	81	16
	PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- 11	6	
	whole hogs,	6.	53	7
	VEAL,	. "	6	8
	MUTTON,	- 44	4	8
	POULTRÝ,	- "	8	12
	BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 111	12	12 15
ı	Lump, best,	- "	13	20
	EGGS,	 dozen. 	10	12
Į	MEAL, Rye, retail	 bushel. 	82	84
1	Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
1	POTATOES,	• "	30	
ı	CIDER, [according to quality]	barre.	1 00	2 00
1			_	

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, June 13.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 252 Beef Cattle, 22 Cows and Calves, and 668 Sheep and Lambs. 46 Beel Cattle, were includ. ed last week. Unsold at the close of the market 75 Beef

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-Market continues 'glutted;' a falling off from last week of about 17c. per hundred. We shall quote from 4 50 to 5 33-extra at 5 58.

Cows and Catves-Sales were effected at the following prices, \$15, 17, 20, 23, 25 and 30.

Sheep and Lambs-We noticed one lot at \$1 75 one at 183, one at 2 00, and one at 2 33. - About 50 wethers not sheared were at market, sale effected at 5 124 each.

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET .- Early Peas 75 cents per bushel. Marrowfat Peas \$2. Early Mohawk String Beans \$1 per peck. Strawberries 12 to 17 cts. per box. Early White Dutch Turnips 12 cts. per bunch. Cherries 17 cts, per quart.

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Patriot.

PRINTING OFFICE MELODIES. THE PRESSMAN.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce, And let the work begin , The world is pressing on without, And we must press within-And we who guide the public mind, Have influence far and wide, And all our deeds are good, although The devil's at our side.

Let fly the frisket now, my boys! Who are more proud than we? While wait the anxious crowd without, The force of power to see; So pull away-none are so great, As they who run the car; And who have dignity like those That practise at the bar.

And you who twirl the roller there, Be quick, you inky man; Old Time is rolling on himself, So beat him if you can; Be careful of the light and shade, Nor let the sheet grow pale; Be careful of the monky looks Of every head and tale.

Though high in office is our stand, And pi-ous is our case, We would not east a slur on those, Who fill our lower place; The gaping world is fed by us, Who retail knowledge here : By feeding that we feed ourselves, Nor deem our fare too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce, And thus the chase we'll join; We have deposits in the bank, Our drawers are full of coin; And who should more genteelly cut A figure or a dash? Yet sometimes we who press so much, Ourselves are pressed for eash.

FIRST STEAMBOAT.

stances and meeting with innumerable obstacles, so- equal sum, for the fright that I have given you. licited Congress to aid him in his design, but scepticism and doubt prevailed over his solicitations, and after unwearied exertions, his first rude attempt was launched into the Delaware in the year 1798; his education had been imperfect, but his strong mind and habits of industry assisted him in perfecting his boat; the idea of wheels had not occurred to him, experiment was lested.

Fitch was regarded as an enthusiast and a visionary man, and many looked upon his attempt with ridicule and coldness, but his success, propinous thus far, was to be met with homiliating misfortunes; his Boat, completed with the most sanguine belief of its final success, sailed for Burlington, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and she approached the wharf, the Boiler burst! Chagrined and mortified, she was floated back to the latter city, and after unwearied efforts, a new Boiler was procured, and he again sailed for Burlington; but from some cause, she only made three miles an hour, and the expense of procoring other machinery being too great, his friends were discouraged, Fitch disheartened, and the enter-prise abandoned. The boat was left to rot at the

Thus it will be seen, that efforts of genius and enterprise, if unaccompanied by wealth, too often suffer and languish, and frequently are abandoned and lost to the world, from the scepticism of the public mind with regard to improvements and inventions of doubtful utility: Fitch, depressed in spirit, wearied with unappreciated exertion, and oppressed by creditors, was seized with the Yellow Fever, and died in 1793; he continued unshaken in his faith to the last, that steam boat navigation would finally be successful, and it was only from want of pecuniary resources, that he did not complete what was left for the triumphant genius of Fulton to accomplish. A friend has furnished us a little genealogical history of Fitch and his ancestors, which may be relied on as accurate: Joseph Fitch who settled early in Northampton, was great grandfather to John Fitch, the subject of the above notice, and projector of the first Steam Boat ; John's father lived in East Windsor, Conn. whose name was Joseph; he was second cousin to Thomas Fitch, Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1761. Ebenezer Fitch, who now resides in Hatfield, was first cousin to John, who would be 88 years old, if he was now living. So it appears, the first inventor of Steam Boats had his early origin in Northampton, and still has connexions living in the neighboring village of Hatfield .- N. Courier.

The Coar of Mail.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent to the cleverest artizan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet-proof: and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 15,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. 'Now,' said his Imperial Majesty, 'put it on.' The man did so. 'As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objections to do the same.' And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the astonished artiste. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear he stood the fire, and, to the infinite credit of his work. with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at It may surprise many of our readers to learn, that the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards disthe first Steamboat which ever floated upon Amer-charged a fowling piece at another part of him with ican waters, originated, in its design and accomplish-similar effect. 'Well,' said the Emperor, 'you have ment, with a native of the Connecticut Valley. In produced a capital work, undoubtedly-what is to be 1785, John Fitch, a native of East Windsor, Conn. the price of it ? Eighteen thousand francs were conceived the design of applying steam-power to named as the agreed som. 'There is an order for propelling vessels, but being indigent in his circumthem,' said the Emperor, 'and here is another, for an

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE .- 'Mr P.'s compliments assistance was denied; not being discouraged, he to Mr Q. and thinks it unnecessary his piggs should succeeded in forming a company in Philadelphia, and go through his ground. Whereupon Mr Q. replies thes :- 'Mr Q.'s compliments to Mr P. and thinks it onnecessary to spell pigs with two gees.

A boy about 12 years of age, son of Dr Paris, an eminent London physician, has obtained a medal but oars, working in frame were substituted, and his from the Society of Arts, for having modelled with a common stick of sealing wax, held before a lighted taper,-a greyhound in miniature, in perfect action, and with the most beautiful symmetry, a horse leaping a five-barred gate and a warrior onhorseback, in full vigor.

> To preserve Cheese from Miles. Red peppor, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggets. Take one and put it in a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine color to your cheese but is so pungent that no fly will touch it .-Mass. Agr. Rep.

> will come and cut the halter.'

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choi-Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lew

and state of New York. Some of the land is improvement under cultivation. The country is remarkably her thy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and fre the common bilious fevers which often afflict the tow upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of t take. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of covered with rich black monid. The timber is chief Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, & The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Ba ley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Whe and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain s perior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itse The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of the land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing the from the same quantity of land in any other of the Bla River townships. The land is admirably well waters there being but few lots which have not durable runni streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcha ing-the Apple tree thriving very well in this coun Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least pos ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drov purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and payi the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will read find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several f mers at present residing on this town, were origina from the New England States, and some of them fr Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. T above described land is offered for sale at the very l price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars aere, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars an half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. T land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from t to five years' eredit for payment, in annual instalmer will be given. As a further convenience to purchase the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, She Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he vallow the highest cash prices. The title to the landing the highest cash prices. The title to the landing the highest cash prices and possible purchases. Persons desirous of purchasing will ple to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, cou of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIE

ep16t

JAMES H. HENDERSON

Ammunition (5) Of the best quality and towest prices, for sportin constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STOI

6: Broad Street. N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it r be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan

Esq. on the town.

March 9.

Hickory. This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montrea' from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not ferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and be He is a fine sorret, well built, good size, and I nounced by (good) judges in every respect a first 1 horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has pa around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes seconds, and was offered publicly to match against horse that could be produced. It is considered unner sary to say more, as his qualifications are teo well kno to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during season. Terms \$8, the season. May H 61

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per ann payable at the end of the year—but those who pay wit sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a duction of fifty cents.

To No paper will be sent to a distance without paym heing made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by will

all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 No. Market Street. AGENTS.
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Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street. Mbonly—WM. THORBURN, 517 Market-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. LALDBEPH, SC Chestrut-street.

Bultimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Flushing, N. Y. Wu, PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1831.

NO. 49.

Morticalture.

Society at an adjourned meeting, held in the apartments of the Institution, on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1831.

The following report was made by the committee on a Garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of measures being taken for the establishment of an Experimental Garden, and Ru-RAL CEMETERY, ask leave to

REPORT.

When the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organised, it was confidently anticipated, that, at no very distant period a Garden of Experiment would be established in the vicinity of Boston; but to arrive at such a pleasing result, it was deemed expedient that our efforts should first be directed, to the accomplishment of objects, which would not require very extensive pecuniary resources; that we should proceed with great caution, and by a prudential management of our means, gradually develope a more complete and efficient system for rendering the institution, as extensively aseful, as it was necessary and important. Pubic favor was to be propitiated, by the adoption of such incipient measures, as were best calculated to encourage patronage and insure ultimate success.

With these views, the labors of the Society have seen confined to the collection and dissemination if intelligence, plants, scions, and seeds, in the arious departments of Horticulture. An exterive correspondence was therefore opened with imilar associations in this country, and Europe, s well as with many gentlemen, who were distinuished for their theoretical attainments, practical aformation and experimental researches, in all the ranches of rural economy, on this continent, nd other portions of the globe,

The kind disposition, which has been generally vinced, to advance the interests of the Society, as had a salutary and cheering influence. Many iteresting and instructive communications have een received, and valuable donations of books, eeds, and plants have been made by generous reigners, and citizens of the United States. A libral offer of co-operation has been promptly tenderd, in both hemispheres, and great advantages are nticipated, from a mutual interchange of good ffices.

A library of considerable extent has been form-1, containing many of the most celebrated lnglish and French works on horticulture, seveal of which are magnificent. The apartments or the accommodation of the Society, have been artially embellished with beautiful paintings, of ome of our choice native varieties of fruits; and y weekly exhibitions, during eight months of the ear, of fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables; -by awarding premiums for proficiency in the art f gardening, and the rearing of new, valuable,

been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, of industry. A confident reliance is therefore Proceedings of the Massachusetts Harticultural auspicious to the Institution, while a powerful reposed on the same sources of beneficence. The impulse has been given to all the branches of LEGISLATURE will not refuse its patronage, but rural industry, far beyond our most sanguine will readily unite with the Proper in generous hopes.

> useful and refined art of Gardening, the time ap- Commonwealth, and that of its citizens. pears to have arrived, for enlarging the sphere of action, and giving the most ample development improvement of horticulture in all its departments, to the original design of the Society.

The London, Paris, Edinburgh and Liverpool Horticultural associations, have each established Experimental Gardens, and the beneficial effects have been conspicuously experienced, not only throughout England, Scotland and France, but the whole civilized world is deriving advantages from those magnificent depositories, of the rarest products, which have been collected, from the vast domains of Pomona and Flora. These noble precedents have been followed, in Russia, Germany, Holland and Italy. We must also emulate the meritorious examples of those renowned institutions, and be thus enabled to reciprocate their favors, from like collections of useful and ornamental plants. 'An equally enlightened taste will be thus superinduced for those comforts and embellishments, and that intellectual enjoyment which the science and practice of horticulture afford.

With the Experimental Garnen, it is recommenbed to unite a RURAL CEMETERY; for the period is not distant, when all the burial grounds within the city will be closed, and others must be formed in the country,-the primitive and only proper location. There the dead may repose undisturbed, through countless ages. There can be formed a public place of sepulchre, where monuments can be creeted to our illustrious men, whose remains, thus far, have, unfortunately, been consigned to obscure and isolated tombs, instead of being collected within one common depository, where their great deeds might be perpetuated which leads to national glory and individual re- kind of tree and plant, that will flourish in this

been made in Europe, and how honorable the sufficiently retired. results, it is impossible that the citizens of the and climate.

to the cultivation of the soil. The intelligent, which will be highly creditable to the Society. patriotic and wealthy will cheerfully lend their

various products of horticulture, an interest has knowledge, and the advancement of all branches contributions, for the accomplishment of objects, To foster and extend a taste for the pleasant, so well calculated to elevate the character of the

> The Experimental Garden is intended, for the ornamental, as well as useful.

The objects which will chiefly claim attention, are, the collection and cultivation of common, improved, and new varieties of the different kinds of Fruits, Esculent Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering, Economical and other interesting Plants, which do not exclusively belong to the predial department of tillage; -paying particular attention to the qualities and habits of each ;-instituting comparative experiments, on the modes of culture, to which they are usually subjected, so as to attain a knowledge of the most useful, rare and beautiful speeies;-the best process of rearing and propagating them, by seeds, scions, buds, suckers, layers, and cuttings :- the most successful methods of insuring perfect and abundant crops, as well as satisfactory results, in all the branches of useful and ornamental planting, appertaining to Horri-CULTURE.

Compartments to be assigned for the particular cultivation of Fruit Trees, Timber Trees, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Esculent_Vegetables, Flowers, and for the location of Green Houses. Stoves, Vineries, Orangeries, and Hot Beds.

For the accommodation of the Garden of Experiment and Cemetery, at least seventy acres of land are deemed necessary; and in making the selection of a site, it was very important that from forty to fifty acres should be well or partially covered with forest trees and shrubs, which could be appropriated for the latter establishment; and that it should present all possible varieties of soil, comand their memories cherished by succeeding gen- mon in the vicinity of Boston; -- be diversified by erations. Though dead, they would be eternal hills, valleys, plains, brooks, and low meadows, admonitors to the living, -teaching them the way, and bogs, so as to afford proper localities for every climate :- be near to some large stream or river ; When it is perceived what laudable efforts have and easy of access by land and water; but still

To realize these advantages it is proposed, that United States should long linger in the rear of a tract of land called Sweet Auburn, situated in the general march of improvement. They will Cambridge, should be purchased. As a large porhasten to present establishments, and to evince a tion of the ground is now covered with trees, zeal for the encouragement of rural economy, shrubs and wild flowering plants, avenues and commensurate with the extent and natural re- walks may be made through them, in such a sources of the country, and the variety of its soil manner, as to render the whole establishment interesting and beautiful, at a small expense, and Your Committee have not a doubt that an at- within a few years; and ultimately offer an examtempt should be made in this state to rival the ple of landscape or picturesque gardening, in conundertakings of other countries, in all that relates formity to the modern style of laying out grounds,

The streams, and parcels of bog and meadow superior products ;-by disseminating intelli- aid, in the establishment of a Garden of Expent- land may be easily converted into ponds, and varience, and accounts of the proceedings of the MENT, and a CEMETERY. Massachusetts has ously formed sheets of water, which will fornish ociety at its regular and special meetings, through ever been distinguished for her public and private appropriate positions for aquaite plants, while their te medium of the New England Farmer; and by munificence, in the endowment of colleges, acad- borders may be planted with Rhododendrons, Aza annual festival, and public exhibition of the emics, and numerous associations for inculcating aleas, several species of the superb Magnolia, and

On the southeastern and northeastern borders of the tract can be arranged the purseries, and portions selected for the culture of fruit trees and esculent vegetables, on an extensive scale; there may be arranged the Arboritum, the Orchard, the Culinarum, Floral departments, Melon grounds Moses was buried in 'a valley in the land of and Strawberry beds, and Green houses.

The remainder of the land may be devoted to the Cemetery.

By means of a more extensive correspondence, garden of Uzza, with eminent horticulturists it is certain, that many valuable, rare and beautiful plants may be obtain ancient custom; Anacreon says that 'it protects Constantinonle. Situated in the rear of the town ed, not only from all parts of our own country, the dead;' and Propertius indicates the usage and extending along the declivity of the Asiatic but other regions of the globe, which could be naturalized to the soil and climate of New England. This can be efficiently undertaken, so soon

Accounts of the experiments, which may be pleasures of life.

horticulturist in his carcer of agreeable and profitable industry. It will powerfully contribute to and the interchange of indigenous and exotic the whole country.

The establishment of a Cemetery in connexion with the Garden of Experiment, cannot fail of meeting public approbation. Such rural burial places were common, among the ancients, who allowed no grave yards within their cities. youthful minds, an ardent desire of imitating those and that the spot, where our ashes repose, shall be The Potter's Field was without the walls of Jeru-celebrated worthies, the spacious grounds were often visited, by dear and constant friends; that salem, and in the Twelve Tables, it was prescribed that the dead should neither be buried or burned in the city' of Rome. Evelyn states, 'that the custom of burying in churches and near about them, especially in great cities, is a novel presumption, indecent, sordid and very prejudical to with the Academy was a Gymnasium and a gar-kind hands, which performed the last sad office of health; it was not done among the Christians in den, which was adorned with delightful covered affection; that flowers will fringe the pathways, the primitive ages; was forbidden by the Emper- walks, and refreshed by the waters of the leading to our lowly resting place, and their fraof the patriarchs groves were selected as places the gods, of sepulchre. When Sarah died, Abraham pur-

wall of Bethshon and buried them under a tree, logium. Meab;' Joseph in 'a parcel of ground in Sheehem;' enlitivation of the fine arts, embellish their grave-Eleazer, the son of Aaron in a hill that pertained yards with evergreens. With them it is a relig-

of burying agaidst roses.

sepulchres, and the tomb of Ariadne was in the liabitants of the imperial city generally resort, as a Garden of Experiment is formed, but it would Arethrsian Grove of Crete. The Catacombs of during the sultry months of summer, to enjoy the be almost useless to procure large collections of Thebes were excavated in the gorges of the for eool breezes, which descend from the Euxine, or are seeds or plants, until we are enabled to cultivate est clad hills, on the opposite hank of the Nile, wanted over the waves of the Propontis. Throughthem, under the immediate direction of the Soci- and those of Memphis were beyond the lake out Italy, France and England, there are many Achernsia, from whence the Greeian mythologists cometeries which are ornamented with forest derived their fabulous accounts of the Elysian trees and flowering shrubs. Pere La Chaise, in made should be periodically reported and publish- fields. There it was supposed the souls of the the environs of Paris, has been admired, and celed; and seeds, buds, cuttings and uncommon variety irtnous and illustrious retired after death, and chrated, by every traveller, who has visited that ties of rooted plants may be distributed among the round through bowers, forever green, and over beautiful garden of the dead, members of the Society, and be sold for its benefit, meadows spangled with flowers, and refreshed by in such manner as may be found most expedient, perennial streams. In the mountains near Jeru- completed three years since, and a meeting has to render the garden the most extensively useful salem were located the tombs of the opplent Israel recently been held in London for forming one, in is all its relations with the wants, comforts and ites; and in a Garden, near the base of Calvary the vicinity of that city, of a size, and on a scale had Joseph, the Aramathean, prepared that me- of magnificence, which shall quadrate with the Such an establishment is required for 'collect- morable sepulchre in which was laid the crucified wealth and vast extent of the mighty capital of ing the scattered rays of intelligence, and blend- Messiah. The Greeks and Romans often selected a great nation. Within the central area are to be ing them with the science and accumulating ex- the secluded recesses of wooded heights and vales, exact models of the superb temples, triumphal perience of the times,' and then diffusing them as favorite places of interment, or the borders of larches, columns and public monuments of Greece far and wide, to cheer and collighten the practical the great public highways, where elegant monu- and Rome, as receptacles, or memorials of the ments were erected, and surrounded with Cypress departed worthies of the empire. and other ever verdant trees. Many of the richly increase the taste for rural porsuits,-stimulate a sculptured sarcophagi and magnificent tombs, that of Pere La Chaise, has often been the subgenerous spirit of research and emulation, - sug- reared by the once polished nations of Asia Minor ject of conversation in this country, and frequently gest numerous objects worthy of inquiry and ex- are still to be seen in the vicinity of the numerous adverted to by the writers in our scientific and

plants, develope the vast vegetable resources of city. The illustrious men, who had either died respectable citizens, for the purpose of maturing the Union,—give activity to enterprise,—increase in the service of their country, or were thought a plan and forming such an establishment, in the the enjoyment of all classes of citizens,-advance descring of the most distinguished honors, were environs of the city. No one can be indifferent the prosperity, and improve the general aspect of buried in the Ceramicus,—an extensive public to a subject of such deep and universal interest. In cemetery on the road to Thria. Tombs and stat- whatever point of view it is considered, who is nes were crected to their memory, on which were there, that does not perceive numerous and powrecounted their praises and exploits; and to ren-erful inducements, for aiding in its accomplishder them familiar to all, to animate every citizen ment? How consoling and pleasing is the thought to a love of virtue and of glory, and to excite in that our memories shall be cherished after death; embellished with trees and made a public promen- they will there linger, to call up the soothing, yet ade. Within the Ceramicus was the Academy melancholy reminiscences of by gone times; where Plato and the great men who followed him that the sod which covers us, will be kept ever met their disciples and held assemblies for philos-verdant; that a magnificent forest will be rearophical conference and instruction. Connected ed to overshadow our graves, by those truly ors, Gratian, Valentian and Theodosius, and Cephisus, which flowed, under the shade of the grance, mingled with the holiest aspirations asnever sanctioned until the time of Gregory the plain and various other trees, through its west- cend towards the throne of the Eternal. Great. The Eastern Christians do not now inter ern borders. At the entrance and within the area the dead within their churches. During the age of the garden were temples, altars and statues of visit the bower-sequestered monument of a much

chased 'the field of Ephron, in Machpelah, with in battle, were collected by their countrymen, and recollections of the past; and when those revoltall the trees that were therein and the borders after they were consumed on the funeral pile, their ing ideas are excluded, which obtrude upon the round about, as a burying place,' and there he bones were carried to Athens; there they were mind, while standing in the usual dreary, desolate buried his wife; and there they buried Abraham, exposed, in cypress coffins, under a large tent, for and ruinous repositories of the dead,

off or plants, which require a constantly bumid soil, I saac, Rebekah and Leah; and when Jacob had three days, that the relations might perform those and decayed vegetable matter, for their nourish-blessed his sons, the said unto them, I am to be libations, which affection and religion enjoying; gathered unto my people: bury me with my then they were placed on as many cars, as there fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron," were tribes, and the procession proceeded slowly Deborah 'was buried beneath Beth-el under an through the city, to the Ceramicus, where funeral oak,' and the valiant men of Jabesh-gilead remov- games were exhibited, and an orator publicly ed the bodies of Saul and his sons from the appointed for the occasion, pronounced an eu-

> Even the Turks, who are so opposed to the to Phinehas,' and Manassah, with Amon 'in the ous daty, to plant trees around the graves of their kindred, and the burying ground of Scutari is one The planting of rose-trees upon graves is an of the most interesting objects in the environs of shore, towards the sea of Marmora, it presents a Plato sanctioned the planting of trees over vast forest of majestic trees; and thither the in-

In Liverpool a similar burying ground was

The establishment of rural cemeteries similar to periment,-multiply the facilities of information ruined cities, on the deserted coast of Karamania. literary publications. But a few years since, a The Athenians allowed no burials within the meeting was held in Boston, by many of its most

To those who mourn, what a consolation to loved friend, under eircumstances and with associ-The bodies of the Athenians, who had fallen ations, so favorably calculated to revive agreeable

the departed would live in perpetual freshness, for, and their souls seem to commune with those who deem it a blessing, to be able to confer that favor on a parent, clubi, wife, husband, or friend? How can this object be so successfully accomplished as in connexion with an Experimental Garden? That part of the land which has been recommended for a Centerest, may be circumvallated by a epacions avenue, bordered by trees, shrubbery and perennial flowers : rather as a line of demarcation. Legislature, respecting the same, shall be secured from which the Turks manufacture the One of Roses. than of disconnexion; for the ornamental grounds to the subscribers, their heirs and assigns forever. of the Garner should be apparently blended with so intercommunicate, as to afford an uninterrupted range over both, as one common domain.

now covered with evergreen, and deciduous trees jeet to assessments. and shrubs, may be selected sites for isolated graves, mms, obelisks, and other appropriate monuments of granite and marble, may be rendered interesting specimens of art; they will also vary and embellish the scenery, embraced within the scope of the numerous sinuous avenues, which may be felicitously opened, in all directions, and to a vast extent which the topography of the tract of land pre- lights in the Cemetery. sents.

Besides the great public advantages, which will result, from the Horticultural departments, that portion of the land which may be consecrated to the dead, and rendered like the Elysian fields of the Egyptians, a holy and pleasant resort for the living, -the whole will present one of the most instructive, magnificent, and pleasant promenades in our country. From its immediate proximity to the Capital of the State, it will attract universal interest, and become a place of healthful, refreshing and agreeable resort, from early spring, until the close of antuma.

To accomplish these two great objects, it is necessary that a fund should be created, immedi--ately, sufficient for the purchase of the land, surrounding it with a substantial fence, the erection of a gardener's lodge, laying out the grounds, and proparing them for the purposes of an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery. That this can be be done, your committee does not entertain a doubt, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following measures, as best calculated to insure success.

II. A. S. DEARBORN. For the Committee.

The Committee to whom was referred the method of raising subscriptions for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, beg leave to

- 1. That it is expedient to purchase for a Garden To the President of the Mass. Hort. Society and Cemetery, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Sweet Auburn, near the road leading a poor specimen of a Natural Cherry which is very from Cambridge to Watertown, containing about seventytwo acres, for the sum of six thousand dollars; provided this sum can be raised, in the Many of them where they originated are 44 feet or manner proposed, in the second article of this re- more in circumference, constant bearers; the season port.
- ground in the said tract, containing not less than it last week. two hundred square feet each, at the price of sixty alollars for each lot,-the subscription to not

In a Rural Cometery the names and virtues of be binding until one humbred lots are subscribed

- 3. That when a hundred or more lots are taken, come to do honor to their manes. Thus would the right of choice shall be disposed of at an ancall like to repose in death; and who would not tion, of which seasonable notice shall be given to the subscribers.
 - 4. That those subscribers, who do not offer a premium for the right of choosing, shall have their lots assigned to them by lot.
 - 5. That the fee of the land shall be vested in the Massachusetts Horricultural Society, but that the use of the lots, agreeably to an net of the imported by him from Constantinople, and are the sort
- 6. That the land devoted to the purpose of a those of the Cemetery, and the walks of each Cemetery shall contain not less than forty acres.
 - 7. That every subscriber, upon paying for his lot, shall become a member for life, of the Massa-Among the hills, glades and dales, which are chasetts Horticultural Society, without being sub-
- 8. That a Garden and Cemetery Committee of and tombs, and these being surmounted with col- nine persons shall be chosen annually, first by the subscribers, and afterwards by the Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary surveys, and allotments to be made, to assign a suitable tract of land for the Garden of the Society, and to direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the Garden and Cemetery; five from the diversitied and picturesque features, at least of this Committee shall be persons having
 - 9. That the establishment, including the Garden and Cemetery be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the Committee,

Joseph Story Franklin Dexter Daniel Webster Alexr. H. Everett Henry A.S. Dearborn James T. Austin Samuel Appleton Charles P. Cartis Charles Lowell Joseph P. Bradlee John Pierpont Jacob Bigelow Zebedee Cook Edward Everett Charles Tappan George Bond George W. Brimmer Lucius M. Sargent Abbot Lawrence George W. Pratt Boston, June 11, 1831.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on an Experimental Garden and Rural Comptery, Le accepted and that said Committee be authorized to proceed in the establishment of a Garden and Cemetery in conformity to the Report which has this day been made and accepted.

FRUITS.

A basket of large Chili, and another of fine Downton Strawberries, were presented by Z. Cook, Jr. Esq.

A hottle containing a specimen of natural Cherries was received from Mr E. W. Bull, of Hartford, Conn. which conformed to the description their fingers. They are composed of the petals of he has given of them in his accompanying letter, which is herewith annexed.

Hartford, June 13th, 1831.

DEAR SIR-I take the liberty of forwarding you much valued with us, it being early, very sweet, never blasting, the trees very bardy and thrifty has been very bad with us for cherries. I should 2. That a subscription be opened for lots of have forwarded a better specimen had I thought of

> I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, E. W. Bull.

FLOWERS.

Fine Roses, from the gardens of Gen. Dearborn, Samuel Downer, of Dorchester, Mr Phipps, of Charlestown, Mr J. A. Kenrick, of Newton, and Mr Walker, of Roxbury.

A number of the varieties of Carnations from Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown.

The Roses exhibited by Mr J. A. Kenrick of Newton, at this and the last week's exhibition, were numerous and interesting; among them were the White, Blush and Red Moss, Provence, White Multiflora, York and Lancaster, and many dark Roses.

The Roses exhibited by Mr Downer were from bushes

WALL PROPERING FOR SPRING CROPS.

Has been often recommended. Doubtless it does well in many places. We have tried it till we are convinced it will not answer here. It materially impoverishes our land. I cannot tell why, but am satisfied of the fact.

Plymouth, Con. June 13, 1831. В,

PROLIFIC COW.

There is a cow in this town, owned by a Mr Jonathan Hall, but five years old this season, which has had nine calves; three when she was two years old, two when she was three years old, one when she was four, and three when she was five years old.

Plymouth, Con. June 13, 1831.

Comfortable Prospects for Charitable Societies and Alms-Houses,-The steamer Richelieu lately arrived at Montreal and Quebec with about 500 cmigrants; they quarrelled with some of the other passengers, and fought on landing: several persons where hurt with stones.

SINGULAR MANUFACTURES.

In Persia they have the art of carving spoons out of pear wood, which are so delicate and so thin, that the bowl of the spoon can be folded up like paper, and opened again. The handles are so slender. that it is a particular accomplishment to carry them, when full, to the mouth in such a dexterous manner as to prevent their breaking. These delicate utensils are one of the accompaniments of men of rank being used only by princes and nobles when sipping their sherbit.

In the province of Wiatkr, in Siberia, bowls and cups are made of the knobs which grow on the birch trees. They are yellow, marbled with brown veins, and when varnished are very pretty. Some of them are turned so very thin as to be semi-transparent; and when put into hot water they become so pliant that they may be spread out quite flat without injury, as they return to their original shape in drying,

A kind of rose-beads are made in Constantinople, which are so much prized by the Sultan's wives, that they are usually called Beads of the Haram, These poor ladies have so little emrloyment, that they sit for hoors, passing these bear s, when strung, through the rose carefully picked, and pounded into a smooth paste in an irea vessel, which turns them quite black, owing to, a small quantity of gallic acid contained in the ryse-leaves. When the paste is quite smooth, it is, made up into little balls, which are perforated for stringing, and then slowly dried in the shade. When hard, they are rubbed between the hands, vith otto of rose, till quite smooth. They always preserve their fragrance,

In No away there is a species of ants that build their habitations tour or five feet high, composed of decayed wood, bark, &c, filled up with earth. A bot'le half full of water is thrust into these ant-hills, ir to which the insects creep and are drowned; the contents of the bottle are then boiled, and a strong acid is produced, which the inhabitants use for vine, gar .- Bertha's Visit to her Uncle.

xtract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to examine and make a report on the present state of the Nurseries and Gardens is the neighborhood of Philadelphia:—

BARTRAM BOTANIC GARDEN AND NUR-SERY.

ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

This Garden is situate on the west bank of the river Schuylkill, about 4 miles from Philadelphia. It was established as early as 1720, by that great vegetable naturalist, John Bartram, the elder, at a time when nothing of the kind existed in the then Colonies, except Dr Clayton's in Virginia. Here are concentrated very many of the indigenous plants and trees of North America, and in greater profusion, perhaps, than can be found elsewhere. Mr Bartram and his Sons were industriously employed in making this collection, for 100 years; so that in reference to out door plants, it must necessarily stand unrivalled. The present proprietor, is likewise adding annually and extensively, and the committee consider his garden and grounds as a rich deposit of the American Flora.

From this nursery many thousands of plants and seeds are exported every season to Europe and South America.

It is computed that there are 2000 species of our native productions, contained in a space of six acres. Plants of every size are to be seen here, from the minutest Marchantia to the loffiest Cypress. One of these (Cupressus disticha) is about 118 feet high, 25 feet in circumference and 91 years old. A young Norway spruce of 80 feet, stands close by; and also one of our native Magnolia, (M. acuminata) of the same height. Here too, is the Kentucky Coffee-tree. The Acaria Julibrissin, so beautiful in flower and graceful in form ; the fly-catcher (Diona muscipula,) &c.

On the south side of the garden is a field of 3 acres, preparing for a vineyard, as an addition to the one already planted. Mr Carr has 145 sorts of grapes, from some of which he has made very

good wine, for several years past.

The exotic department of this establishment is also very rich, consisting of 1900 varieties besides a splendid collection of more than 800 Camellias, containing 36 sorts. The Green-house and hothouses are 196 feet long, and much framing is in use. The largest Sago-palm that we have ever seen is here. The circumference of the foliage is 22 feet and of the stem 3 feet 4 inches. Some beautiful species of tropical productions may be enumerated, such as the Euphorbia heterophylla, with its large scarlet bracteas; Zamias, Pandanus, Marantas, Ficus, and a Testudinaria Elephantipes, supposed to be 150 years old; some curious species of Caetus, lately received from Mexico .-These last are astonishing productions, and new to us. A Lemon tree, from seed, is worthy of notice, on account of its easy propagation.

Mr Carr's Fruit nursery has been greatly improved, and will be enlarged mext spring to 12 acres : its present size, is eight. The trees are arranged in systematic order, and the walks well bruise those at the bottom. gravelled. The whole is abundantly stocked, from the seed bed to the tree. Here are to be found ped each in soft paper, and five shred paper be-113 varieties of apples, 72 of pears, 22 of cherries, tween the fruit and also the layers. 17 of apricots, 45 of plums, 29 of peaches, 5 of nectarines, 3 of almonds, 6 of quinces, 5 of mulberries, 6 of raspberries, 6 of currants, 5 of filberts, 8 of walnuts, 6 of strawberries, and two of medlars.

has, in the first class of ornamental trees, esteemed day all the fruit that is in it.

for their foliage, flowers or fruit, 76 sorts; of the second class, 56 sorts; of the third class 129 sorts, and of ornamental evergreens 52 sorts; of vines and creepers for covering walls and arbors, 35 varieties

Mr Carr who deserves so much credit for the classification of his nursery, is no less entitled to praise for the admirable order in which his toolhouse is kept: a place that in most gardens, instead of possessing regularity, is made a mere lamber room. The best order is likewise preserved in the seed room, in putting up our native seeds. That apartment, moreover, contains a library of upwards of 400 volumes, in which are all the late works on Botany and Horticulture,'

SAMUEL BRECK. Committee of EDWARD COLEMAN, Pennsulvania Hor-THOMAS HIBBERT, JOHN M'ARRAN, ticultural Society. GEORGE PEPPER, October 11th, 1830.

PRESERVING FRUITS

Ma Smith-A member of the Dublin (Ireland) Society, has presented me with the following method of preserving fruits of different kinds about twelve months, for which a premium of ten guineas was given by the Dublin Society, to Signor Ignacia Buonsegua. 1 am desirous of having it disseminated through the medium of your widely circulating paper. By so doing you will, as the proverb says, 'kill two birds with one stone,' as you will confer a favor on the public as well as on AMICUS ĤUMANI GENERIS.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they are quite ripe.

Spread them on a table, over a little clean straw, to dry them; this is best done on a parlor floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days-strawberries only twentyfour hours, these latter should be taken up on a silver three pronged fork, and the stalk cut off without touching them, as the least pressure will cause them to rot; take only the larggest and fairest fruit. This is the most tender and difficult fruit to preserve; but if done with attention will keep six months; there must not be more than one pound in one jar.

Choose a common earthen jar with a stopper of the same, which will fit close.

The years and apples then, sorted as before, must be wrapped up separately in soft wrapping paper, and twist it closely about the fruit, then lay clean straw at the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw, and so on until your vessel is full; but you must not put more than a dozen in each jar: if more their weight will

must be stored in the jar with fine shred paper, most which should be put into one jar; if they

Strawberries as well as peaches should have fine shred paper under and between them in the place of straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the sorts; of honey suckles 30 sorts, and of roses 80 paper, layer by layer; when the jar is full put on the stopper, and have it well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of rosin or grafting wax is best; let none of it get within side the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar; but be sure you finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

> Do not press the fruit, as any juice running out would spoil all below .- American Farmer.

> SWEET POTATO, -A new variety of this root grown in the forcing garden of Versailles, is thus noticed in the 30th No. of the Gardeners' Magazine-' A sort of Sweet Potato is grown here, obtained from St Domingo, and there called the "Quarantin," which as the name imports, produces tubers fit to eat in 40 days.' In a country like ours, where the Sweet Potato furnishes so large a portion of the food consumed both by man and animals, a variety like the one mentioned above would prove valuable, if it possesses any portion of the good qualities of those now grown by us. These last are not dug even for immediate use in less time than from 139 to 150 days. To a planter who has made a short crop of provisions, the Quarantin would be of great value. - Southern Agriculturist.

> Swiss Charp-mode of cooking. - The following directions for dressing this vegetable, have been politely furnished as by Mr G. B. Smith, to whom we are indebted for all the seeds we have distributed among our friends,-Editor So. Agr.

· We cook the Swiss Chard as follows - trim the leaf from the stem with a knife, and boil the stein in water with a little salt till tender, then take them out and drain all the water off, put them in a stew-pan, pour on some drawn butter, (sauce blanche, as the French call it) cover them close and stew them for 15 minutes. This dish is then equal (to my palate) to asparagus.

· The leaf part is cooked in the same way, and some cook the leaf and stem together, but I prefer them separately. Cooked thus the leaf is fully equal to spinach-to my palate of course. The French have various modes of dressing Swiss Chard, but I am unacquainted with any but the abuve."

COFFEE. -- Coffee was first introduced into England by Pasqua, a Greek, in 1652. It was originally brought from Arabia Felix; and its effect was discovered by a goatherd on his flock, which after browsing on the berry of this tree, would wake and caper all night,' Its first use was tried on the monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins.

Sick Peach Trees .- It was mentioned some time Peaches and apricots are best stored up wrap- since by a correspondent in the papers of this city that certain facts had lately come to his knowledge, which were stated, inducing the belief that powdered charcoal strewed about the roots of peach which will keep one from touching the other as trees, would be a great preservative against disease much as possible. Five or six bunches are the produced by insect, worms, &c. The Boston Courier corroborates the above opinion by his own exare large not so many; for it is to be understood perience: and adds that trees planted in burnt land The stock considered according to its growth, that whenever you open a jar, you must use that are universally healthy and free from worms at the root.

FIELDPATUS.

Fieldnaths are at this season particularly attractheir pleasant escapes from frequented places and track, winding away in easy curves along some make trial of the remedy. green slope to the church-yard-to the forest varm elastic sward and crimson dells-the chit- or heavy bread. ering of grasshoppers,-the foxglove, and the ur sweetest poetry, as stiles and footpaths? Goldnith, Thomson, and Milton have adorned them ith some of their richest wreaths. They have onsecrated them to poetry and love. It is along ie footpath in secluded fields, upon the stiles in the nbowered lane, where the wild rose and the oneysuckle are lavishing their beauty and their agrance, that we delight to picture to ourselves at the poet, seated, sends back his soul into the eshness of his youth, amongst attachments since thered by neglect, rendered painful by absence, broken by death; amongst dreams and aspirans which even now that they pronounce their n fallacy, are levely. It is there that he gazes the gorgeous sunset-the evening star following th its silvery lamp the fading day, or the moon owering her pale lustre through the balmy night , with a fancy that kindles and soars into the wens before him , there that we have all felt the arms of woods and green fields, and solitary ighs waving in the golden sunshine, or darkening, the melancholy beauty of evening shadows, to has not thought how beautiful was the sight a village congregation, pouring out from their gray church on a summer day, and streaming through the quiet meadows, in all directions, to ir homes? Or who that has visted Alpine nery, has not beheld with a poetic feeling the lit is offensive to God and ruinous to man. untaineers silently winding down out of their solitary heathtracks, bounding with elastic step lok of the Seasons.

FIR POUNDS 5 ozs, without the root was lately men from a garden in Eastport, Me.

RIDING FOR DYSPEPSIA.

As we said whilom that riding a hard trotting tive. I love our real old English footpaths. I horse was 'the sovereign'st thing i' the world' love those rustic and picturesque stiles opening for the Hyp, so we now take the liberty to declare that riding a gently-trotting or sweetly-cantering dusty highways into the solitudes of nature. It horse is the best thing in the world for Dyspepsia. is delightful to eatch a glimpse of one in the old. This may sound like a bold assertion, in the very village green, under the old elder-tree by some an- face and eyes of Mr Halstead's book; but we cient cottage, or half hidden by the overhanging repeat it, and if any dyspeptical reader of ours thrift in buisness .- They have clearly proved boughs of a wood. Hove to see the smooth, dry has any doubt on the subject, we advise him to

It is not the mere tossing up of the stomach grange, or to the embowered cottage. It is to me which is required; the whole system must be the conduct of those who have already become an object of certain inspiration; it seems to invite stirred along with it. The body must be invigorone from noise and publicity into the heart of soli-lated, the flagging spirits must be roused. The ude and of rural delight. It beckons the imagina- stomach is merely, as it were, a sort of vice-prestion on through green and whispering corn fields, ident of the system, and can do but little without through the short but verdant pasture; the flowing the aid of all the parts. If the body in general mowing grass; the odorous and sunny hay-field; he vigorous, there is little danger of the stomach the festivity of harvest; from lonely farm to farm, being weak. The whole must suffer, or enjoy, from village to village; by clear and mossy wells; together. When the body is strong and active, by tinkling brooks and deep wood-skirted streams, the stomach is lively and vigorous-ready to do o crofts where the daffodil is rejoicing in spring, its work, and prepared to digest everything that or meadows where the large blue geranium embel- the palate delights in, even though it be board ishes the summer way-side: to heaths with their mails, boiled cabbage, toasted cheese, hard eggs,

Exercise, in general, is to invigorate the body, ld guarled oak; in short, to all the solitary haunts and by that means to improve the stomach. But fter which the city-pent lover of nature pants as of all kinds of exercise, none is so efficacious as he hart panteth after the water brooks. What is riding on horseback. It stirs the system most jupere so truly English? What is so truly linked dictionally; it excites the bodily action without inith our rural tastes, our sweetest memories, and ducing any injurious fatigue. But wherefore use many words?

Make trial of the remedy, dyspeptics, whoever you are - we mean such as are in want of something more active than your ordinary exercise. Ride a few miles today, and see what effect it will produce. Ride again tomorrow in the same way, repeat it the next day; and in short, keep riding. There is pleasure as well as profit in it. eral lovers, breathing, in the dewy sweetness of But to have your stomach whipped and cuffed bemmer evening, yows still sweeter. There it is cause it is feeble and cannot execute its task, is unkind, is unjust. As well might you chastise a poor sickly boy, because he cannot perform the labor of a stout and hearty one.

Get you a gentle but spirited horse-borrow or buy-one that will trot easy, rack fairly, or canter judiciously. A thorough-going racker will stir you up most completely. But either kind will answer. Ride every day before dinner; ride ten or a dozen miles at a heat. Follow it up; and, depend upon it, you will dine agreeably, sleep comfortably, wake in the morning in better condition and spirits than you have been accustomed to do; and conclude, after all, that this world is not so bad as it might be .- N. Y. Const.

TEMPERANCE.

It is disgraceful to any Church, that its members should be concerned in the distillation, sale or use of this poisonous and demoralizing substance;

What should we say of a Christian, if such a nantic seclusion on a sabbath morning, pacing thing could be, who should spend his life in writing and disseminating infidel books, or in propavn the fern-clad dells, or along the course of a gating among his fellow citizens, libertine sentineighbors, or sow the seeds of mania or consump-Mammoth Dandelion. A dandelion weighing he would be far less criminal, would be far more conspirit.

Will not all our churches, of every denomination, consider this subject? The experiment has been made; our quaker brethren have set an example worthy the imitation of all. They have long prohibited both the traffic and consumption of ardent spirit in their society-and what is the consequence ?-They are distinguished all over the world for their sobriety, exemplary morals, and also that there is far less difficulty in maintaining rigid discipline, in the entire exclusion of ardent spirit, than in enforcing a loose one in regulating temperate. - Sewall's . Iddress.

DRINK WITH CAUTION, -Let those about to queuch their thirst, when overheated observe the following rules, and they may drink moderately with impunity.

- 1. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink, for a minute or longer, with both your hands. This will abstract a portion of the heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel be made of metal, glass or earth.
- 42. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in comact with the stream which issues from a pump or spring, always wash your hands, previous to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold.

GLUTTONS.

During the gluttonous days of the Roman Empire, once the most famous of their Epicurean dishes was called Trojanus. This consisted of an entire hog stuffed (as was the Trojan horse with armed men) full of larks, thrushes, capons, and other delicate birds, steeped in exquisite gravy made of the choicest wine and other costly materials. The expense of this dish was so enormous that it became the subject of a sumptuary law.

Another favorite dish of these 'architects of gluttons,' was formed of a hog presented entire, whereas one half was roasted and the other half boiled; and the whole was so cariously prepared by the cook that it was impossible to discover how the creature had been slain, nor yet how its interior came to be stuffed with sundry delicate things.

Mr Abijah Alley of Cincinnati has invented a beefiouse, which is highly approved. It has been patented by himself and Mr J, C. Parsons. It contains slides, by which the bees are shut off and the honey taken without disturbing them.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is ous stream, as cheerful, as picturesque, and yet ments? Whatshould we think of him who should divided only by the different species of grain and solemn as the seenes around them ?-Howit's spread the small pox or yellow fever among his vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless headtion—and this for the acquisition of wealth? Yet lands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the sistent, than he who manufactures or yends ardent appearance of a garden, and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness .- Gardeners' Journal.

MAN ENGLAND PARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 99, 1831.

JENE.

In feeding cattle with green clover or turning them into a fresh clover pasture, great attention violent degree. But when otherwise the introducis necessary to prevent them from becoming tion of an instrument is proper and is now very swollen or hoven which is very apt to take place generally resorted to. The one principally in use when they are first out on this food, especially if is a species of probang, invented by Dr Munro, of it is wet with rain or dew. Caule are exposed to Edinburgh. Another, consisting of a cane of six this danger, whether they are sent to feed on clover feet in length, and of considerable diameter, havin a pasture or have it cut and brought to them; ing a bulbous knob of wood, has been invented by but there is less bazard in the latter than in the Eager, which is a more simple machine, but is former mode of using this grass, especially if the hardly so efficacious. It is probable that in cases plants are growing rapidly, and are very full of sap. of emergency, even the larger end of a common After being accustomed to this rich food for a few cart whip dexterously used might answer the end. days, during which it should be given radier spar-ingly the danger is much diminished; but it is cattle, as well as for clystering them, is Read's enema never safe to allow mileh cows in particular to eat apparatus, which is alike applicable to horses, large quantities of wet clover. The best mode of cattle and dogs. It consists of a syringe to which management, in many cases, is to turn cattle into a tubes of different kinds are applied, according to fresh clover field for about half an hour near the the purpose and the kind of animal to be operated middle of a fair day, and then turn them out of upon. There is a long flexible tube for giving an that field into a poorer pasture. The next day enema to horses and cartle, and a smaller one for the bailing, as it is called, may be repeated, and the dogs. To relieve hoven bullocks effectually it is cattle allowed to stay a little longer in the clover necessary not only to free the stomuch from an field, till at length they may be permitted to remain accumulation of gas, but from the fermenting in it during the day time, but as long as the grass mixture which generates it; for this purpose a retains any considerable degree of luxuriance, it tube is applied to the extremity of the syringe, will be safest to yard the eattle at night, and not and then passed into the animal's stomach through turn them into their clover pasture till the dew is the mouth, and being put in action, the offending off in the morning.

If however in consequence of negligence or accident, cattle or sheep are smollen or horen, or the stomach is rendered incapable of discharging its contents, a remedy must be speedily applied or the animal is lost. The usual remedy for this disorder has been to stab the animal with a penknife, or other sharn instrument under the short ribs, and put into the orifice a tube of ivory, elder, a goose quill, or something of the kind to give vent to the confined air. The wound in then dressed with some sort of adhesive plaster, and thus, in general the cure is easily effected. The following remedies are also recommended. 'Apply a dose of train oil, proportioned to the age and size of the animal. Give to an ox or cow a pint from a bottle, and rub the stomach well in order to make it go down, and give the animal exercise .- Furmers' Mag.

Make about a pint of lev either with hot embers thrown into a sufficient quantity of water, or by dissolving therein about an ounce of pot or pearl ash, and turn it down the throat of the ex or cow affect- animal has become outrageous, or the stemach so ed. A perpertionably less quantity will answer much distended with air that there is danger of for a sheep. This is said to give immediate relief immediate suffocation or bursting, the puncture by neutralizing the carbonic acid gas in the stom- of the maw must be instantly performed, which is ach of the animal, which causes the swelling and called paunching. This may be done with the other symptoms of the complaint to subside.

London says there are three modes of relieving this complaint, which may be adverted to according to the degree of distention, and length of time which it has existed. These are internal medicines; the introduction of a probang of some kind into the paunch by the throat; and the puncturing it by the sides. Dr Whyatt of Edinburgh, is said to have cured eighteen out of twenty hoved cows, by giving a pint of gin to each. Oil, by condensing the air has been successfully tried. the air is perfectly evacuated, and the paunch re-Any other substance also, that has a strong power of absorbing air, may be advantageously given; in whatever way it is done the wound should be common salt and water made strongly saline is carefully closed with sticking plaster or other. I shall be thankful to the chairman of that com-

a usual country remedy. New milk with a proportion of tar equal to one sixth of the milk the operation is so safe that whenever a medical is highly spoken of. A strong solution of prepared ammonia is water often brings off a great quantity FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' WORK FOR of air, and relieves the animal. Any of these internal remedies may be made use of when the hoven has recently taken place, and is not in a matter is discharged by a opening. When the same operation is performed on sheep a smaller tube is made use of. The characteristic excellency of Read's instrument is, that there is no limit to the quantity of fluid that may be injected or extracted. The same syringe is used for extracting poison from the stomach of man, for smoking insects, extinguishing fires, and syringing fruit trees. The introduction of any of these instruments may be effected by the help of an assistant, who should hold the horn of the animal with one hand and the dividing eartilage of the nose with the other, while the operator himself, taking the tongue in his left hand, employs his right in skilfully and carefully introducing the instrument; the assistant bringing the head and neck into such an attitude as to make the passage nearly straight, which will facilitate the operation. But when no instruments can be procured, or as cases may occur when indeed it is not advisable to try them, as when the disease has existed a considerable time, or the greatest case, midway between the ilimn, or haunch bone, and the last rib of the left side to which the haunch inclines; a sharp penknife is frequently used; and persons in veterinary practice should always keep a long trochar, which will be found much the most efficacious, and by far the most safe, as it permits the air escaping certainly and quickly, at the same time that it prevents its entrance into the cavity of the abdomen, which would occasion an equal distention. As soon as sumes its office the trochar may be removed; and,

adhesive matter. It is necessary to observe that assistant cannot be obtained, no person should hesitate a moment about doing it himself. After relief has been afforded by means of either the probang or of paunching, a stimulant drink may vet be very properly given, such as half a pint of common gin; or one ounce of spirit of bartshorn in a pint of ale, or two ounces of sprits of turpentine in ale, may any of them be used as an assistant stimulous.

Charcoal .-- The American Farmer says, the ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plants will be entirely secure from annovance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to those troublesome insects that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Charcoal is not only used as an antidote against insects but is a valuable manure. Dr Deane stated that he had long ago observed where coal piles had been burnt, the ground has discovered a remarkable fertility for many years after and more especially when it has been a cold and wet soil. The dust of the coals and that of the burns turf have conspired to produce this effect. Being extremely porous, the pieces of coal imbibe much of the superfluous water, as well as increase the heat on the surface as all black substances do and when the weather becomes dry, they discharge the moisture, partly into the soil, when it grows dry enough to attract it, and partly into the air by the action of the sun upon it.

It is stated in the last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. i. p. 655, that 'a friend of Dr Mease informed him, that some years since nearly all the cucumber and raelon vines in New Jersey were destroyed by a fly or bug. One day he had occasion to ride past a miserable but in the woods, and perceiving a very flourishing patch of cucumbers, he was induced to dismount and examine it. On approaching the spot he found it had formerly been a charcoal heap. He took the hint and by strewing charcoal round about the vines when they first come up, preserves his cucumbers effecmally.

A writer whose communication was originally published in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. p. 354, recommends charcoal dust as a top dressing for onions and a cure for the clubbing in cabbages.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenben-I observed in the N. E. Farmer of the 15th inst, that the committee on fruits and fruit trees propose among other premiums for this year, one of twenty dollars, - For the best method of cultivating foreign grapes, in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c-and for a length of trellis, not less than thirty feet,'-The committee then add that 'they have hopes that the mode new universally acknowledged in France to be the best practised in that country for open enlure, may be successfully introduced into the United States;' that 'they allude to the Thomery method, a particular description of which may be found in the Bon Jardinier for 1830, &c.

mittee if he will answer the following questions in your next paper, as I may be induced to offer to one who is in pursuit of a premium, -- If the for the premium it I can be made to understand Committee want the experiment fairly and properthe purport of the proposition.

of twenty dollars for a Treatise on the best method of cultivating foreign grapes in the open ground, other than those now practised in this country; or do they intend that this premium shall be paid to the person who shall show by his own practice better mode of culture than any now in use here?

2d. If, as the committee seem to think, the Phomery method be the best now in use anywhere; do they mean to exclude this practice, should it be found on inquiry that it is now in sucessful operation, or rather progressing towards necessful operation in this neighborhood; and if ot, do they intend to pay the premium, when the rellis is partially filled, or wait until the whole be ompleted, and the advantage of this method e established over all other modes of open culture?

3d. If a treatise only is asked for, then the comittee can have no reference to the 'Thomery nethod,' as they have the 'Bon-Jardinier' before iem, in which that whole system is laid down. he question then is, will any method other than e Thomery, be satisfactory to the committeeat system baving been universally acknowledged France to be the best?

4th. If the Thomery method is to be considered open for the premium, and the condition of obining it is to be the completion of the experient, from the planting of the cuttings to the filig the trellis with fruit, I apprehend I must give all competition for it. I am somewhat adnced in life, and if I understand the method actised at Thomery, it cannot take less than six, it does less than seven years to complete a trelof eight feet square. It is true that a trellis of rty feet may be completed as soon as one of eight t, but as I have neither time nor money to ow away, I wish the chairman to explain the ention of the committee on these points before ngage in it?

These questions are intended to ascertain ether the Committee expects that any one will dertake to build and cover a trellis of thirty ated as the Bon Jardinier directs in all respects,

a premium of twenty dollars? If I were to undertake it, and were permitted tlive long enough to carry it through, it would t me in money, over and above my personal or, one hundred dollars, in lieu of twenty which Committee offer .- In the first place, to make experiment upon the system adopted at Thory, you must erect either a wall or a wooden ice on which to form your trellis :- in France Is are used -here a wooden fence might answer. Vext the cultivator must either own the soil, be sure that he will be permitted to remain on attend to the pruning of the vines from year ear, extending them six or seven inches only ry season, until they respectively arrive at their timed positions on the trellis .- If he is successfin bringing them to this point, agreeably to the es laid down in the Bon Jardinier-how can be sure, in such a climate as this, where we e to contend with mildew, frost, and fly, that lowill have a particle of fruit to show the comwee when they come to see whether he has fully and successfully worked out his seven rs' apprenticeship,

These are not unimportant questions, Mr Editor, ly made, let them offer a premium of one hundred 1. Do the committee propose to give a premium (dollars, and they will do a real good-and save some poor wight from spending that amount in pursuit of twenty.

Respectfully yours,

June 20, 1831,

Viris.

Hilliard and Brown have commenced a series called the Library of Old English Prose Writers, We are glad to see this. There is an abundance of vigorous thought, and quaintly beautiful expresion in these old wells of English undefiled ? and they have been to much neglected by the moderns. The 1st vol. contains Fuller's Holy State, with a preface and account of the author, by the Rev. Alexander Young, Jr. of this city,

Edinburgh Review .- The 105th No of this able and popular journal has just been republished by Lilly & Wait of this city, and contains elaborate articles on the fullowing subjects: Lingard's History of England-Causes tion. and Cure of Disturbances and Pauperism—Public Schools of England; Westminster and Eton-Schiller and Goethe-Reade's Poem :- Miller's History of the Dorians-Bulwer's Siamese Twins-Taylor's Historic Survey of German Poetry-Character and Authorship of the Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum-Beechy's Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait-Reform, and the Ministry -- Quarterly List of New Publications -- Published quarterly at \$5,00 per annum. STOREST STATE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Acricultural.

The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society re hereby notified, that a meeting of the Board will be held at the Probate Office in Worcester, on Thursday, the 23.1 day of June instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing an Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Arrangements, and Judges of Stock, &c, for the next Cattle Show; and also for the admission of members,

By order of the President. WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rcc. Sec'ry. Woreester, June 8, 1831.

Farmer Wanted.

A permanent situation offers for a man who underlands farming generally, and a little of gardening, and who would feel an interest in his employar's business,to go on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New t long according to the Thomery method, and England, or Connecticut river. Apply personally at the New England Farmer office.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass, giving a particular description of Farms, offered, the market. eash price, taxes, &c, will receive immediate attention.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs. - Bar-Iron, &c. Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes .- Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron-American Braziers' Rods-Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kinds-Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale

GAY & BIRD, No. 44, India Street, Boston.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,-received this day from Paris, by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this toot for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

Also-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf Beans-several varieties of pickling and other Cucum-hers-Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEVRING & Co , No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H GRAV & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20.

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes .-See N. E. Parmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

Sheep - Sheep.

Valuable Books on the hest method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased-on the character and value of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, &c-5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Makenzie, Bart. Robert R Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of 1-tters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America-and in France, at the expense of the na-

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment-and others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable collection of Books on Agricolling, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Briany, &c., &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, whole-Buany, &c, &c. sale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Corphitt, Boston. May 25.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploug's. This is the mot approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfeet manner; the easting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also .- Taft's superior east size! SCYTRES, manufactured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scytles, with a large assortment of Garden tools

Also,-Hall's superior Hay Rakes-the best article of the kind manufactured in the country June 15.

For Sale, Full blood Allaernen and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Culves.

Two Alderney Bail Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Lorn or Teeswater breed, all from full bleed imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, June 20.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 331 Beef Cattle, including 75 unsold last week; 18 Cows and Calves, and 1206 Sheep and Lambs. 40 Beef Cattle, remained unsold at the close of

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-We shall quote to day from 4 50 to 5 25, extra at 5 33 a 5 50. We noticed some thin Steers taken at 4 a 4 50.

Cours and Calves-Sales were effected at \$15, 19, 24, 25 and 27,

Sheep and Lambs-Sales quick, we notice one lot at \$1.88, several at 2, one at 2.25, also at 2.33 a 2.374. We noticed the sale of a lot of wethers, sheared, it 2 33, also an extra lot sheared, at \$4.

New York Cattle Market, June 13-At Market this day between 3 and 400 head of Reef Cattle, from 250 to 300 Sheep and Lambs, a few lots of Swine and about 20 Milch Cows. Peef continues to be in good demand, and the price well sustained. We noticed several lots extra to be bought at \$8, several good 7 a 7.50, fair from 6 a 61 and middli g at 5½ a 5¾ per cwt. Sheep, the market is lively and sales effected at extra \$4, good 3 a 3½, tair 2 u 2½; and ordinary at 1,25 a 1,50 each, without the fleece. Swine selling quick at 3½ a 4½c. Milch Cows, several sales at 20, 25, and 30 each.

MISCELLANY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PIONEER.

Far away from the hill-side, the lake and the hamlet, The rock and the brook, and you meadow so gay; From the foot-path that winds by the side of the stream-

From his hut and the grave of his friend far away; He has gone where the footsteps of men never ventured, Where the glooms of the wild tangled forest are centred, Where no beam of the sun, or the sweet moon has entered.

No blood-hound has roused up the deer with his bay.

He has left the green valley for paths where the hison Roams through the prairies, and leapso'er the flood; Where the snake in the swamp sucks the deadliest poison,

And the cat of the mountain keeps watch for its food, But the leaf shall be greener, the sky shall be purer, The eyes shall be clearer, the rifle be surer, And stronger the arm of the fearless endurer,

wood.

Light be the heart of the poor, lonely wanderer, Firm be his step through each wearisome mile, Far from the cruel man, far from the plunderer, Far from the track of the mean and the vile. And when death, with the last of its terrors, assails him, And all but the last throb of memory I:il- him, He'll think of the friend, far away, who bewails him, And light up the cold touch of death with a smile.

And there shall the dew shed its sweetness and lustre, There for his pall shall the oak leaves be spread; The sweet briar shall bloom, and the wild grape shall

And o'er him the leaves of the ivy be shed. There shall they mix with the fern and the heather, There shall the young eagle shed its first teather, The wolves with their wild dogs shall lie there together And moan o'er the spot where the hunter is laid. BRAINARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY OF A NEGRO SLAVE. -Died at Maryland, St Andrew, the property of Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart, on Sunday the 5th December last, Robert Lynch, a negro slave in comfortable circumstances. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until within a fortnight of his death, walking generally from his residence to the works of the property, about the distance of one mile and a quarter. This man perfectly recollected the great carthquake which nearly destroyed the town of Port Royal in 1692; and further, remembered the persons and equipages of the Lient, Governor Sir Henry Morgan, Knight, whose third and last governorship commenced in 1680. We shall allow for this early recollection, at all events, the age of 10, or 1652, (the end of this gentleman's reign, we may add to the present time), to prove the venerable old patriarch has been gathered to his fathers after having lived (during the reign of six kings and one Queen, and the administration of 23 governors, 27 heutenant governors, and seven Presidents,) to the age of 150 years,-Howitt's Seasons.

March of Intellect .- WANTS A SITUATION -A young woman who has received the rudiments of her education in a charity school, as house maid; she would prefer a place where the stairs are sent out to scour, and where she can carry on an epistolary correspondence with her friends, and where furniture-rubbing, washing and cleaning can be cannot expect to rate as a gentleman.

performed by proxy. Address, post paid, to Miss Amelia Caroline Ada Josephina Scroggs, Seven Dials. - London Paper.

Hints to Emigrants .- By felling the trees that cover the tops and sides of mountains, (says M Humboldt,) men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations-the want of fuel and the scarcity of water,

The following description of a steed and out-rider taken from a very interesting work, called A Year in Spain, is a fair parallel to Rozinante and Sancho Panza:

After being detained a day longer at Aranjuez than I had contemplated, for want of conveyance, my little friend Jose at length procured me the means of reaching Toledo. In leed. I was just thinking of the expediency of departing afoot on the fourth day of my absence from Madrid, when Jose knocked at my door, and told me that he had got a horse for me, and that he was to go along, to bring him back on a borrico, (a jackass) Hiked this arrangement well. So, paying my bill, and packing ap Who trusts nought but heaven in his way through the my suck, I sallied out into the court-yard, to commence my journey. I did not expect to be very splendidly mounted, but my astonishment and confusion were indeed great, on finding that I had to ride upon a misera ble rocin, that had lost his hair by some disease, especially upon the tail, which was as long and as naked as the trunk of an elephant. The only tlesh the animal had left seemed to have descended into the legs, and as for his hips, his backbone and ribs, they were everywhere conspicuous, save where concealed by a huge pack saddle, stuffed with straw, and covered with What made the matter still worse, the master of the beast, an old man in a brown cloak, held his hand before me, as I was approaching to take a nearer view, and told me that if it was igual to me he would take the two dollars beforehand. I explained to the old man how very possible it was that his horse would not live to complete the journey; to which he replied, with some indignation, that he would carry me to las Indius, much more to Toledo. As he continued to hold out his hand with a resolute air, I dropped the required sum into it, and grasping the pack-saddle for want of a mane, I vaulted at once into the seat. The back of the poor animal cracked and twisted under the burthen, and as he gave some indications of a disposition to be down, I drew forcibly upon the halter. Thus roughly handled, his neck bent backward like a broken bow, and, making retrogade steps, he backed full upon Jose, who, well pleased with the idea of so long an excursion, was drawn up behind, upon a little mouse-colored ass, with a game-bag, which contained all my travelling equipage, hung round his neck, and hanging from his shoulder. Three or four sound blows from the cudgel of Jose, accompanied with a kick under the belly from the master of the beast, corrected his retrogade motion, which being changed for an advance, we sallied out of the inn, and took our way through the market place, to the admiration of all Aranjuez.'-vol ii. p. 15, 17.

> Gallant Daughter .- Sir John Cochrane, who was engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James the Second, was taken prisoner, after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter, having notice that the death-warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails between Belfor and Berwick. The execution was by this means delayed, till Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, succeeded in making interest with father Peter, a Jesuit, King James' Confessor, who, for the sum of five thousand pounds, interceded with his royal master, in favor of Sir John Cochrane, and procured his pardon.

When Lord Erskine made his debut at the bar, his agitation almost overcame him, and he was just going to sit down. 'At that moment,' said he, 'I thought I felt my little children tugging at my gown, and the idea roused me to an exertion of which I did not think myself capable.'

Legal Pun -As several gentlemen of the bar were a few days since in conversation, one of them, under favor of the wind, received a portion of his neighbor's saliva upon his summer coat. 'Mr. R-,' said the sufferer, 'if this is the way you treat other persons habits, you Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and agge and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered there being but few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several far mers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per ere, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he wil allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land I indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the sub-criber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD Esq. on the town. JAMES II. HENDERSON. March 9.

Ammunition &

Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE 6 · Broad Street.

N. B. It the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7 Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, i from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not in lerior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beau ty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pro nonneed by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 3seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are teo well knows to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the searon. Terms \$8, the season. May 11. 61

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1831.

NO. 50.

COMMUNICA TIONS.

FOR THE NEW EAGLAND FARMUR.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr Fessenber, -- My remarks, published in your paper, No 36 of the current volume, not No. 33. obliged, like myself, to cultivate hilly, rough stony land, situated at a distance from rivers, sea shores, cannot readily be obtained.

best mode for farmers that occupy large level farms where manure is plenty. My principal object was to draw the attention of the middling class of farmers in the interior of New England who are obliged to till rough land, to the improvements made by those who are able and willing to try experiments and communicate the results for the benefit of others. Of this latter class, I consider Mr Phinney and Mr A. R. But most of our farmers on reading or hearing of successful experiments and improvements made by such firmers, at once object and say, 'this is nothing to us, inr lands cannot be managed as those gentlemen to theirs.' True my friends, but I would say o ou in the words of Mr R, not to be discouragel, consider what is the great object to be obtained, and see if you cannot some how obtain it. The reat object is to save and apply in the best posind the vegetable mould of the turf. They acomplish this by placing both manure and turf satisfied. ut of the reach of winds and sun, where they vill ferment and rot and nourish the corn when ie manner I described, nearly the same advantage eighbors persuaded me to persevere, and expethe outset, both as to labor and crops, I almost a better crop of ears? spaired of convincing any one, not accustomed it, to the contrary. But after reading and recting on Mr Phinney's experiment and success d considering the effect to be nearly the same both methods, I ventured to communicate my T. G. Fessenben, Esq. ws and experience, in hopes that some others ight be induced to give it a fair trial. Notonce ly, on a single rood of ground, but from year to ar, till they had fully tested the advantages, and sadvantages and learned by practice how to do the ork in the best and easiest manner, as every kind labor requires experience to make it perfect, and visable to plant any other than green sward th corn, I did not mean to give any opinion.

letting it lie in grass 3 years after, I can get good wounded. Very respectfully yours, crops of each, and at the end of the 5 years the as Mr A. R. has it, were intended for persons land will be in better order for another crop of corn, than it was when I commenced : by following this rotation continues to improve. When if ploughcities, or large towns, where plenty of manure ed 3 years in succession, as it must be or left in the hill, if any other than green sward were plant-I did not venture to hazard an opinion as to the ed with corn, it must be twice manured or become impoverished. Potatoes perhaps are a good preparation for corn, when the same land is intended for tillage several years; but in the country where we have no market for potatoes, except in our families and with our stock and of course plant more than ten acres of corn to one of potatoes, our corn land could not all be prepared in that way, and if so prepared, would need two successive manurings.

I feed my land close before ploughing for corn, because I find it easier ploughing and hoeing, the sward not being as tough and the grass not starting and growing as much before hoeing, and because experience has taught me that on my land with such a sward and such grass as it produces, it is better for the crop. No doubt on different soils a different course would be better. An observing neighboring farmer, first informed me, ble manner, the manure carried on to the land that he had found it best to feed close before flough-. I doubted it at first, but tried it and am

Mr. R. says my manure has been spread on the surface from before ploughing until hoeing and ne cars are setting and growing and thereby ren- thereby exposed to a great loss of virtue. He is er the greatest henciit to the crop. Our lands mistaken, for by ploughing into ridges as I stated ill not admit of turning over the turf and hav- at least four fifths of the manure is covered with ig it smooth and level, but I think by ridging in the furrows turned over for the ridges, and is collected and kept in the very place where and to ill be obtained. I knew it would be objected the very time when, it will do the most good, on y farmers not accustomed to this mode, that it the principle advocated by him and Mr Phinney, as four times the work to take care of corn that is, not to make a fine show of stalks but a anted in this way, to that done in the other, of good crop of large ears of corn. And it strikes oughing, harrowing, cross-ploughing &c .- I me that Mr Phinney has erred a little upon his own ought and said the same at first myself, but my principle, in putting on and spreading his manure after ploughing; would it not be better to spread ence has satisfied me that it is a saving of labor the manure before ploughing and cover it with ad better for the crops and the land. Being the forrows? It would not aid the corn in the fore nsible how discouraging this mode would appear part of the season as much, but would it not make

Plymouth, Conn. June 13th, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECT ON PEACH TREES.

DEAR SIR-I send you a small vial, containing wo of our (worst) peach destroyers. I had several varieties of the peach, which appeared promsing a few days since, and now they have mostly fallen. The depredator deposits in the peach what shortly becomes a maggot. As I have never sufered much from their depredations until the prese all know that often what is hard and difficult int season, and am now in a fair way to lose all

I plant no other, because I wish to improve as formation I hope to receive through the medium much of my land as possible, with the least ex- of The New England Farmer. I have taken pense of manure, and I find by manuring and several of these creatures in the very act, and planting a piece of green sward one year, laying shall not have to call witnesses to prove them it down the next with oats and grass seed and guilty. I likewise send a peach, which they have

J. CRANSTON.

Remarks by the Editor .- We believe the insect referred to in the above communication is the great enemy to fruit for whose destruction premiums have been proposed, and a Report of a committee of the Mass, Hort, Soc. relative to means of pregenting its ravages was published in the New England Farmer, vol. viii, p. 382. It is a small bug or beetle, which perforates the young fruit of the pear, apple, and all stone fruits and deposits its eggs in them. These soon batch and a small magget is produced, which feeds either on the pulp of the fruits, or on the kernel of the seed; for the tastes and habits of the different species are not similar. In the stone fruits this injury destroys their growth, and they fall with their little enemy within them. The insect retreats into the earth, passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and comes forth just as the young fruit is forming or the petals of the flowers are falling, to renew its mischievous labors and continues its depredations from the tirst of May till autumn.

Dr James Tilton of Delaware in an article on this subject published in the American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, and republished in in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 69, observes that Our fruits, colle-avely estimated, must thereby he depreciated more than half their value;' and adds in his directions for destroying the insect, 'All the domestic animals, if well directed, contribute to this purpose. Hogs in a special minner are qualified for the work of extermination. In large orchards, care should be taken that the stock of hogs is sufficient to eat up all the early fruit, which falls from May till August. This precaution will be more especially necessary in large peach orchards; for otherwise, when the logs become clogged with the pulp of the peach, they will let it fall out of their mouths, and content themselves with the kernel, which they like better; and thus the curculio, escaping from their jaws may hide under ground till next spring.

'The ordinary fowls of a farm yard are great devourers of beetles. Poultry in general are regarded as carniverous in the summer and therefore should be cooped some time before they are eaten. Everybody knows with what avidity ducks seize on the tumble-bug, (Scarabous carnifex) and it is probable the curculio is regarded by all fowls, as an equally delicious morsel. Therefore it is that the smooth stone fruit, particularly succeed much better in lanes and yards, where poultry run without restraint than in gardens and other inclosures, where fowls are excluded.'

Dr Thacher remarks of this insect, that instead of retreating into the earth, a part of the worms, at least abandon the upple before it falls from the tree, and locate themselves under the scales of the bark and in the crevices of trees. In making first, becomes easy by habit. As to its being ny crop, I feel desirous to be made acquainted search this day, 25th September, I have detected with the name of the insect, and the time and a considerable number of apple worms, in that means of preventing its depredations; which in condition, entirely secure from the weather. This applications to trees both in the fall and spring for the destruction of insects. All the rough bark should be carefully removed, and the trunk and large branches should be thoroughly washed with Forsyth's composition, or a strong decoction of Mr Fessenden, to the mode of cultivating early potobacco, with a small quantity of quick lime, which should be applied to every crevice which can afford shelter for insects or their eggs.' Thacher's Orchardist, p. 116, 2d ed.

In the autumn of 1828 we addressed a letter on the subject of this insect, to a gentleman, who was often benefitted the public, and obliged us by communications on entomology. This gentleman favored us with a scientific description of the eurculio, which was dated Milton, Oct. 1, 1828, and published in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. p. 81, 82. From this it appears that some broods of the same insect attack the limbs, and cause dark colored bunches or excrescences, and other broods assail the fruit. The remedies which this gentleman recommended were

· 1. To extirpate the diseased nodes or excrescences in June, and burn them.

· 2. To collect all fallen stone fruit, and give it to hogs:

'To which may be added that the fruit should not be suffered to remain long on the ground; that it should be boiled or steamed in order effectually to destroy the centained larvae; and that the above processes should be universally adopted in order to exterminate the destructive insect.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATOES, APPLES, SQUASHES, &c.

MR FESSENGEN-Many experiments having been tried in the vicinity of Boston to preserve the sweet Potato slips through the winter without success, I have thought the following obscrvations may be acceptable to some of your discovered to my disappointment, that they were readers.

After digging my sweet potatoes last fall, I packed a quantity of the slips down in a barrel with waste cotton, such as is obtained at the cotton factories for making into coarse paper and batting, (at 2 ets. per lb.) with a layer of cotton and a layer of slips alternately, and then placed them away in a warm room, which we keep from freezing during the winter. On opening them in the spring, I found a part of them very fresh; but where they were too thick, they had created too much dampness and rotted. I also packed down two barrels of apples in the like manner, and found them in the spring much better preserved than any I ever before saw. I am informed that the flavor. But here is a difficulty to which a large New Jersey Quakers preserve their potato slips proportion of our city friends will be obliged to in leaves. As the cultivation of the sweet potato, is new becoming so general in this quarter, I to keep the seed without having to get them from New Jersey every spring. And I feel confident the one given above will be successful. I am away, much of the richness of the pea is wasted also inclined to think, that ground plaster, as was mentioned in your 48th number, will answer this purpose.

I believe it is not so generally known as it ought to be, how to keep winter squashes, almost to boil the peas, calculating by the way, to retain any length of time wanted; you have only to hang just enough of the salt of the pork (with the them up in a warm dry room. I have them now perfectly fresh, and their flavor as good, or bet-the peas. ter than when they were taken from the vines.

circumstance shows the great utility of proper Any room where they will keep dry and warm through the winter, will preserve them. One may be seen in Mr Shepherd's bar room, at Concord, perfeetly sound, which grew in 1829, and many of last year's growth. I will also call your attention, tatoes in Denbighshire, Eng. found in Loudon's Gardener's Mag. vol. ii. pp. 171, and pp. 317; and I for one should be glad if you will give the substance of those two articles, in the New England Farmer, at your leisure, as the Magazine is in the Hort. Society's library, you can refer to it at EDWARD CURTIS. leisure. Yours &c. Pepperell, June 21, 1831.

> P. S. If any members of the Horticultural Society wish for any seeds or seions from Montreal or Quebee, and will make it known to me, through you, I will make arrangements for obtaining them at the proper seasons, as I shall spend the summer at those places. E. Curtis.

> > FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREEN PEAS.

Mr. Fessenden-After having taken pains to procure seed of the best varieties of vegetables, and been to the trouble to cultivate them too, it is very vexations to have them either spoiled in cooking, or by any other means impaired in goodness, or flavor.

I am induced to make these remarks from my own experience, and if it should add to the comfort of any individual, my object will be realised.

Last spring at the proper time to plant early peas, it was inconvenient for me to attend to the business, therefore I said to myself, I will plant no early peas this year, but depend on the market for the early, and when convenient, plant some for later use. Accordingly when the market began to abound with peas, I procured a messthey were dressed in the manner usually practised in my family; but when I came to cat thereof I destitute of all the good qualities of the pea.-I made up my mind at once to do without peas until my own were fit for use .- In the meantime I dined at an inn, where peas were served, they also possessed but little merit-but today I have had a real feast on green peas, which were gathered in my own garden, about two hours before

Now I will come to the point, and say what I might (but for a desire to be particular) have said at the beginning.

Green peas lose their sweetness very fast by remaining on hand after they are gathered; even one night is sufficient to extract much of their submit.-A word on cooking and I come to a close. -Green peas should be boiled with a little salt, hope and trust there will be some mode discovered in a very small quantity of water, so that no more liquor should remain when done, than is needed in the dish-for if a quantity of liquor is thrown

Another way of proceeding, which is probably as good or even better, is to take a piece of sal pork, and half boil it in a large quantity of water and then, pour off until you have just enough lef help of the butter that may be used,) to season A RUSTIC,

Neuton, June 24th, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

Description of a Method for propagating Fruit Trees, and Forest Trees, not as yet, generally practised in Europe, or the United States .- The account of the method here in question is taken from the Philadelphia Medical Museum, published by Dr John Redman Coxe, vol. vi. p. 165,* Similar accounts are to secu in Sir George Staunton's Relation of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, and other publications. Its familiarity to the Chinese is known from their introducing fruit trees, formed in this manner, into their deserts. The statement is the rather borrowed however, from Dr Howison's report, as he practised the method himself, and suggests the propriety of using it to other trees, not bearing fruit, when they do not produce seed in the country where they are cultivat-

Of the Chinese Method of propagating Fruit Trees by Abscission. By Dr James Howison .- 'It is said the Chinese do not raise fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is customary in Europe, but in the following method. They select a tree which tney wish to propagate, and fix upon a bunch, waich will disfigure it the least by the removal; and round this, as near as conveniently it may be to its junction with the trunk, they wind a cord made of straw, besmeared with cow dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch. This is intended as a bed into which young roots mry shoot. Immediately under the ball the bark is divided down to the wood for nearly two thirds of the circumference of the branch. A cocoa nat shell, or a small pot is then hung over the bill, with a hole in the bottom; so small that water therein will only fall in drops; by which means the rope is constantly kept moist; a circumstance necessary for the ready admission of the young roots, and for the supply of nourishment to the branch.

When the vessel has been supplied with water for three weeks, one third of the remaining branch is cut; and the former incision carried deeper into the branch, as by this time roots have struck into the rope, and assist in giving support.

After a similar interval, the operation is again repeated; and in about two months from the commencement of the process, the roots are generally seen intersecting each other on the surface of the hall; which indicates that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, -And this is best done by sawing it off at the incision; taking care that the rope, (which must have become nearly rotten) is not shaken by the operation ;- and then the branch is planted as a young tree.

'It is conceived that a longer period would be necessary to succeed with this operation in Europe, because vegetation is so much slower than in India (where Dr Howison made his experiments;) but he thinks that an additional month would be adequate to make up for deficiency of

'The advantages of this method are stated to be, that a farther growth of three or four years, is sufficient, when the branches are of any considerable size, to bring them to their full bearing state; whereas eight or ten years would be otherwise necessary. This he saw proved at Prince

^{*} Dr. Coxe copied the above from the London Retrospect, which took it from Trans. Soc. Arts. in London vol vyv.

and Java.1

· The writer's experience does not allow him to speak of the success with which this method might be applied to finit trees; but he little doubts of its succeeding; and the adoption of it is recommended at all events in multiplying such plants, natives of warmer climates, whose seeds do not succeed in this country.

'Dr Howison has besides frequently remarked; the operation of abscission at the time of bearing, were more laden with fruit, than the rest of the trees, which is attributed to a plethora or fulness, occasioned by the communication between the branches and the trunk being cut off by the division of the bark. And he has observed that the roots from a branch under this operation were longer in shooting into the ball of straw, when the tree was in leaf than at another time: -on which account he recommends the spring as the best season for making experiments.'

The quotation from the American Museum here concludes.

It is proper to add, that though the division as to the bough which is to form the new tree, should be made at the place above directed, yet care must be taken not to leave a stump behind on the parent tree, for this would damage the stock for the sake of the new tree. The stump, therefore, must next be cut off close to the main branch, from which it was taken; that the wound may heal by bark spreading to cover the wound from the right and left, and from above the wound; not to speak of some little elevation of bark, which may arise from below the wound. The bark, it must be observed will never rise up and cross the end of a standing stump, but must be looked for as a cover to the branch out of which the stump grew.

> I am, Sir, yours, A. B. FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN-A correspondent in your paper of the 22d inst, over the signature of 'Vitis,' has undertaken to animadvert upon the committee on fruits, for their proposal to give a premium of twenty dollars, ' For the best method of cultivating foreign grapes, in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c, and for a length of trellis not less than thirty feet? to which he has appended some strictures upon the Thomery method.

The first difficulty he seems to meet with is whether the premium proposed be for the theory or practice of cultivation and in his question which vation than is now in use.' It is not easy to imagine how any one can fairly give any other than the latter construction to it; is it not explicitly stated to be for the best method of cultivating which shall be found to be superior on comparison with others now practised, and is not the trellis for the specimen required to be of a given length? Has this anything to do with a treatise? But your correspondent has solved his own difficulty; he says they have the Bon Jardinier before them, in which ment for his laudable efforts. that whole system is laid down; this is very true and

method the consequent conclusion would be that Thomery method in which he says, extending they did not want a treatise,

As to the several inquiries in relation to what would be the conduct of the committee in certain contingencies, I cannot take upon myself to determine. I understand their proposal, according to its evident import on its face, to apply to any new method which shall be superior to what is now practised, and I doubt not their award would be that such branches of fruit trees, as were under made in conformity to it, whenever it was convinced the claimant was entitled to it. I do not understand them to say they think the Thomery mode to be the best in use any where, but that it is acknowledged in France to be the best in use there, and of this I believe there is no doubt. I acknowledge that I was pleased with the proposal of the Committee; not that the sum of twenty dollars was much to offer; but it was a small step towards some improvement in the old fashioned mode, which like our first foreign vines, was imported from England many years ago, and which we have been practising upon ever since, with what success, generally, I can appeal to many of our most respectable cultivators in this vicinity to determine. It is well known that several of them, notwithstanding they have with great care, made use of the required precaution of syringes and washes, lime and sulphur, flying tents and fumigators, have threatened to abandon their vines altogether; yet there are some individuals so orthodox in their faith in this mode; arising perhaps from a greater share of success, in perhaps very favored situations; or from an untiring zeal and a disregard of expense; that if they hear the Thomery mode mentioned they seent heresy in the gale and seem determined to decry it at once, and pertinaciously to adhere to a system taken from a country where it never did succeed for open ground culture, instead of essaving another mode received from a country where it inv riably has succeeded for the same culture. You are not furnished with any conclusive reasons for resisting the new mode, but you hear, that it will require six or seven years to complete a trellis; time and money are not to be thrown away; it will cost a great deal, you are not sure it will succeed in this climate, a cultivator must own the soil. I confess, Sir, I do not see much force in these objections which does not apply to the ordinary mode, and if a substantial, coarse wooden fence, built upon red cedar posts with a decent trellis attached to it, and furnished with the coping, can be constructed of thirty feet in length and of the requisite height for ten dollars, and I am assured by an experienced earpenter that it can, I do not see why one hundred dollars need be expended upon it; this fence according to usual wear he formally marks No. I, he inquires, whether it would last for twenty years, a term of durability, be for a treatise or to be paid to the person who shall three times as great as your correspondent will ven- growing. show by his own practice a better mode of culti- ture any calculations upon about grapes, at all: neither do I see the pertinency of the remark that if the committee had offered a premium of one hundred dollars, they would have done a real good. Consistent with the implied censure of the offer of twenty dollars for the same object, the amount would not be intended to repay the expenses of the experiment, and your correspondent's 'poor wight,' if he failed of success, would in either case have to sustain the whole loss of it himself, and if a treatise only is asked for, then the committee if he succeeded, his success itself would be his own prevent their ascending. can have no reference to the Thomery method, as reward, and the premium simply an acknowledg-

Your correspondent will pardon me, I hope, if I off musketoes for several hours.

of Wales' Island. [Between the islands of Sumatra as the committee did have reference to the Thomery offer to point out an error in his remarks on the them (the vines) from six to seven inches only every season until they arrive at their intended nosition on the trellis. In the rules laid down in the Bon Jardinier, it is stated, it (the vine) should not be lengthened more than twelve or fifteen inches each year, no very small discrepancy in a writer who undertakes to set matters to rights in so autherative a tone as your correspondent.

Yours, with great respect,

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS. June 25, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND PARMER.

CUTTING TREES FOR REPRODUCTION.

Ma Fessenden .- In a communication from Mr Welles recently published in your paper, it is intimated that suckers do not grow from the stumps of large trees when cut, because the stumps having been left hollow contain water. He supposes that if the trees were so cut as to prevent this, by letting the water run off, suckers would sprout forth and grow. For the last 20 winters it has been my employment to cut timber. The result of some of my observations on its growth I will state. For a number of these years the trees that I was cutting, were very old and much decayed; I observed that no suckers started from the stumps of large trees when cut.

In the winter of 1823, I began to cut a lot of white oak, full grown, but undecayed-not one in the hundred unsound, the stumps generally perfeetly sound,-diameter from 18 to 36 inches,

This lot being secure from cattle I expected a fine growth, but on examining the stumps the following summer I could not find a single sprout.

Supposing this might have resulted from the stumps being cut very low, and considerably hollowing so as to contain several gallons of water, I determined to adopt a different mode of cutting. Accordingly, in the following winter, with an axe, I ent the sap wood all around the tree, leaving it the lowest on the outsides, I then sawed the remainder with a cross-cut saw-the teeth so raised as to leave the stump in a form to shed off all the water. By way of experiment I cut a number of trees in the usual way. This course I followed two seasons, but no advantage resulted as to the growth of wood.

Since then I have consulted my own convenience rather than the growth of suckers in cutting my timber.

After reading Mr Welles' communication on the subject, I examined rising a hundred of the stumps cut in a manner to secure the growth of suckers and have not found so much as a single sprout

If this be worthy a place in your valuable paper, you may publish it.

Yours, &c. I. Alden, 2d. East Bridgewater, May 14th, 1831.

CATERPILLARS .-- The spotted Caterpillar has committed great ravages in Pennsylvania. Whole forests have been stripped of their leaves. same reptile has been mischievous in Massachusetts on fruit trees. Some Horticulturists have shaken them from the trees, and then tarred the trunks to

Camphorated spirit applied to the flesh will keep

Extracts from 'Oua Neighborhoon,' a work litely published by Mrs Gerettin, a lady of New Jersey, whose Agricultural and Economical writings have conferred great benefits on community.

CHARRING POSTS.

'The proper time for felling trees for posts or timber, is in August. Whatever is thus cut should be left to season for a year and then taken to the sawmill. When sawed in suitable pieces, each piece should be charred at the bottom just so far as it is to be sunk in the ground. Posts, cut and charred in this way, will last for twenty years; but unless the wood is cut in August, and seasoned for a year in some dry place, it is worse than useless to charthem. It has been ascertained that when unseasoned timber is charred, the 10t takes place much sooner than if left without char-The timber from full grown trees lasts longer than that from young saplings; even the limb of an old white oak will be of longer duration as a post, than one of the same size of a young one.1

The construction of the barn on the writer's farm cannot fail of being read with interest by

'Luckily for you, I have an immense barn made entirely of stone, with a slate roof. It is certainly one of the most complete things I ever saw. It stands on the brow of a knoll, or rather of a slope. The cellar of the stable part of the barn is forty feet by thirty, and about eight feet in height, over this cellar are the horses and cows, stalls, which are arranged on each side of the stable. There is room for eight horses and ten cows at present, but by a little ingenuity, and Mr Grant has already suggested the plan, there can be room made for four horses and four cows more, as the space in the centre is a mere waste. which when raised, allows all the litter of the year, have convinced me of the propriety of this stable to be shovelled down to the cellar. You can easily imagine how clean and wholesome a stall can be kept in this way, and how much more horse and cow stables should be built over a cellar of this kind, that the animals may be kept from breathing the foul air. Many of the diseases of cattle proceed from the impure atmosphere of stables,'

·1 took out of the cellar, soon after 1 bought the farm, at least one hundred wagon loads of rotted manure. It had lain there a long time, the made for it, as no experiment was intended. It owner not caring to disturb it. I shall in future has survived the fly, and the last severe winer, take out the manure every spring and fall. The with little injury, but not more than one third of barn, or rather that part of the barn which is the adjoining wheat has been left alive. From its appropriated to hay and grain, is of the same present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two dimensions, with a cellar also, under the whole, thirds more than its adjacent neighbor. divided from the other by a strong stone partition. This cellar is for calves, and wagons, and woodsleds, &c. A wide bridge, or causeway, from the previous years, seed wheat has been kept by me barn door to the level below, makes an easy road in bags, and no similar result has taken place; my for ascending and descending wagons. Nothing inference thence, is, that this difference must be can be easier than to get at the manure below, for owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should the floor, which is of stone, is on a line or level any reader of this communication, have doubts on prefer the evening-but either will answer, and the with the ground, and by backing in the wagons this subject, it would give me great pleasure to trouble attending is not greater than that of hiving they can be easily filled. With the proposed alterations there will be room crough for all the cat- vince, I should think, the most sceptical. tle that we shall both want; and as the barn stands From my twenty four years experience as a far-them go off, is avoided. Another very great ad-

and extent of her observations.

the peach tree remained perfectly healthy; and in smutted heads in my own crops. In a conversa-ued we would recommend to those who are keepseven cases out of ten, when a diseased tree was tion with the late Mr Isaac Williams, he confirming bees, to try one or two swarms as above, which

healthy, while the branches are unsound; but limost entire success. never saw the the body of a peach tree look healthy, and have unsound roots. The peach tree very soon exhausts the soil, for it abstracts nourishment from it with greater rapidity than almost any other tree; it would be an easy matter, theretore, to prolong its life, and insure its health by formishing it with a sufficiency of food, were not the fact known to us that too much manure is injurious, unless we can supply it abundantly with water. During what is called a wet season here, the peach trees revive from a very languid state; and were the moist summers to continue, this fruit tree would live to a good age. You have no idea of the rapid growth of a peach tree, and how soon, when the trees are fifteen feet apart the roots meet one another. Mr Thorn bared the roots of two trees for my inspection, which were fifteen feet asunder, and I saw they had actually met. Now this fact proves that we do very wrong in ploughing deep among peach trees, for the roots are seriously injured by it. A braised root affects the health of a tree; but if we cut the root with a knife, no harm ensues, unless we cut off too much, or too many roots. It is just like the tendon of an animal; if we wound it, we often destroy life; but if we separate it entirely, the injury we do is only local."

ON REAPING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald:

Sin-As the time of harvest is approaching, I address, through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eye-sight this

In the year 1829, having selected by hand some ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of manure is gathered by this saving process. Both the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut .-This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a hag. Last October, this wheat was seeded on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was

> superiority? I believe not, because in several and giving their wings a rapid motion, making a show them the growing wheat, which will con- them when the swarms are allowed to come out in

on the division line, it will be equally convenient, mer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly vantage of this method is, the young swarms com-Her remarks on the peach show the frequency attributable to unripe seed wheat. My seed wheat mence working early, by which they are more has been always riper than that of my neighbors, certain of laying up sufficient food for winter In the disease called the yellows, the roots of and during that period, I have never seen but six | Where the common shaped hives are to be contin-

am convinced that the roots of a tree can be of one of his nearest neighbors, attended by the

In making this communication, the interest of wheat-growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Liberty Hill, Carolina.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES. Most people are fond of honey, and many are

also foul of bestowing upon Bees those cares which seem neccessary to render them the most profitable. One of the most troublesome parts of the management of these republicans, is the time when, from an over population, like the New England States, they see fit to emigrate or swarm, as the time which they select for this, is not always the most convenient for the farmer to attend to them. Now it is with this, as with other business of agriculture; it should be done in proper season, and when it will best suit the convenience of the superintendent. As to the prosperity of the bees it is altogether indifferent whether they fix upon the time of emigration or whether the hushandman does, so that he uses judgment in the matter. If he finds in the month of May or June that any of his hives are over-stocked with bees, he should remove them into another, which, if repeated as often as the old hive becomes over-stocked will prevent their swarming at all. Swarms separated from the parent hive in this way, do equally as well as when left to fly out and separate themselves, beside much time and loss of honey is saved: for when a hive becomes over-stocked, the major part of the bees which constitute afterwards the new swarm, do not work at all, but live upon the honey produced by the old and more industrious part of community, and the quicker they are taken off after their number is sufficient to form a well regulated republic, the better.

For doing this let the old hive be turned bottom upwards, and the new hive set upon it; strike lightly upon the lower hive, and many of the bees will ascend into the upper hive; when a sufficient number has collected in the new hive for a swarm, take it off and set it upon the bench, and return the old one to its former position. In doing this to insure success, it is necessary that one of the queens should accompany the new swarm, which may be known in the course of a day or two; fer if they have no queen, they will not stay in the new hive, but will return to the old one; but if they have a queen, some of the bees may be seen in the course of twentyfour bours, standing near the entrance into the hive, amusing themselves by Can the keeping in the bag be the cause of this raising their bodies to the full length of their legs, steady buzzing noise. This may be considered as an indication of their satisfaction and the success of the operation. Some consider mid-day, the most favorable time for doing this; others again, the common manner, and the danger of having removed to a moist soil, the trees recovered. I'd my opinion, by stating to me the same practice will give them more satisfactory evidence, either

for or against the practice, than all that can be written on the subject. The present price of bees in this section of country, we believe to be about five dollars for a good hive in the spring; such as will give on an average, two swarms during the summer. This, after deducting for the trouble of the taking care of them, is a great profit, Each hive of bees that are in good condition in the spring, will make enough honey over their own wants, to pay well for taking care of them, and leaving a profit of two hundred per cent. Now if this can be realized, what better business can a farmer ask for? Surely we have a land 'flowing with milk and honey.'- Genesce Farmer,

ARACACHA AND QUINOA .- The Editor of the American Farmer says the present appearance of these new vegetables in his grounds is highly flattering. The Aracacha is growing finely, notwithstanding the irregular weather; and, so far appears to be as well adapted to the climate as parsmips. One plant has already a few seed set. Many of the Quinoa are a foot high, and all are growcame up May 20th. It resembles closely, and is a near relative to a weed commonly called lambs' nine to ten inches in circumference. quarter. Should these new vegetables succeed, of which there seems now searcely a doubt, the country will have two most important additions to ts agricultural products. The Editor takes this ecasion to say, in answer to the inquiries of nunerous correspondents, that if he succeeds in heir cultivation, he will be able to spare a small uantity of both vegetables in the fall, and will ive timely notice through the Farmer.

HEMP.

A company has been formed in Farmington, in ie state of Maine, for the purpose of encouraging he cultivation of hemp and erecting machinery or dressing and preparing it for market. The ompany is called the 'Farmington Falls Hemp ompany.' Their machinery will be in operation y the first of August, in time to receive the ops of this year's growth. It is believed that rmers may make a profitable business by turning eir attention to the raising of hemp. A flourhing establishment for dressing hemp, as our aders are already informed, has been in operion the year past in Livermore,-Portland Cou-

BLACK CHERRY TREE .- A medical corresponnt of the Cooperstown Watchtower, says, that e bark of this tree is poisonous. He relates the se of a young lady to whom he was lately calll, and who, in consequence of drinking about If a pint of cider, taken from a closely stopped ttle filled the evening previous with cherry bark, sh from the tree, was seized with vertigo, sturand syncope, followed by great difficulty of spiration and vomiting. Similar effects were oduced in a slighter degree upon another pern, who took from the same bottle a smaller aught of cider. He says that the French emists have recently ascertained that the deleious principle of the cherry, laurel and the ker-I of the peach, is very analogous to prussic acid. ris acid in its concentrated state, if a feather be pped into it and drawn across the eye of an animal, oduces instant death. Two drops, says the wriry few minutes .- Ontario Repository.

From the American Farmer

WILLIS' GRAPE VINE.

Oxford, Md May 20th, 1831. Mr Saith-As my vine has excited so much curiosity amongst strangers and others, I yesterday called in two of my neighbors to try and count the bunches on it. One limb was up a fruit tree so high, that it could not be counted. It covers a large part of the yard in an espalier form, and has run up four fruit trees. You have the certificate of my neighbors inclosed, and may publish it if you please.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant. John Willis.

We hereby certify that we were this day, called on to count the bunches of grapes that were on the vine in John Willis' yard, and we counted them as well as we could, but have made allowances and thrown in many for good count, and have counted twentyfive thousand, one hundred and ten bunches, one third or nearly half of them are double bunches, and only counted as single buning like weeds. It was planted May 13th, and ches. The vine is commencing in its seventh year's growth, as he says, and the stem is only from CHARLES BROMWELL.

Oxford, May 19, 1831. RICHARD COSSAGES.

LINNEAN GARDENS AT FLUSHING.

Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, whose extensive travcls, and scientific attainments are so well known, attended by his suite, paid a visit the last week, to the Messrs Prince, proprietors of the Linnwan Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, and expressed himself highly gratified at the great extent and high culture of the grounds, and at the immense collections of trees and plants concentrated therein, from every clime. This distinguished stranger is a great proficient in Botany, as well as in the other natural sciences .- N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post thus closes a very complimentary notice of the recent horticultural exhibition in Philadelphia :-

A peculiar order of things has sprung up in the city and neighborhood of Philadelphia, under the fostering care and well directed energies of the excellent founder of the horticultural society.

useful knowledge, to enlighten the minds of those who are engaged in the operative branches of horriculture, than to increase the wealth and consequence of the community to which the institution belongs. To the citizens this establishment has been of inealculable advantage, for they can legs, and finally loses all power to rise: at the now have an abundance of the rarest and best same time he has all his intelligence, and eats and fruits and vegetables at a comparatively low price; drinks for a while as usual. I give a table spoonwe trust that they will ever gratefully remember ful of spirits of turpentine, in as much or more to whom they are thus indebted, and that they will continue to ' give honor where honor is due.

It is to Dr Mease that the people of Philadelphia are under such obligations. This gentleman, having leisure, industry and zeal, and being, withal, fond of scientific pursuits-blessed too, with a happy temperament which delights in contribuing to the comfort and pleasures of others. has devoted his whole life to patriotic purposes.

have been known to kill a vigorous dog in a ces of these animals have been put in requisition, manner obtained from 19 to 20 per cent of potash one may be mentioned, which has as yet in this from felspur, and from 15 to 16 per cent from Mica.

part of the country been but little known-that of operating machinery. An ingenious mechanie in Connectient has constructed machinery, by means of which the services of a pair of dogs may be rendered quite profitable to their owner. In two of the eard manufactories in Leicester, in this county, the machinery is operated by dog power. In that of Mr Trask, one dog operates two machines for pricking the leather, and cutting and setting the eard teeth. A third machine is occasionally put in operation at the same time with the other two, and we were informed by Mr Trask that by altering the inclination of the revolving plane upon which the dog treads so as to increase the leverage, that four machines for cutting, pricking and setting card teeth might be driven by the same dog. The expense of the machinery for one dog, is stated at one hundred dollars, including the regulator to govern the velocity of the machinery. Each additional dog power costs twentyfive dollars. The labor of one dog by the aid of this machinery is made equal to that of two men. The dog is usually upon the working cylinder about one hour at a time, and is then relieved by another. The expense of keeping is estimated at about a shilling a head per week. A friend of ours, after witnessing the operation of this dog machinery, said the sight had helped him to the solution of an important query in his own mind, the utility of the huge cur dogs that throng almost every town, he concluded that they were made to drive machinery. The dogs we saw employed in that business seemed to be much more orderly and civilized in their demeanor than those idle, gentlemanly sort of curs who lounge about the town doing little else than annoy one's legs in the day time, and make night hideous by their howlings. The labor of one man has usually been required to operate a single card machine through the day. The reader can calculate for himself what saving there may be made in the card business by the use of dog power, without taking into the calculation the difference in the cost of machinery for working the eard machines by water, steam or horse power .- Worcester . Egis.

Spirits of Turpentine a cure for Staggers in dogs .- A writer for the Southern Agriculturist, after remarking on the value of the services of a faithful dog, and a disorder which often proves It has been no less his aim by disseminating fatal to animals of that species, called staggers, observes as follows:

The disease appears to arise from weakness in the loins; is most probably occasioned by worms. He has but little use of his hind legs-staggers about much-when down rises only on his fore molasses or brown sugar, three times a day and seldom find it necessary to continue longer than the second day before the dog is restored to health

Extraction of Potash from certain Minerals.—This alkali so important to the arts may, it is said, be extracted from minerals containing it by a very simple process. This consists in merely calcining them with lime, and then leaving them for some time in contact with water, which is afterwards filtered and evaporated. M. Fuchs, as quoted in Among the many purposes for which the servi- the Ann. de l' Industrie states, that he has in this

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1831.

Hay making .- If a mowing lot is to be cut twice in a season, the first crop ought to be mowed earlier than where it is cut but once, in order that the roots may recover immediately, and be ready for vegetation afresh. Where the grass is cut later, the vegetation of the roots stops for some time. The grass, however, which is thus cut early will not be so heavy as that which is cut later, as it will shrink after eutting; but the roots will not be so much exhausted, and will afford a larger crop the next time of cutting, or the next summer if mowed but once in a season. London says in the cutting of grass crops, for the purpose of being made into hay, it is necessary that they be in the most suitable states of growth and maturity, for affording the best and most nutritious fodder. With this view they should neither be cut at too early a period, nor suffered to stand too long; as in the former case there will be considerable loss in the drying from the produce being in so soft and green a condition, and in the latter from a large proportion of the nonrishing properties being expended. Grass when mown before it comes in full flower, while the rich saccharine inice is in part retained at the joints of the flower stems. is in the most proper condition for being cut down, as at that period it must contain the largest propor- put into cocks; one thing is however always To the Editor of the New England Farmer. tion of nutritious materials, but which then begin attended to, not to shake out, or scatter or expose to be absorbed, and taken up in proportion as the flowers expand and the seed ripens, so as to constitute the meal or starely of the seed lobes, and is either dispersed upon the land or fed upon by birds; the grass stems with their leaves being left in a similar situation to that of the straw of ripened grain. But there are other circumstances, hesides those of ripeness, to be attended to in determining the period of cutting crops of grass, as in some eases, when they are thick upon the ground, the bottom parts become of a yellow color before the flowering fully takes place; under such eircumstances, it will often be the most advisable practice to mow as soon as the weather will possibly admit: for if this be neglected there is great danger of its rotting, or at any rate of its acquiring a disagreeable flavor, and becoming of little value. Where grass is very tall, as is often the case in moist meadows, it is liable to fall down and lodge, by which the same effects are produced.

The same writer, under the head Clover, observes that 'The making of herbage crops from hay is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. All the herbage tribe ought to be mown before the seed is formed and indeed before the plants have fully blossomed, that the full juice and nourishment of the plant may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system, the hay is cut in better season, it can be more easily secured, and is much more valuable. Nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost. The great advantage of converting under ripe herbage and grass into hay is now beginning to be known. There is much more saccharine matter in it and it is consequently more nutritions. A crop of clover or sainfoin, when cut in the early part of the season, municate the vibration to the whole, and see ten may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully thousand green leaves, all curling themselves up, ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced, by and shrinking back at your approach, as if afraid

tionably be more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of elover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity they are of little more value as provender, than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw of corn.'

The mode of making clover hay, and that of all herbage plants, as practised by the best farmers, is as follows. The herbage is cut as close to the ground and in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp. The surface having been in the preceding spring freed from stones and well rolled, the stubble after the mower ought to be as short part of the stems left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty, as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible,

'As soon as the swath or row is thoroughly is done by the hand or by a small fork; and let the eggs take their chance for another year in some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath the open air. The success that has thus far attendover in the morning of a dry day is put into cocks S. Gazette. in the afternoon. It is impossible to lay down any rules for the management of hay after it is the hay oftener than is necessary for its preserva-

Large Strawberries,-There were exhibited by indge Buel, at the horticultural show on Tuesday, fifty strawberries of uncommon size and beauty. On weighing them, the committee found that fortyseven berries, divested of their stems, weighed a pound-three averaging a little more than an ounce; and it is said every berry exceeded four inches in circumference. These strawberries were of the kind called Methyen or Methyen Castle. from the place where the variety originated and are of the color and flavor of the common field variety. They were gathered from plants put out in August last, the runners of which had not been clipped.

There were also exhibited, at the same time from the Albany nursery, more than 100 varieties of hardy roses, 7 varieties of honeysuckle (Lonicera,) 6 of the pink (Dianthus,) Chinese peonies, dahlias, and more than 40 varieties of choice border flowers.

We were presented by judge Buel, a day or two since, with two bowls of the Methyen strawberry, most of which measured four inches in circonference, and of a rich flavor .- . Albany Argus.

From the Journal of a Resident in South America. 'I found for the first time the sensitive plant, growing wild. It spreads very often over marshy ground, something like a tumbler. The sensitive leaves spread out prettily from the creeping tendrils in the sunshine, something like lady-fern .-It is curious to come to a little dingle of them, where there are a thousand tendrils, all interwoven, like a bramble thicket, to shake the twig, and com-

SILK

We visited yesterday the silk establishment of Mr DUPONCEAU and Mr GARACHE, in Chesnut. near Second street, and were astonished at the yast number of worms which were feeding and spinning. One circumstance was mentioned to us, that is worthy notice. Last summer, a number of cocoons were laid away in the supposition that the worm was killed; but in a short time, the animal in its winged state worked its way through them, and as they were near the north window, they took their station in the sill of the window, and on the outside ; here they laid their eggs. No further notice was taken of them until this spring. when, to the astonishment of the people about the and smooth as a well shaven grass lawn. That building, these eggs that had been exposed to all the severity of the winter, hatched, and Mr Duponcean in order to carry out the experimen caused a number of worms to be put on the mulberry trees, in the yard of Mr Desauque, in Second street; there they fed upon the leaves, grew dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded rapidly, and yesterday several were spinning on or scattered) without breaking it, sometimes this the branches. It is the intention of Mr D. to from being broken, that they will not permit the ed Mr Duponceau's experiments is gratifying use of the rake shaft. The grass, when turned to him as it will be beneficial to the country. -U.

THISTLES FOR SEED!!!

SIR-Whoever will take the trouble to walk up the short street leading from Washington street to South Boston Bridge, (or the 'old Bridge,' as it i frequently called) may see a fine patch of Canada Thistles going to seed, and preparing for distri bution, along the shores of South Boston, Dorehes ter and Roxbury. It has, probably, been imported from the eastward, in hav, which has been landed in that vicinity.

Should any individual in that neighborhood possess a scythe, he might perform an act of pat riotism by mowing said thistles before the seedi ripe. If not, perhaps some fellow citizen from th country, may take a scythe into town with him and perform this service to the public.

June 23, 1831.

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, June 25, 1831.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED. From the Brighton Nursery of Messrs Wiaships

a great variety of Roses, Lilies, Spiraes, &c. From the Charlestown Vineyard, by Mr Haggers ton, a splendid assortment of Carnations, and a fine

specimen of Hoya Carnosa. Fine Roses, and other flowers, from the garden of Gen. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr. Esq., E. Sharp, and

Samuel Walker. Several fine varieties of Scabiosa, from E. M

Richards, of Dedham.

From Mr Davenport, of Milton, dwarf Cape Jasmine, and Hydrangea.

NOTICE.

A Stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, July 2d, a II o'clock, at the Rooms of the Society, in Joy's buildings. R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

The Quarterly Review, No. 89, has just been republished by Lilly & Wait, of this city, and contains articles on the following subjects: Beechey's Voyage to the Pacific and Bhering's Straits; Malthus and Saddler; Population and Emigration; Capt obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more of being trod on, the sensation-like feeling of life, nutritious article; while the next crop will propor-running over them all, as a shock of electricity.

Culture of Silk .- A writer for the Troy Budget, says 'The females of every farmer's family could annually realize \$100 and upwards by the culture of silk. There is no doubt of making fine, first rate silk, as the experiments—have been fully tried.

Mrs. Pawling of this city, last year made as beautiful silk as the best imported, I would recommend those who wish information on this subject to call on Mrs Pawling, or Dr Corning. Dr containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and con-Corning has planted a large number of mulberry rees and is doing much to advance the silk culture.

Hanging of Window Blinds .- A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says; 'It is surprisng to me that the mode of hanging window olinds universally practised in France, should not have been introduced into our hot and sunny clinate. There the blind is hung by hinges at the op, and opens by being pushed out from below it any distance agreeable, instead of being hung on the side and opening perpendicularly. By our present mode, the blinds cannot be opened without admitting the sun; but by the French node the blind may be opened, and the air adnitted and the sun at the same time excludedhe window being still shaded, though the blind e open. Let any one try this plan on a southrn exposure, and he will find its superiority. another advantage is, that the blind is more easily nd quickly opened and shut; and a further aperiority is, you can have your blinds open ithout losing the pleasure of privacy in your We take, unfortunately, all our partment. ishions from England, and if England had adopt-I the French mode of hanging window blinds, e should long ago have copied it. But the English climate, requiring the admission of all the ttle sunshine nature gives it, forbids the adoption the French mode, and we, therefore, have rected it, although our climate renders it more derable than even in France itself. I pray our nilders to consider the subject.

Hydrophobia.- Dr Hamilton, after a laborious search, fixes the 10th day after the infliction of e wound, as the earliest period at which this sease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. etween these periods the times of attack are ry various. Of 131 cases, 17- were seized bere the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 om 5 to 19 months. The Dr afterwards menons the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, the 14th July, 1797, in which the poison lay rmant until 19th Nov. 1800, a period of three ars and four months! Dr Thacher's work on tion. ydrophobia contains a minute description of seval cases, almost too horrible to read or think of. Journal of Commerce.

in apothecary in the neighborhood of Narbonne has blished a treatise extolling the husks of grapes nich have been deprived of their alcohol by distilion, as an excellent substitute for bark in tanning ather. After having prepared the skins in the ual way, he places them in the pits and covers em with the grape husks. From five and thirty five and forty days are sufficient to complete the nning. This method, according to the author of offers the following advantages: The operation much more rapid, it is much more economical: e leather has an agreeable odor instead of that lan; and it is twice as durable as leather tanned bark.

ERRATUM .- In page 379, 2d cel. 10 lines from bottom, Signite read Cyanite.

Farmer Wanted.

A permanent situation offers for a man who understands larming generalty, and a little of gardening, and who would teel an interest in his employar's business,to go on to a farm in one of the pleasantest towns in New England, on Connecticut river-Apply personally at the New England Farmer office.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, venient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salein, Mass, giving a particular description of Farms, offered, eash price, taxes, &c. will receive immediate attention.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, -Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes, -, Ilso, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iton—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kinds-Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale GAY & BIRD.

No. 44, India Street, Boston.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs, of the true French Sugar Havre backet, via Newport. The excellence of this Havre packet, via Newport. root for catile, and for culinary and other purposes, is loo well known to require comment.

ALSO-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucum-hers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by Lincoln FEARING & Co, No. 110, State Street. April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. II. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroying Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. Likewise to prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes.— See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

Sheep-Sheep.

Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased-on the character and value of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, &e-5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Makenzie, Bart.

Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D.

M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist; his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America-and in France, at the expense of the na-

Mr Tessiu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment-and others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Mannres, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &c. &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston. May 25.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c. 3722-

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best far-mers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfeet manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to clog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Taft's superior cast steel SCYTHES, manufac-

tured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,-Hall's superior Hay Rakes-the best article of the kind manufactured in the country. June 15.

For Sale, Full blood . Hdnerney and Short Horn

Bull and Heifer Calves. Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heif r Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Florn or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				-
			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel.	3 00	3.50
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	105 00	108 60
l'earl, first sort,	-	46	120 00.	
ream, mist sort,	•	bushel.		1 00
BEANS, white,	٠		8 50	9 00
BEEF, mess,	•	barrel.	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-			
Cargo, No. 2,		1.6	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, ncw,		pound.	15	18
CliEESE, new milk,		- 11	6	8
Skimmed milk,		- 44	3	4
FLAXSEED,		l '	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	_	barrel.	5 37	5 50
Genesee,	-	44	5.50	5 75
Alexandria,	-		5 12	5 25
	-	- 11	5 12	5 27
Baltimore, wharf,	-	5	70	72
GRAIN, Corn. Northern.	-	bushel.		68
Corn, Soothern Yellow,	-		67	83
Rye,	•	44	80	
Barley,	-	14	60	62
Oats,		44	40	42
HAY,		cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		CW1.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,		44	9 00	10 00
LIME,	_	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,		barrel.	17 00	
Navy mess.		Darret.	13 00	
	•	,,,	13 50	
Cargo, No. I,	•			2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	•	bushel.		~ 00
Red Top (northern)	•	11	50	62
Red Clover, (northern)		poond.	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	-	ewt.	8 00	
WOOL, Merino, foll blood, washed,	-	pound	70	
Merino, mixed with Saxony		- 4	75	80
Merino, three fourths washe	á.	- "	63	65
Mermo, half blood.		- 11	58	60
Merino, quarter,	-	44	48	
Native, washed.	-	- 11	45	
Pulled superfine,	-	- 66	63	
	•	44	58	
1st Lamb's,	-	"	18	
~U.	•	11		
3d, ···	*	"	30	
1st Spinning,	•	,	53	55
	_			

1st Spinning,		1 11 1	53	55
PROVISION	MAF	RKET.		
BEEF, best pieces,	-	bound.c	13	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	" "	6	7
whole hogs,		- 60	53	7
VEAL,		44	Ğ	8
MUTTON,		"	4	8
POULTRY,			8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	11	12	15
Lump, hest,	-	- 64	13	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail		bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,		11	89	84
POTATOES,		44	30	
CIDER, [according to quality]		barrei.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, June 27.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 111 Beef Cattle, including 25 unseld last weck; 9 Cows and Calves; 1642 Sheep and Lambs, and about 100 small pigs and a lew old swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-In consequence of the limited number at market an advance of about 37½ cts. per hundred was effected-we shall quote from 4 75 to 5 75.

Cows and Calves-Sales were noticed at \$15, 19,

Sheep and Lambs-We noticed sales of lots at 175, at 1 88, at 2 00, at 2 25, and at 2 33-weathers at 2 121 at 2 50, and at 3 00.

Swine-No sales noticed.

In our last week's Report the number of Beel Cattle should have been 231 instead of 331 as reported.

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET .- Peas, \$1 to 1,25 per bushel. Early Mohawk String Beans, 75 cents per peck. Strawberries 12 to 17 cts. per box. Early white Dutch Turnips, 12 cts. per hunch. Cherries 12½ cts. per quart. Cucumbers 75 to \$1 per doz.

MISCELLANY.

MELODY.

Silently, O silently, The moon beam falls on me : Silently, as silently, It falls on land and sea.

Silently, still silently, Creation's wings wax bright; Silently, more silently, Bright morn succeeds to night.

O let my soul, thus silently, Depart from earthly clay: Thus silently and beamingly Enter the realms of day.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Societies .- An aged man observed to one of the distributors of the city committee, that the change which had been produced among scamen, riggers, and the workmen about the docks and slips, was almost incredible. 'I have lived in the city, said he, ' many years, and my occupation brings me in contact with these men; and in comparison with the profanity and drunkenness which prevailed a few years ago, all is now peace and quietude. Officers and hands read the bible, and attend church; many of our vessels are constantly going to sea, and making voyages, without any spirit on board. Such a change I never exrected to see as has been accomplished by tracts and temperance societies .- Report of the N. Y City Tract Soc.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The biographer of Napoleon, speaking of the loss sustained by England on the field of Waterloo, says: 'Fifteen thousand men killed and wounded threw half Britain into mourning. It required all the glory and all the solid advantages of that day to reconcile the mind to the high price at which it was purchased. But what mourning would fill all Britain, if every year should behold another Waterloo? But what does every year repeat in our peaceful land? Ours is a carnage not exhibited only once in a single field, but going on continually in every town and hamlet.

Every eye sees its woes, every ear catches its, groans. The wounded are too numerous to count; who is not wounded by the intemperance of this nation? But of the dead, we count, year by year, more than four times the number that filled half Britain with mourning. Could we behold the many thousands whom our destroyer annually delivers over unto death, collected together upon one field of slaughter, for one funeral, and one deep and wide burial place; could we behold a full assemblage of all the parents, widows, children, friends, whose hearts have been torn by their death, surrounding that awful grave, and loading the winds with tales of wo, the whole land would ery out at the spectacle. It would require something more than all the glory and all the solid advantages,' of intemperance, ' to reconcile the mind to the high price at which they were purchased .- . N. Y. Address on Temperance.

How to Please Your FRIENDS .- Go to India, stay there twenty years, work hard, get money, save it, come home-bring with you a store of Oysters on the Canal Street Plan.' But an Irishman, wealth, and discused liver, visit your friends, make who keeps a cellar near the Chatham Theatre, with a a will, provide for them all-then die-what a prudent, good, generous, kind-hearted soul you will be.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

Absurdity. Anything advanced by our opponents contrary to our practice, or above our comprehension.

. Imbiguity. A quality deemed essentially necessary in diplomatic writings and law proceedings.

by Crabs, and recommended to mankind in gene-

ral by the Holy Alliance, Blushing. A practice least used by those who have most occasion for it.

Book. A thing formerly put aside to be read, and now read to be put aside.

Breath. Air received into the lungs for the purposes of smoking, whistling, &c.

Cunning. The simplicity by which knaves

generally outwit themselves. Ditch. A place in which those who take too much wine, are apt to take a little water.

Echo. The shadow of a sound.

Finger. An appendage worn in a ring, and of great use in taking snuff.

Gain. Losing life to win money.

Health. Another word for temperance and exercise,

Idol. What many worship in their own shape, who would be shocked at doing it in any other.

Mouth. An useless instrument to some people, —in as far as it renders ideas andible, but of special service in rendering victuals invisible.

Pedant. A man so absurdly ignorant as to be vain of his knowledge.

Quack. A man who only wants a diploma to make him a regular physician.

Satire. Attacking the vices or follies of others instead of reforming our own.

Saw, A sort of dumb alderman, which gets through a great deal by the activity of its teeth.

Ugliness. An advantageous stimulus to the mind that it may make up for the deficiencies of

Umbrella. An article which by the morality of society you may steal from friend or foe, and which for the same reason you should not lend to

Vice. Misealculation; obliquity of moral visions; temporary madness,

Voice. Echo is the only instance of a voice without a body, whereas three parts of our unprecedented population are bodies with out a voice - London New Monthly.

Royal Sports.-Louis XI. ordered the Abbe of Baigne, a man of great wit and who had a knack of inventing new musical instruments, to get him a concert of swine's voices, thinking it impossible. The abbot accordingly mustered up a number of hogs of several ages, and placed them under a pavilion, covered with velvet, before which he had a sounding board, painted with a certain number of keys, thus making an organ; and as he played on the keys with little spikes which pricked the hogs he made them ery in such tune and concert as highly delighted the king and his court.

An Independent Oysterman .- At many of the oyster cellars in New York, the signs are inscribed withpraiseworthy spirit of independence, both in the matter of business and in spelling, has a sign lettered thus-Augusta, Me. Wm. Mann.

f business and in spelling, has a sign lettered thus,

Hadjar, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office,

Oysters on my Oen Plan, as good as any other Plan.' Modured, L. C.-A. Bowman, Bookseller

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of the Buckward, A mode of advancement practised lake. The soil is principally a sandy foam, much of it covered with rich black mould. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black reposes of smoking, whistling, &c.

Courage. The fear of being thought a coward. streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per iere, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to Persons desirous of purchasing will please purchasers. to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, JAMES H. HENDERSON. Esq. on the town. March 9. ep16t

Ammunition (1)
Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6: Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, last walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6tMay 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annumpayable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de-

being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS-by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North

Market Street. AGENTS.
New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. THORBURN, 347, Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestul-street. Paltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer, Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street. Flushing, N. Y. W.M. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden Middlebury, Vt .- WIGHT CHAPMAN. Hartford-Goodwin & Co. Booksellers.

Springfield, Ms.—E: EDWARDS.
Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Hookseller. Portland, Me .- Samuel Colman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARDER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARLHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN. EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1831.

No. 51.

ADDRESS

of Domestic Industry.

By SOLOMON DROWN, M. D .- (OCTOBER, 1833.)

words, with profit,' What art, then, could be more worthy of improvement, and yet how much is expended for the improvement of almost every other art. This shameful neglect in general of what pertains to the furtherance of agricultural science. is not a thing of modern date. Nothing, says Columella, an excellent ancient writer on Agriculture ;-nothing equals my surprise, when I consider, that those who would learn to speak well, choose an orator whose eloquence may serve them for a model: those who desire to apply themselves to dancing, to music, and to all the frivolous arts, search eagerly a master of meloly, a master of the graces, in a word, each chooses the best master in order to make rapid progress under his direction; whereas the art the most necessary to life, and which is nearly allied to wisdom, has neither lisciples who learn it; nor masters who teach it. And a modern writer remarks that the most useful. one of the most difficult, and that which ought to propriety?" be esteemed the most honorable pursuit in life, has ocen generally considered so easily understood. hat schools, deemed necessary in 'almost everyhing else, have been looked upon as of no conequence in this. With respect to instructing a school, and course of Agricultural Lectures here, -Sir John Sinclair, speaking of an Agricultural rofessorship established at Edinburgh, observes: - The utility of such an institution is so evident, at it ought to be extended to all the other uni-The attention of young men, by such stablishments, would be directed early to this just useful of all the branches of knowledge." he science of agriculture is publicly taught in e Swedish, Datish, and German universities, and some of the German and Russian colleges there e professors' chairs for gardening, forest-culture, e. The agricultural institution in Prussia, under e direction of Professor Von Thacr; and the tablishment at Hofwyl, near Berne, conducted the expense of M. Fellenberg, a proprietor and riculturist, are much celebrated. Even Spain, ually imactive on these occasions, in spite of all e prejudices of a bigoted religion, invited Lineus, with the offer of a large pension, to superinad a college, founded for the sake of making quiries into the history of nature, and the art of griculture. To show further the need of studyg this as well as other arts,-we may adduce

He says, that not only the art of the farmer, prejudice.

quire much more skill and experience than the the inhabitants to extend every species of improve-Delivered before the Rhole Island Society for the Encouragement greater part of mechanic trades. The man who ment of which it is susceptible. Italy, with her works upon brass and iron, works with instru- boasted blue skies, and enchanting climate, exhibments, and upon materials of which the temper ifs not a fairer, more interesting region, nor bet-Agriculture, although an art most useful and is always the same, or very nearly the same; but ter adapted for useful subjects of cultivation, than even necessary to mankind, and which has been the man who ploughs the ground with a team of this cradle of genuine liberty, the little State of practised from the earliest ages, is yet far from borses or oven, works with instruments of which Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The being brought to a state of perfection. The ob- the health, strength, and temper are very differ- operations on the beautiful experimental ground ject of this art is 'to increase the quantity and in- ent upon different occasions. The conditions of prove the quality of such vegetable and animal the materials which he works upon, too, are as productions of earth as are used by civilized man; variable as that of the instruments he works with, and the object of the agriculturist is to do this and both require to be managed with great judgment with the least expenditure of means; or, in other and discretion. His understanding being accustomed to consider a greater variety of objects, is generally much superior to that of the other, whose whole attention, from morning to night, is commonly occupied in performing one or two simple operations.-In China and Hindoostan, accordingly, both the rank and the wages of country laborers are said to be superior to those of the greater part of artificers and manufacturers.'

The illustrious Washington, in his message to Congress, in 1796, observes:- 'It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil, more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up, supported by the public purse :- and to what object can it be dedicated with greater

This is a very suitable place for such an institution, where lectures may be given, and a course of instruction pursued, explanatory of the sciences connected with Agriculture,-vegetable Chemistry, with analysis of soils, -the outlines of Botany, a science so useful to the agriculturist, and horticulturist,-Meteorology, and other parts of Natural Philosophy, &c. Here might be kept, as models, the hand-threshing machine; the machines for breaking flax and hemp without watering or dew-rotting; the most approved silk-reel, &c.

Agriculture, says Sir John Sinclair, though in general capable of being reduced to simple principles, yet requires, on the whole, a greater variety of knowledge, than any other art .- It can never, he says, be brought to its highest degree; of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiments, accurately tried, and properly persevered in .to rely on vague opinions and assertions which have not been warranted by sufficient authority .--

ndry, but many inferior branches of labor re- for excellence of climate, and for a disposition in spring from such excellent exercise.

around this Hall, would be calculated to ascertain the best modes of culture, and best implements; the most profitable and beneficial rotations of crops, the best manures, and whether old or new manure is preferable for the generality of crops, &c. No doubt, however, new is best. The using fresh, i. e. unfermented manure, recommended by A. Young and others, has been considered a modern improvement: but this was known to Columella, who observes, Finum pratis quo vetustius minus prosit, quia minus herbarum progeneret: i. c. the older the dung the less profitable it is for meadows, because it would produce less herbage. - Such fundamental maxims, enforced by actual experiment, would make stronger and more durable impressions on the minds of young agriculturists than the mere reading them. 3 Virgil, in his incomparable Georgies, declares,

-Pater ipse colendi Haud facilem esse viam voloit:

The Father of Nature himself would in no wise have the ways of tillage to be easy :- And Sir II. Davy observes, of the vegetable kingdom is not to be considered as a secure and unalterable inheritance, spontaneously providing for our wants; but as a doo'nfilt and insecure possession, to be preserved only by labor, and extended and perfected by ingennity.'-And Hesiod, an ancient Greek, the earliest writer on Agriculture, whose works have descended to us,-says:

The fool of man in deep concealment lies :-Else had one day bestow'd sufficient cheer, And, though inactive, fed thee through the year .-Love ev'ry scendy toil, that so the store Or foodful seasons heap thy garner's floor. From labor men retorns of wealth behold; Flocks in their fields and in their coffers gold: From labor shalt thou with the love be blest Of men and gods; the slothful they detest. Not toil, but sloth shall ignominious be; Toil, and the slothful man shall envy thee; Shall view thy growing wealth with alter'd sense, For glory, virtue walk with opulence. But shun extorted riches; oh, far best The heaven sent wealth without reproach possest.

Let me repeat it-if there ever should be an The ardent inquirer, has too long been obliged agricultural school or seminary established in this State,-this, undoubtedly would be the most suitable place for it; - and such establishments are The object of an experimental farm should be, strongly advocated by one of the most eminent to ascertain facts, and to publish them; and as agriculturists and practical farmers of our country. much credit would be acquired, by an intelligent The establishment of agricultural schools in the conductor of an experimental farm, for his exer. United States, says an excellent farmer, would tions in detecting errors, as in establishing facts produce a new era in our husbandry. They would likely to be useful. One happy result, says Sir II. expand the mind of the rural manager, polish his Davy, which can generally improve the methods manners, and tend to render him an ornament om the author of the, "Wealth of Nations," the of cultivation is worth the labor of a whole life; and a blessing to society. I conclude by observing, flowing curious and interesting comparison be- and an unsuccessful experiment well observed, that rural business—the operations of the farmer cen the husbandman and the artisan or mechan- must establish some truth, or tend to remove some and gardener,-are but the useful efforts of the gymnastic art. Health, acuteness of intellect and general direction of the operations of lus- What part of America is comparable with ours contentment,—Heaven's choicest blessings,—

Books recommended to Students of Agriculture .-Dr Dean's Georgical Dictionary, Farmer's Assistant, The New England Farmer, and several other valuable periodical agricultural publications-the former containing some of the transactions of the Mass. Horticultural Society, and also interesting translations from the best French works on Horticulture, Arboriculture, &c, by its anlightened and indefatigable President. Fessenden's New American Gardener, Loudon's Encyclopedias of Agriculture and Gardening .- Furthermore-there is a little volume extant, entitled 'Compendum of Agriculture, or Farmer's Guide,' containing, at least, some useful hints in this most important of all occupations.

CHAMPAIGNE CURRANT WINE.

MR FESSENDEN,

Dear Sir -- Agreeably to request I have the pleasure to hand you the details of my process for making current wine.

INGREDIENTS FOR 30 GALLONS OF WINE.

3 Bushels or 150 pounds of Currants

75 Pounds of white Havana or dry Brazil Sugar.
3 Pints of white French Brandy, with sufficient pure

Gather the fruit in dry weather when rather under than over ripe-mash them to break every berry, but not bruise the stems-add a portion of the water and after stirring well turn the mass on to a strainer over a grain riddle or cheese basket, rubbing and pressing gently with the hands ;by repeating the operation a few times, all the vinous and saccharine matter will be extracted and much of the pulp kept back, which occasions not only too great a degree of fermentation but diminishes the quantity of wine by the lees it forms-saving much trouble in comparison to the usual practice of squeezing and wringing through a strainer, by the fair hands of the willing females to whom the duty is commonly assigned-which not only forces through nearly all the pulp and many seeds, but extracts a crude acid from the stems, that is anything but vineus. The sugar should be put into a tub or other open vessel with the brandy : and the liquor strained on to it. When the sugar is dissolved, strain the whole through a fine hair cloth or sieve into a strong sweet cask of 32 to 34 gallons and fill up to within 2 to 4 gallons, which leaves sufficient room for the fermentation to proceed; and drive in the bung so that no air can enter or gas es-

It is desirable that all parts of the process should go on at the same time, and be finished with all possible despatch-observing the same neatness as in a well managed dairy. The sooner the wine is bottled after it is perfectly fine, the more briskness it will exhibit. The maxim the better the sugar, the better the wine,' I have found by experience to be correct, and I am inclined to believe, that double refined loaf sugar, said to be an indispensable ingredient for the manufacture of Champaigne in France, would produce a wine as much superior as to compensate for the extra exbrandy) for such fruit as I have cultivated. That

the white Dutch. To its possessing a more vin- I have had some experience in the management ous substance, particular attention to observe the of Bees, and in agriculture for a number of years, process as above and management of the plants, if you think the few remarks I am about to make I attribute the superior quality of the liquor to will subserve the noble cause in which you are so any factitious wine I ever tasted,-When prepar- zealously, and assiduously engaged, you are at ing my vineyard at Brighton some 20 years since, liberty to publish them. was careful to rub off all the bads of the cut- I commenced keeping Bees more than 20 years tings that were put under ground and 6 or 8 inch- ago with tolerable success for several years, till at es above, which effectually prevents suckers and length the bee moth began its ravages, and knowaffords a free circulation of air around the bot- ing of no method to prevent them, my bees were tom. 3 bads only were permitted to shoot, which completely destroyed. I despaired of any further the next season were shortened to 4, and after-attempt to raise my favorite little insects fill, about wards pruped so as to resemble a tree shaped S or 10 years ago, I heard it suggested that the like a wine glass. They were planted in rows 4 depredations of the moth might be prevented by feet apart and 5 feet from plant to plant, in quin- raising the hives from the board, by putting a cunx order, that is, they stand opposite only in every small block under each corner, (as recommended by other row, which give to each tree an atmosphere Mr Stone of Sudbury, Mass, I procured a swarm, of about 6 feet, - when the fruit was filling the in an old fashioned hive, made of the trunk of a young shoots were topped 4 or 6 buds. By such hollow tree. Experience since has satisfied me management nearly all the force of vegetation is that the above method is an effectual security directed to the fruit -curiching and increasing the against the bee moth, but it is attended by one sesize so much, that I was often applied to by rious objection, as I have found to my cost, that Market Gardeners for cuttings of my red currants is, it affords too great a facility to plunderers; as a new and superior variety; and it was with having lost one of my strongest and best swarms difficulty I could convince them that they were in this way, it occurred to me that if a hive was the same kind they cultivated. It should be kept raised 4 an inch or so from the board by driving in mind that plants treated in this manner will not shingle nails into the lower edge so close together last more than 20 years generally—though if per- as but just to admit the passage of the bees in and mitted to send up suckers every year they may out, it would give the bees a better chance to defend continue a century, but the superiority of the themselves against robbers, and be an equal secufruit will amply pay for the renewal.

of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society award- ferable to the other. But a better way than either, ed me the first premium a few years ago, had re- I believe, is recommended in Dr Thacher's mained in the cask I believe two years; showed excellent Treatise on Bees, page 106. I have no briskness but was highly vinous and full sweet. tried it with three very weak, cast swarms, and have The white wine I have made to imitate Cham- preserved them from the interruption of a single paigne has been drank by competent judges for moth. Since I have last kept bees, as above statvery good imported from France. I have made a cd, I have lost but two swarms by the moth and very palatable dinner wine from the Champaigne these were lost in consequence of their remaining currant that has been taken for Sauterne, a favor- unprotected through a summer when I was abite French wine,-and from the red currant, wine, sent. One of them was a large, strong swarm, equal to that of late years introduced as French two years old, the other a young and very weak Bladeira, such as we often find in Hotels and one, while hundreds of swarms, in this vicinity, Steamboats with the term French sunk, and the have been totally ruined by their disgusting and Madeira price raised.—In producing such wine, terrible enemy the moth.—The foregoing remarks, it is necessary to give air for a short time to in- if they are worth anything, will chiefly benefit crease the fermentation and deprive it of a great those who choose to keep bees in the old fishportion of the sweetness. When closing a com- joined hives. munication much longer than you may perhaps wish, I must remark that it will be in vain to attempt the manufacture of wine upon a large scale either from the grape or any other fruit, unless the operation is promoted with a deep cellar or vault where an equal and cool temperature can be pre-With particular esteem,

I remain very cordially yours, SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY. Boston, 4th July, 1830.

BEES.

Mr Fessenden-The inquiry of a correspondent who signs P. C. in the last number but one. of your valuable paper, on the subject of Bees, is pense. I believe 3 lbs, of sugar to a gallon is an important one. Lagree with him that the the common recipe—but no doubt brown moist | right subject has not been sufficiently discussed.' sugar is in general use. I consider 2½ lbs. of dry It is of much more importance that the plain made of equal parts of the droppings of cattle, white amply sufficient (even dispensing with the Apiruian should understand the best means to preserve his bees from destruction by their enemies, coarse tow .- This remained on till spring, when for white wine or Champaigne not being very (among which the bee moth is by far the most becoming hard and dry, I took it off and applied a common, a description may not be amiss. It is rainous) than that he should be made acquainted covering of grafting cement, made with 3 parts called the Champaigne current and is a good with their peculiar instinctive habits, the internal rosin, 3 bees wax, and I tallow, and covered the bearer, the fruit rather inclines to an oval, of an arrangements and economy of the hive, and the whole with a thick matting of course tow, in

amber tint and much sweeter, but not so large as manner in which they propagate their species, &c.

rity against the moth. I have tried it with a num-The white current wine for which the Trustees ler of hives and am satisfied that this way is pre-

REMEDY FOR WOUNDED FRUIT TREES.

In a communication which I addressed to you a year ago last January, I mentioned that I had had the bark gnawed from a favorite young pear tree, by a mischievous sow a short time before, and requested you, or some correspondent to inform me what I could do to save it .- The case was probably thought a desperate and hopeless one, as my request was not noticed; indeed I considered it so, as the bark was entirely torn from the tree more than two feet from the ground and the wood considerably mangled. But I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the tree is yet alive and is now bearing young fruit which promises to come to maturity in due time. The method I took is as follows. The wound was covered with mortar clay, and old lime plaster, and bound on with

sure, but I think it will recover.

WINTER GRAIN.

If the following simple rules were universally followed, there would be a much greater quantity of Indian corn, and winter wheat raised on old land than what is grown at present. Select a piece of ground suitable for Indian corn and winter grain, (and there are but few farms where such ground cannot be found if properly managed) spread on evenly 20 common eart loads, or upwards, of stable and yard manure to the acre, plough it in just of the dwarf Cape Jasmine. 3 inches deep and no more; harrow it lengthwise of the furrow, cross mark for the rows 34 feet for the small, or 4 feet for the large kind of corn. Let the corn be properly tended by keeping the ground loose with the plough and hoe, and free from weeds, and if the season is not very unpropitious you may safely calculate on a large crop. But if the ground is hard and stony so that it cannot be ploughed shallow as above recommended, then plough as shallow as possible, and spread on the manure afterwards and harrow it in, and proceed as above directed,-the erop will not probably disappoint your reasonable expectations. As soon as the corn has become ripe or too hard to roast, and if possible before it is touched by a frost, cut it up, bind and earry it out of the field, and shock it in the usual way. If you have drawn the earth around your corn into hills (which I would advise never to do in any case) harrow the hills down with a heavy harrow, plough 3 inches deep, and spread on evenly 4 or 5 loads of well rotted manure and sow 3 pecks of good clean wheat to the acre, and plough it in with a light horse plough, and unless something disastrous happens, the summer following your garner may be filled with the finest of wheat. The same directions will apply to ground planted with potatoes. I would insure a crop sown on ground thus managed for ten per cent less than if sown on a summer fallow in the ordinary way.

Yours very respectfully

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. June 28, 1831.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN-I have for the year past been much interested in the culture of Bees, and have been somewhat interested in the discusion of Drs Thacher, Smith, and others, and amused with their theories.

About the first of June I placed a fine swarm in a dark room six feet square, over my wood house, to prevent swarming and to be out of the way of the moth, fifteen feet from the ground. Some twenty or thirty bees found their way through a crack in a door opening into a chamber, where I had laid by with other boxes an old hive partly filled with comb, in which the bees had perished the last winter for want of food .- The bees could not find their way back-and much to my surprise, commenced clearing out the old hive which a box containing a quantity of the Cassabar had not contained a live bee since April. They melon seed spoken of in that letter, and which worked two days before I was aware of it. I opened a window to permit them to escape. They continued to work for three weeks, until I added to district and a portion of Pumpkin seed. I do not them a small swarm which I found hanging on a know that either of these two latter kinds will be "muriatic acid saturated with potash. The straw tree. I would ask where these TWENTY bees obtain- found superior to our own, but they may prove bleached by this process never grows yellow, and ed a queen-as we are told they will not work with- worth the trial of raising. I send you also a is equally white, besides that it acquires a great

which situation it has since remained. The acci- eggs in the cells, as the hive in question was one and put in earth last fall and being now put forth. dent has checked the growth of the tree, to be into which the bees had been driven from one in- may probably stand a better chance of surviving fested with the worm-long after the season of the passage home; they are of the following kinds breeding was past—and too late to obtain a sup- most estermed here, viz.—Sultana, Lady's Finger, ply of honey for the winter.

Yours truly, S. W. Northampton, June 23d.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Saturday July 2, 1831.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From Messrs Winships of the Brighton Nurseries, a handsome collection of flowers and a plant

From D. Haggerston, five Carnations and a plant of the Hoya Carnosa.

Gen. Dearborn, Z. Cook, Jr, Samuel Downer, S. Walker.

Fine Carnations from Mr Thompson of Medford.

The following letters were read by the President. One from Mr C. Perry; and one from Tu: Hold-UP STEVENS, Esq.

The vines and seeds will be distributed among the members of the society on Saturday next at

Dr James Mease of Philadelphia was elected an honorary member. Mr Isaac Livermore of Boston, a subscription member.

FRUIT.

Saturday, July 2, 1831. A box of white Antwerp and a box of Red Antwerp Raspberries, of fine appearance, were presented by Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.

A basket of large and fine Gooseberries, comprising five varieties, was presented by Mr S. Walker of Roxbury.

A box of Downer Cherries, very fair for the season, was presented by Mr S, Downer.

Two boxes of very fair Natural Cherries were presented by Mr Aaron D. Weld of Roxbury. S. Downer, Chairman pro tem.

U. S. Ship Concord, Malaga, April 22, 1831.

GENTLEMEN-By the brig Union, Capt. Wade, I send a small box containing a few seeds from Spain and the Islands of Minorca, which I trust will be acceptable.

It will afford me great pleasure to forward from time to time, during my cruise, such plants and seeds as I may be enabled to collect. I have already made arrangements for procuring some of the young shoots of the Cork Tree, and hope to succeed in getting them safely to the United States,

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, Your friend and obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY. Messrs H. A. S. DEARBORN, and ZEREGEE COCK, JR. Boston,

U. S. Ship Ontario, Smyrna, 1st April, 1831. MY DEAR SIR,-In conformity to the promise made in the letter I took the liberty to address to you by the brig Daniel Webster which departed for Boston on the 18th ultimo, I now ship to you are undoubtedly geniune; the same box contains also some water melon seeds from the same out one. They could not, I think, have found any barrel of grape cuttings, which having been selected actibility.

Rosakie, Roundhites, Mouscata, Pranel's, (Clazomen) Currant and Black.

I ship to you likewise two barrels of the Wild Olive Tree; one of which you will oblige me by re-shipping to Charleston, South Carolina, to the address of my friend Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, as no direct opportunity offers from here. If the Olive can succeed at all in our country (of which I have much doubt.) it must be in a Southern section. The invariable practice here I learn is to engraft the Wild Olive after two or three years' growth, from the domestic tree; if we would succeed in culti-Fine bunches of Flowers from the gardens of vation we must adopt the same plan. The cuttings can easily be procured hereafter, should we find the Native Tree inclined to flourish with us. If these reach you in preservation, and you are not disposed to attempt rearing them in our Northern climate, permit me to suggest the propriety of sending them to some agricultural friend in Florida, the soil and climate most favorably adapted, probably, to the experiments of their cultivation,

> The interest I feel in adding my mite to the prosperity of our common country, will I trust plead my excuse for the trouble I may impose on you. I am Dear Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

TH. HOLDUP STEVENS,

Commander. General H. A.S. DEARBORN, Buston, Mass. U. S. of America.

From the N. Y. Farmer. Copy of a Letter from Thomas William Coke, Esq. M. P. to Mr John Fisher, in reference to the Devonshire Cattle raised by the Messrs Hurlbut, of Con.

HOLKHAM, APRIL 21, 1831. Sir,-I am this moment favored with your kind letter, and most flattering account of the Devon Oxen. It is to me a pleasing reflection that I was the first person that introduced them into America through my friend Mr Patterson. I thought then at that time, and I am still more confirmed in that opinion now, that they are the most superior kind of cattle in this Island, if well selected. But I beg to be understood, when I speak of the Devonshire red Cattle, it is in praise of the North Devon Cattle, with yellow noses and indented foreheads, and yellow around their eyes, which mark their character, beyond that of the Southern or South Derons, which have black noses, or intermixed with black. These I beg to be distinctly understood not to recommend, or to be in any way recommended by me, as a superior breed of

Be so kind as to express my acknowledgments to Mr Hurlbut, when you see him, and to assure him that I shall be at all times most happy to show him, or any of his American friends, should they come to England, every attention in my power in the Agricultural line,

Cattle

I remain Sir, your Obliged, humble servant, THO, WILLIAM COKE.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur as heretofore, he steeps it in the From the Genesee Farmer.

CURRANT WINE.

Never expecting to arrive at a competency that would enable me to enjoy the luxury of foreign Wines, I was led to seek for substitutes in our home productions. Having never met with any current wine that would answer, I turned my attention to eider, obtained sundry receipts for making cider wines and made experiments on swer as the substitute for wine; but all my nudertakings failed, leaving it to remain eider. Although considerable improvement can be made on the common mode of manufacturing eider, so as to make it worth three or four times the value of ordinary cider, yet the malic acid of the apple, will not afford the vinous flavor, like the tartaric neid of the grape.

I then began the culture of grapes, hoping that out of American grown grapes to be able to make a home-made wine that would serve as an apology for the luxurious flavor of foreign wines,

It is only two years ago that I first met with a currant wine, at Oliver Phelps', in Canandaigua, that possessed a sufficiency of the vinous flavor to characterize it with the name of wine; all the others that I had drank of before, were deficient in the vinous flavor: they were too heavy and of a syrup taste, probably owing to the want of a just proportion in their ingredients,

But finding Mr Phelps' so good an imitation of foreign wine I was induced to imitate it. Accordingly, I took his, and also Maj. John Adhun's reecipt for making current wine, (which I have an-liquor in its flavor, although possessing a good nexed) and varying their process in obtaining the body. It is of a pale white cider color, and a juice of the currant, to conform with Maj. Ad-strong acid cider taste; so that I consider the lum's process for making wine of the grape, and experiment of making wine from peaches an entire last year made the following experiments:

I picked the currants about the middle of July. out the juice immediately, I covered the barrel out the juice by hand; (a press of some kind would led to. have lessened the labor, and to have added a few sugar, and the other with honey.

To the one I added thirtyseven pounds maple sugar that had not been drained of its molt-ses, and sufficient water to make fifteen gallons of the whole; then tested its strength by putting in a heu's egg, (Major Adlmn's handy and concenient substitute for the Sacchrometer) and found that it floated the egg, showing about the size of a shilling piece above the surface; then put up the must the produce of my farm, I preferred to venture it, into the cask.

gallons.) After the honey was dissolved, I also to sustain the liquor; but he objected to that on tested this with the egg, and found it to show a Maj. Addum's principle of developing the alcopart of the shell above the surface about the size of a pistareen ;-which clearly showed that honey contains as much saecharine, for its weight, as su-liquor, and should we find it in danger of pricking

The casks were put into the cellar to ferment

days bunged tight.

fined with a pint of skim-milk, and left to stand.

In September I took about two bushel of peaches, (of the Columbian peach) pounded them up, them for several years, in order to make cider an- and left them to stand a few days and ferment, as some labor, I obtained about three gallons of inice. and to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, and tested it with the egg, and put it up in a small keg, for making,

> In October 1 picked about half a bushel of the Isabella Grapes, and spread them in the chariber for three or four weeks to dry; then mashed and put them into a stone jar, to ferment; by neglect, these were also left to stand nearly a week, when a blue mould had formed on the top, and the acetous fermentation had evidently commenced; from them I obtained about two gallons of price, to which added two pounds of honey to the gailon, which here the egg to the size of a two shilling piece above the surface; then put the must into a stone jug to make,

Both of these were racked off and fined in De-

Owing to the prussic acid of the Peach, when assimilated with saccharine, not developing the vinous flavor, the like as the tartaric acid of the grape, the peach juice has produced a very inferior failure.

That of the grape juice is evidently injured by I had seven pecks, (instead of nine, as given in the acetous fermentation, when suffered to stand the receipt for a barrel of wine) washed and pound- too long as before mentioned. It has a dark red ed them in an open barrel, and instead of pressing Teneriffe color, approaching to the Burgundy, with a cooling taste, owing to the redundancy of with a board and left it to stand and ferment; but the tartaric acid and fixed gir. It has been rather (instead of 12, 24, 36, or 48 hours, as Major an indifferent liquor, but is improving considerably Adlum prescribes for grape juice) by neglect I by age, and gives indications that it would have let them remain four or five days, when they had been a successful experiment, had the quantity gathered some mould on the top; then pressed been larger, and the process been duly attend-

The current wine made of maple sugar has its gallons of water would have obtained more extract color darkened to Teneriffe by the coloring matfrom the currants, and also facilitated the strain- ter, and its flavor rendered slightly bitter from ing of it) then, divided the juice into equal parts the impurities of the sugar, clearly showing that in order to make two half barrels; one with maple the liquor will be improved in proportion to the purity of the saccharine used in making it. It has a slight tinge of the Malaga flavor, and nearly equal in its quality; it is a drinkable current wine.

But that made of honey promises to become a superior article; it was a suggestion of my own, following, it will be fit for use, or for bettling, as proposed to Mr. N. Goodsell, who at first object- you choose. All this process must be done with ed to the experiment,-but having the ingradient, and proposed to add a gailon of brandy, accor-To the other I put fortytwo pounds of strained ding to Mr Phelps' receipt, should be consider honey, and water to make the quantity (fifteen the honey as wanting in giving a sufficient body hol of wine, by fermentation, rather than by distillation, as making a more pure and wholesome we could then add the spirit,

During the first two or three months, the sugar

and make, leaving the bungs open for a few days, promised to be the better liquor; but afterwards, then put them in loosely, and in ten or twelve the honey gained on the sugar until it was racked when it tell back for a few weeks, but afterwards In December it was racked off, when each eask it regained, and continues to increase in superioriafforded two gallons of lees in current pulp; after ty over the segar. It has nearly the color of Maracking, it was put back into the casks again, and deira, perfectly fine and limpid, with a good body, and the spirit of the boney gives to it the exhilarating properties of still champaigne: its flavor denotes the usadulterated purity of its ingredients and physicians have admitted it good for I had done with the currants, from which, with medicinal uses, next to Madeira, and by several persons it has been considered equal to the Sicily Madeira, which retails at two dollars. While compating the ingredients at their market price, and allowing something for the labor, it may be estimated to cost about fifty cents.

Those who do not produce honey, can procure the Havana honey in Rochester at one dollar the gallon, which is estimated to weigh thirteen pounds,-that would need to be clarified ;-it can be put into a stone jar, and that into a kettle of water and boiled, which will holl the honey and allow it to be skimmed; or add some of the water to fill the cask, and boil it in the ket-

The manner in which I obtained the supply of honey in July, was by driving the bees, after they have done swarming, out of the old hive, into a new one,

As the honey was considered as a secondary experiment, I but it into an old balf barrel I had on hand, which sprung aleak in the winter, and by the spring I had lost more than half its contents. I propose to get an iron bound cask, and have it painted for preservation. They can often be lead of the merchants, after having retailed out their imported wines; and to retain their lees, and put the enrrent wine on those lees, will improve its vinous flavor. J. HAWLEY.

Oliver Phelps' Receipt for making Current Wine.

Pick your currents in a fair day, when fully ripe, say between the fifteenth and twentieth July. Wash them in a tin cullender clean from dust, then put them into a clean flanuel bag, and press out their juice. Measure it, and to every gallon of pure current juice add two gallons of cold well water, and to every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good clear brown sugar, the purer and lighter, the better, (excepting the Havana) and to every eighteen gallons of Equor add one gallon of the best French brandy.

When the whole is well united put it into a good clean cask; fill it nearly full, and put a piece of leather over the bung hole with a small weight on it. Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over, as this would injure the liquor, and after the fermentation has ceased, bung the eask as tight as possible. In the month of May neatness, and you cannot fail in having the first rate of ourrant wine.

John Adlum's Receipt for making Current Wine.

Take two bushels of currents, sixteen gallons of water, and from seventytwo to eightyfour pounds of sugar, (according as you would have it more or less strong.) Bruise the currants, add the water, then press or squeeze out all the liquid; then add the sugar, dissolve it, and put it into your cask in the cellar to ferment; keep some of the liquor to fill up the eask as it wastes by fermentait lightly, and in about a month drive it in tight; mates, xamine it in November or the beginning of Decemer, and it will generally be found fine and bright, good, and be improving,

By taking nine pecks of currants and eighty four

This mode of making current wine, will make more like a foreign wine, than any other I am quainted with; and as almost every person who is a garden, has a number of current trees, I give t wanted for jelly, into a very fine wine.

Note - Thirteen and a half nounds of sugar proce one gallon of liquid. The currants ought to picked on a dry day, and the wine made the ons were completed in a day.

From Holbrook's Scientific Tracts.

SILK WORMS.

a moth, whether it be looked upon as an article commerce, or an object of domestic employant, is well worthy the attention of our country. e press first attended to the manufacture of silk, the following letter. I s occupation for a long time was confined to es of the most elevated standing; but gradually uel as an article of exportation, and was ly safe as they are. gried from the northern parts of the Chinese a placed the raising of silk-worms into France. th now derives from their labors 23,560,000 is anually .- Although in 1180, silk was imand into England from China, which was carhan it had been received in France; still nothof importance was done towards the introducof the caterpillar into England, until within alast eleven years,-two hundred years after Three had set an example. Although two preing attempts had failed to render the cultivaof silk important in Germany, during the past ve years great efforts have been made there, try would show that the silk raised near the and stock,-Genesee Furmer.

ion, and in about ten days bung it up tight, and polar circle is equal in strength and firmness to ore a gimblet hole near the bung, and put a peg any species cultivated in more temperate cli-

The cultivation of the silk-worm in this country, is becoming an object of so much importance, then it ought to be racked into a clean cask well that during the year 1828, the Senate of the Uniunigated with sulphur, and if it is not perfectly ted States, ordered 2000 copies of a letter from the ne and bright, fine it; after which it may be Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting all the ottled, or again racked into another cask, as information which could be collected respecting hove directed; when it will keep for years in the the cultivation of silk in the Union, to be printed for the use of its members. In Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina, the silk-worm has been rearounds of sugar, a whiskey bacrel full may be ed for many years. In 1760, silk was first raised ade, holding from thirtytwo to thirtyfour gal- in Connecticut. Since then in New Hampshire, ns-if the cask is not quite tull, fill it with wa- Vermont, Massachusetts and very lately in Maine, this subject has attracted the attention of economists. Connecticut has been eminently successful in her efforts: -in 1825, in the town of Mansfield alone, in that State, the silk manufactured was three bundred pounds-valued at fifteen is receipt to enable them to convert such as are thousand dollars :- in 1826, the County of Windham manufactured silk to the amount of fiftyfour thousand dollars. It is estimated that five thousand dollars' worth of silk is annually sold in one County, (Orange County) in New York; and ne day, otherwise it will take more sogar, the whole sale of this article in that State, is cald will not be so neat a wine as if the whole oper- culated at fifteen thousand dollars. When it is considered that the greater part of the labor may be accomplished by females and children, and that it is not only a healthful exercise, but an agreeable amusement, it will be thought a little The product of another insect, the caterpillar supprising, that we are so willing and ready to import silk from abroad.

Agave Americana .- At a late meeting of the 19 raising of silk-worms engaged the attention of New York Horticultural Society, Mr. Saltus preremperor of China, so long ago as twenty-seven sented an Agave Americana and a specimen of hadred years before the Christian era; and an the Hemp manufactured from it, accompanied by

Port au Prince, May 3, 1831. SIR-Referring to my respects of the 20th ame an employment for females generally, ult. I have the pleasure now to forward you pr.brig her the quantity of silk manufactured was Onslow, the plants you requested. Kegs could nicient to clothe all classes in China, it was not be procured, but I loop they will arrive equal-

The mode used for preparing this grass or inions to every part of Asja. In 555, two hemp for market is very simple a piece of timiks brought from China in their hollow staves, ber similar to that used by curriers in cleaning worms' eggs to Constantinople; and thus Eu- skins at a certain period of the process of tauer first became possessed of the power of rais-ing, is arranged; the green leaves or shoots are n silk. In Greece, as in China, females of the placed on it, and with a piece of hard wood, formfamilies commenced the care of silk-worms ed something like a drawing knife, an end in each It to Greece, Italy attended to the rearing of hand, the green and juicy substance is rubbed be insects. About the year 1600, Henry IV. off; the white fibres remain and only require drying to be fit for sale.

> Should these roots get to hand in good order. I beg your acceptance of them, and am, Very respectfully, your

Obliged Servant.

II. PHELPS.

N. SALTUS, Esq. New York.

Horticultural.-Those who grafted their fruit see whether the bandages do not require taking off :-- and whether young shoots from the nating with the Agricultural Society of Ba- stocks are not depriving the grafts or inocu-1. Prussia and Sweden also, have not been lations of their portion of the sap. If so, they and in the former of these, it has been proved, should be cut off; but care should be taken silk equal to that of Italy may be produced, at first, not to trim off all the shoots so as ding greater profit than any other branch of to leave the stock without leaves, for fear of stagindustry;' while that raised in the latter nating the sap and causing the death of both graft

Important Improvement in the Production of Cream .- For about twelve months past Mr Samuel Davis of this city has been trying experiments on the use of milk pans made of zinc as a substitute for those of tin or other materials. His experiments, last summer, on Long Island and New Jersey, were highly satisfactory. He and another gentleman interested, have repeated them this spring, with results equally favorable. They have ascertained that milk in zine pans will keep sweet four or five hours longer than in those of other materials, and consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst, we saw 3 tin and three zine pans having in each nine quarts of milk. The milk, which was just from the cows, had been put in on the Monday previous at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Wednesday at nine in the morning, when we were present at the skimming, the milk in the tin pans had become mostly coagulated or loopard; that in the zinc pans but slightly sour. At two o'clock this latter afforded a second skimming. The result of the churning was, that the cream from the zine produced three lbs, five oz. and that from the tin only two pounds five and a half ounces. Care was taken to have the experiments correct and fair. In addition to the extra quantity, the butter from the zine vessels is thought to be sweeter.

We do not know on what principle to account for this effect, except it may be that of galvanic agency. The importance of the improvement will at once be perceived by every one. The pans are very durable, not likely to rust or oxidize, and at a price very little higher than those of tin.

Pans and kettles of every description are manufactured by the proprietors of the patent, Messrs. John Westfield & Co. No. 163 Mott street, New York. We hope farmers will lose no time in form-hing themselves with one or more pans to try the experiments .- N. Y. Farmer.

Pendulum Churns,-We should suppose one of the easiest hand churns in use, is that operating by a pendulum. A child of eight or ten years old can sit down and move a double churn without difficulty, during the time requisite to produce butter. A patent has been recently taken out by persons in this city, and extensive sales made. It is, if we are not greatly mistaken, an old invention .- N. Y. Farmer.

Different Flowers on the same Stock,-The new Monthly Magazine gives the following methof obtaining flowers of different colors on the same stem : Split a small twig of elder length ways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time; -surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye, only one stem, trees in the spring, should look them over and thowing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

> Insects.-The Curculio continues his ravages upon the plams, apricots and nectarines; most of which are already destroyed in this neighborhood. The yellow bugs which destroy melons and cucumbers, have been foiled by the aplication of coal dust, and appear to have deserted our gardens .-Genesee Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1931.

FOR THE NEW ENGLANOFARMER.

ON PARSNIPS.

As there is no inconvenience in giving to a subject a little forethought, I beg to say a few words respecting Parsnips; notwithstanding the time for preparing the ground for a large crop this year has passed. But a small quantity may be raised even this year, by way of experiment; and some parsnip plants may yet be set out for seed, to be gathered in the fall for a full crop in 1832, should the experiment of the present year prove encouraging."

Deep ploughing may be expected to be requisite for every plant with a tap root; but the ploughing must be deeper for parsnips than for carrots, to prevent the shooting out of large side roots, which would not only render the parsmp inconvenient for harvesting, and for handling afterwards, but diminish the central roots, in which its nourishment chiefly lies. 'This deep ploughing, however, will bury many weeds, put out of the way many insects, and prepare the ground for wheat and other important crops, especially those having deep roots. The plant in question affords a variety to the farmer, in his culture, to meet the accidents of seasons, as well as a variety in their food to some of his farming stock.

The parsnip also, when harvested properly, is not readily affected by first. It requires no animal or vegetable manure, and may be cultivated, with proper care, for several years on the same spot. We have not as yet, perhaps, had much trial of parsnip crops among the farmers of the U. S. but if we trust to English accounts, they are valuable for horned canle, swine, and horses, and are likely to merit attention here, where (es pecially to the castward) parsnips may be raised to great perfection in garden culture, as the writer of this article cheerfully testifies.

Mr Arthur Young shall be our principal evidence as to the general merit of a parship crop on a farm; and my citation from him will be taken from the tenth edition of his Farmer's Culendar, printed in London in 1815,-Ilis words are as follows:

Of all the crops which the farmer can cultivate, the parship is the most valuable; but it deinto the ground. If he has not land of an extraordinary quality he had better not venture on the culture. They love a very deep soil, dry, sound, friable, sandy loam; ploughed as deeply as possible, towards the end of autump, and left for the frost to pulverize and sweeten. About the 10th of February [he here speaks of England] if the weather be favorable, it will be proper to sow and harrow in five pounds of seed per acre, which will come up in about six weeks.

Under the head of the month of March. Mr Young adds the following paragraph. 'Early in this month parsnips are to be sown. They are not to be recommended except in the deepest and richest soils. The land should be dry, but very fertile.-The putrid, rich deep sands, worth 40 or £50 an acre; the deep, friable, sandy loams that are as good two feet deep as on the surface,

* This was intended for last week's paper, but received too lete for publication .- EDITOR.

land, can pay better. Where the soil is proper, stiff loam, and ploughed it in, he found it answerthe inducement to cultivate them is very great; for ed very well; from which he concluded that a they will fatten bullocks as well as oil-cake, and mixture of soils may be proper for this root.* are excellent in fattening logs. Of all common roots they are the most saccharine.

Four or five pounds of seed is the proper quantity, sown broad cast; and the first week of this mouth the right time,-If the weather is favorable they may be sown the last week in February; and harrowed in. Both these roots have been tried in drilling, by very skilful drillers; but they have not answered like broad-east crops .- Nothing prepares better for wheat, if due attention be paid to keeping them entirely clean.

We here take leave of Mr Arthur Young himself to notice a part of the report of a certain Mr Budd, a considerable farmer, near Guilford. in Surry, in England, cited in Mr Young's Calendar. Mr Budd found the parsnips valuable for his hogs, his dairy cows, and his horses; saying that five of the latter gained him each, half a guinea a week for ten weeks, besides saving him hay.* An ox had a most unusual quantity of fat within him, besides making admirable meat. [See Arthur Young's Calendar as above p. 92-94, 135,

In Monk's Agricultural Dictionary vol xi, p 272-275, we have an addition to these accounts. but with some variation. The first article is from Mr J. Hazard, who writes thus,

'To cultivate parsnips so as to make them advantageous to the farmer, it will be right to sow the seeds in autumn, immediately after they are ripe, or come to perfection; by which means the plants will appear early in the following spring, and will get strong before the weeds can grow to injure them. Frosts never affect the seed, nor do the young plants ever suffer from the severity of the seasons. Not only on this ground but for many other reasons the autumn is preferable to the spring sowing, as the weeds at this latter time will keep pace with the parsnips; and often when they are hoed or cleared, great part of the crop is pulled up, cut out, or otherwise destroyed, as (when sown in the spring) they are so small, when they first appear, as not easily to be distinguished from the weeds. If no rains fall at that season some of the seeds will not vegetate, till late in the summands a better soil than any other crop he can put mer; and the few plants which do appear will searcely pay the expense of cleaning them. Besides they will never grow to any size, but be sticky, or cankered, and consequently will be destitute of nutrimental juice; while on the contrary those which are sown in autumn will be

'The best soil for parsnips is a rich deep loam: next to this is sand; or they will thrive well in a in stone, gravel or clay soils, and they plways are largest where the earth is deepest. Dry light land is pleasing to them; but stiff or bide-bound land is destructive. If the soil is proper they do not require much manure. A very good crop (says the writer) has been obtained by himself for three successive years, from the same land without using

are the soils fittest for this root. On these they any manure,-but when he laid sand, at the rate come to a great size; and no other crops on such of about forty cart loads per acre, upon a very

It is best to sow the seed in drillss at about 18 inches distance from each other, that the land may 'The tillage and management is the same as be more conveniently hand or horse hoed; andt hey for carrots, but they demand deeper plonghing, will be more luxuriant if they undergo a sound hoeing, and are carefully earthed, so as not to cover the leaves.

If people would in general be attentive to the soil, the season for sowing, the cleaning and earthing up of the plants, and raising their seed from the largest and best parsnips (which should be selected and transplanted for that purpose,) there is no doubt such a crop would answer better than a crop of carrots. They are equal if not superior for fatting pigs, as they make their flesh whiter: and the pigs eat them with more satisfaction. When they are clean washed, and sliced among bran, horses cat them greedily.' Bath Papers, vol. iv. 1788.

Another writer in the same volume of the Bath papers, says 'I am of opinion that there is a plant, I mean Pursnip, which has not been yet tried by any of your correspondents .- but which is in France, and in our adjoining islands (in the British channel) held in high estimation as a food, particularly for cattle and swine. In Britany [in France] especially, they mention it as little inferior in value to wheat. whilst cows fed with it in winter (say they) give as good milk, and which yields as well flavored butter as milk in May or June; and in as great abundance. It is much commended for swine, which rear young pigs. It also proves very useful in fattening pigs.

Here end our citations from the Bath Papers.

After the reference just made to French farming on the subject of parsnips, something might have been expected to have been found in the Maison Rustique; but in its tenth editon (in 1775) pothing of moment appears; except that parsnips are said to be of two kinds, white and yellow; and that more apprehension is expressed of frost acting upon the crops, put up for keeping, than Dr Deane seemed to think necessary in his edition of the New England Farmer for 1790.

Though the experience of the writer of this letter only regards the parsnip in garden culture, in the northern part of the Union, yet this experience proves that the Parsnip may be cultivated with spring sowing, like the carrot. It may be added also that the Surrey Farmer (Mr Budd above mentioned) varied his mode of giving his parsnips to his animals, when he found them for the moment glutted with them. And lastly, let it be recollected, that a variety of farms have spots of deep soil, which their annual crops never black gritty soil; but will never pay for cultivation employ down to its bottom; and that it is so much gain to a farmer, when any of this deep soil is brought from time to time into extra use.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, S. 0. Hallowell, June 1831.

[&]quot; If parsnips, like carrots, when given alone furnish weight of carcase rather than strength; then should immediate service be required, strength and buttom may easily be gained by a mixture of more heartening food with the root in question.

^{*} It is an established rule that the proper mixture of soils by art, is in the first instance equivalent to manure; or is a permanent manure. Manure which is absorbed may be added.

The only reason for taking up the plant, when It is destined for producing seed, is to have the power of selecting the best; but when it is known that the plants are all good, to transplant them is doing much mischief and losing time.

BE ES.

Mr Fessusper-It is proper that those persons who make use of the bee-hive furnished with glazed Drawers, should be informed that they will find it lifficult to drive the bees out of the drawers while aking the honey, unless the glass be covered; but f the drawers be entirely dark, the bees will immeliately rush out at the aperture by which they entered.

In case of receiving a sting, there is no remedy hat affords such speedy and effectual relief as to-

acco moistened with vinegar.

I have four swarms that have this season taken ossession of contiguous empty hives without swarmng in the usual mode. It is only necessary to place nives in contact with apertures of communication, nd to keep the empty hive dark without any outlet n front. I am yours,

Plymouth, July, 1s31.

J. T.

Fat Cattle .- Col. Stevens, of Dutchess county, V. Y. passed through this village last week with about 90 head of cattle, for the New York barket. He informed us that he had paid 70,000 ollars this season for cattle purchased in the viciny of Connecticut river, in Massachusetts, New Jampshire and Vermont .- Northampton Gazette.

The season .- This is a growing season, and a ery busy one for farmers. Corn and broom corn re unusually promising. There is a great crop of rass, but the weather has been unfavorable for ay making. Many fields of rve, it is said are lasted .- Ibid.

Corn Bug .- The Lansingburg Gazette states, hat a black bug, about the size of a lightning bug as recently made its appearance in the neighborood of that village - and says that it is the worst nemy to corn the farmers have ever known, Vhole fields have been destroyed by it.

Why Cream collects on the surface of Milk .- When vessel of milk is allowed to remain a certain time t rest, it is observed that a stratum of fluid will ollect at the surface, differing in many qualities om that upon which it rests. This is called eam; and the property by which it ascends to ie surface is its relative levity; it is composed of ie lightest particles of the milk, which are in the rst instance mixed generally in the fluid; but hich, when the liquid is allowed to rest, graduly rise through it, and settle at the surface .r Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Hydrostatics nd Pneumatics.

Temperance in New Hampshire .- According to late report of the N. H. Temperance Socity, as given in the N. H. Statesman, the conimption of ardent spirits in that State has been educed in the proportion of about 4-9ths, making n annual saving of expenditure in this article of 268,000. The present consumption is estimated t 2 gallons to each individual, at an annual cost f 8335,000. - B. Falls Int.

The first edition of Halsted's Dyspensia, 10,000 opies, having been sold, another of 1000 is just ublished.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs .- Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes .- Also, A Complete sortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar on-American Braziers' Rods-Spike and Nuil Rods, hoe-Shapes-Hoop and Band Iron-Steel of all kindsripe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale QAY & BIRD,

No. 44, India Street, Boston.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Bechives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of Pearing & Co., No. 110, State Street, each swarm from 10 to 100 lbs, tare of live deducted; April 13, 1831. 6w. the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for safe, 200 swarms of bees in the old tashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of Sepember, 1831, so as to have time to transport them from EBENEZER BEARD ep2m

Brass Syringes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a very useful article for destroy-Likewise to ing Caterpillars, Bugs and other insects. prevent the mildew on Vines and Gooseberry Bushes .-See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 358 and 363.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also-Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Vellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted gennine and fresh. iuly 6

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass, giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash piece, taxes, &c, will receive immediate attention. The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,-received this day from Paris. by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this poot for eattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

ALSO-Large and Small Lima Beans-Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

BROOM CORN.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Sheep - Sheep. Valuable Books on the best method of forming good flocks, of increasing them, and treating them properly when in health and when diseased-on the character and value of Merino Sheep-anatomical structure, &c, &e-5 valuable works, viz:

Sir George Stewart Makenzie, Bart.

Robert R Livingston, LL. D.

Samuel Bard, M. D. M. Daubenton, a man of letters, and profound Naturalist: his work was published in Germany, Italy, Spain, and America-and in France, at the expense of the na-

Mr Tesslu, inspector of the Rambouillet Establishment-ind others in France.

Also for sale-a valuable collection of Books on Agriculture, Manures, various treatises on Horses, Cattle, Botany, &e, &c. By R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 18 and 20 May 25. Cornhill, Boston.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs, &c. ,

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Blarket street, a few of C. Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. This is the most approved Plough now in use, and is highly recommended by our best farmers for doing the work with ease and in the most perfeet manner; the casting being ground smooth, the Plough is not liable to elog even at the first time using, but runs perfectly free at all times.

Also,—Taft's superior east steel SCYTHES, manufac-

tured expressly for this establishment. Likewise, Passmore's, Farwell's, Dudley's and English Scythes, with a large assortment of Garden tools.

Also,-Hall's superior Hay Rakes-the best article of the kind manufactured in the country.

Lead Pinc.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN

Bones Wanted. Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. 2mos April 20.

For Sale, Full blood Mdnerney and Short Horn Bull and Heifer Calves.

Two Alderney Bull Calves, and one Heifer Calf. Also, one Bull and two Heifer Calves of the Short Flora or Teeswater breed, all from full blood imported stock, on both sides. For terms apply at this office. 4t May 11

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

				FR		Т	
	APPLES, russettings,	-	:barrel.		00		50
	ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.			103	
	Pearl, first sort,	-	44	120		122	
7	BEANS, white,	_	bushed.		90		00
,	BEEF, mess,		-barrel.	8	50		00
ċ	Cargo, No. 1,	_	1.4	7	75		00
,	Cargo, No. 2,		4.7	6	50	- 6	75
,	BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	_	sound.		1.5		13
	CHEESE, new milk,				6		8
1	Skimmed milk,		1 44		3		4
•	FLAXSEED,	_		- 1	12	1	50
ı	FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	5	37	- 5	50
	Genesee,	-	.,		50	5	75
	Alexandria,	-		5	12		25
	Balumore, wharf,	-	1 44		12		27
	GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.		70		72
	Corn, Southern Yellow.	-	ousner.		67		68
,	Rve,	-			80		
	Barley,				60		83
	Oats,	-	61		40		63
,	HAY.	•			60		42
,	HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	10	00		70
	HORS LARD, first sort, new,	-	ewt.		00	10	25
•	HOPS, 1st quality,	-		í		1	00
	LIME,	-	cask.	3	00	3	25
ì	PLAISTER PARIS retails at	•	ton.	17			25
r	PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	13			00
t	Navy mess,	-	,		00		50
	Cargo, No. I.	٠	. "	13		14	00
	SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	٠	bushel.	1	75	2	60
)	Red Top (northern)	-	+4		50		62
	Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound.		П		12
ľ	TALLOW, tried,	-	ewt.	8	00	9	00
-	WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound,		70		75
	Merino, mixed with Saxony,		. 14		75		80
	Merino, three fourths washed	١,	1 "		63		65
ı	Merino, half bleed,	-	- 11		58		60
1	Merino, quarter,	*	17		48		50
J	Native, washed,	-	1.5		45		48
	Pulled superfine,		4.		€3,		65
П	1st Lamb's,	-	41		58		60
	2d, "		17		48		50
. !	3d,''				50		32
	1st Spinning,				53		55
٠							- 0
- 1							

1	PROVISION	MARKET.		
1	BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	18	10
ł	PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- 1	6	7
.	whole hogs,	46	53	7
. !	VEAL,	- 11	- 6	8
	MUTTON,	_ 60	4	8
ı	POULTRY,	- 100	8	
ı	BUTTER, keg and tub,	- 14	12	12 15
1	Lump, best.	- (4	13	20
	EGGS,	- dozen.	12	14
•	MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	82	84
,	Indian, retail,	- **	82	84
	POTATOES,	. 44	30	
)	CIDER, [according to quality]	barre!.	1 00	2 00

Brighton Market-Monday, July 4. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 189 Beef Cattle; 1606 Sheep and Lambs, and 57 small pigs. About 50 Beef Cattle came in last week, after Monday, and were sold.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle-We quote today from \$4.50 to 5 50. A few pairs extra brought a trifle more.

Sheep and Lambs-Sales were noticed at 2.75 2.88. 2 92, 2 121, 2 25, and \$2 33. Some wethers were at market, but we did not learn the price at which they

Swine-No sales notleed.

MISCELLANY.

THE THREE HOMES.

'Where is thy home?' I asked a child,

Who, in the morning air, Was twining flowers most sweet and wild,

In garlands for her hair. " My home," the happy heart replied,

And smiled in childish glee, ' Is on the sunny in auntain's side,

Where soft winds wander free." O, blessings fall on artless youth,

And all its rosy hours, When every word is joy and truth, And treasures live in flowers

' Where is thy home?' I asked of one, Who bent with flushing face. To hear a lover's tender tone In the wild wood's secret place. She spoke not, but her varying check

The tale might well impart ; The home for a young spirit meck

Was in a kindled heart. Ah! souls, that well might soar above, To earth will fondly cling,

And build their hopes on human love, That light and fragile thing.

'Where is thy home, thou lonely man?' I asked a pilgrim grey, Who came with furrowed brow and wan,

Slow marching on his way. He paused, and with a solemn mien, Upturned his holy eyes.

'The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen. MY home is in the skies!"

O! blest, thrice blest! the heart must be, To whom such thoughts are given, That walks from worldly fetters free;

Its only home is heaven.

NATIVE SILKWORMS.

We are informed that a lady near Georgetown, D. C. has a couple of cocoons of the native silk. worm, of so extraordinary a size that a description of them and the fly that has come out of them is deemed worthy of publication. The cocoon is fully as large as a turkey's egg, and resembles that of the common silkworm, in other respects, except in the fibre, which looks like flax. The fly is very beautiful, and very large, the size of a wren. Its anteneze are black, legs and back red, body striped. It measures between the extremities of its wings six inches. We should be glad to obtain the flies for preservation; and if they shall have produced eggs a few would be very acceptable .- .- .- Imerican Farmer.

Intemperance.-The following information is derived from an examination of the records of the office of the county clerk of Rensselaer, and has been communicated by the clerk :-

That during the year 1830, 705 paupers have received public charity of the expense of \$7871 13; and that from an accurate investigation, nine tenths of the expenditure was traced to the use of ardent spirits; so that the county during the year has been put to the expense of \$7084 25 to support its drunkards or paupers thrown upon the public by drunkenness, while only \$787 13! has been required for the support of all others, claim- another in front, displaying Lost my horse and ng public charity from old age or providential cart.' A crowd followed him, and he had not gone imability - Ontario Rochester.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EASTERN STATES. 1820. 1530. INCREASE Maine, 29-,335 299, 462 101.127 New Hampshire, 244.161 269.533 28.372 erment, 235.764 289.665 41 901 Massachusetts, 523,287 619,100 86.813 Connecticut, 275,248 297.711 22,463 Rhode Island 83,059 97,211 4.1521,659,854 1,954,982 297,828 MIDDLE STATES. New York, 1,372.812 1,964,496 561.684

277,579

320,779

124.527

102,364

70, 41

62,168

181,151

22,117

vew Jersey,

Pennsylvania, 1,949,458 1,330,034 280,576 Deleware, 72,749 76,737 Maryland, 407.350 446,913 39,563 3,170,941 4.108959SOUTHERN S Virginia, 1 065 366 1.186,2971.20.931 N. Carolina, 538.529 738.470 99.641 S. Carolina, 509.741 581 478 73,834 Georgia, 340,989 516,567 175,578 2,547,925 3,022,512

WESTERN STATES Ohio, 356,2451 551.431 937,679 Kentucky, 564.317 685,544 Indiana, 147,178 341,585 194,404 Illinois. 55,211 157,575 66.586Missouri. 137,427 2,263,107 1.414.726 843.381WESTERN STATES,

422,813 Tennesse, 684,822 Louisiana, 153,407 \$15,275 Alabama, 127.901309,216 Mississippi, 75.44597,865 779,569 1,307,473 TERRITORIES. District of Columbia. 39,853 33 039

6,819 Michigan, 8.506 31,696 22,802 Arkansas, 14.24630.380 16.134 Florida. 34,725 56.151 136,611 80,430 BECAPITUL E. States, 1.659,8541.054,692 207,828

M. States, 3,177,914 4,108,959 929 015 S. States, 2.547.925 3.099 319 471,897 W. States. 1.414,7262,263,107 848,341 S. W. States, 779,569 56,181 1,307,478 527,909 Territories, 136,611 80,430

Total. 9,637,299 3,158,450 12.796,649

Good advice.-The following advice from Madame Terein, a lady of great literary attainments, given to Marmontel, when a young man, with respeet to authorship, should be a perpetual lesson to writers by profession. 'Secure yourself,' said she, 'a livelihood independent of literary successes, and put into this lottery only the overplus of your time for wo to him who depends only on his pen! Nothing is more casual. The man who makes shoes is sure of his wages ; but a man who writes a book, or a tragedy, is never sure of anything.'-Life of Marmontel.

The dearest is always the best .- In the western part of Massachusetts, where oak abounds, pine is preferred and generally used in constructing pumps for wells; in this part of the State where pine can readily be procured, oak, which it is very difficult to obtain, is estremed the best and commonly used for that purpose .- Barnstable Journal.

A farmer having lost his horse and eart in New York, pinned a sheet of paper on his back, and far before he heard of his property.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 18 miles east of thelake. The soil is principally a sandy toam, much of it covered with such black mould. The timber is chiefly Sogar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing taims, a fine opportunity now offers itsell, The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, 929,015 River townships. The which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding—the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily 474.857 find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Perk, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirons of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON. March 9. ep16t

Ammurition 3 Of the best quality and tourest prices, for sporting-6 : Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. 7

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet borse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown.) is not inferior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paecd around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 miontes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$3, the season. May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WARTHOUSE.)-T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR,

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1834.

NO. 52.

COLLTOTALON 300

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.

MR EDITOR -If you think the following answers rennet is put to it? to the questions in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. p. 313, are worth publishing, they are at your disposal; they are compiled from various publications and the unwritten opinions of those experienced in the manufacture of Cheese. There are, no doubt, some errors, and the compiler would be highly pleased to have them pointed out for the the rennet is put to it? good of the public.

Windham, Con. July, 1831.

1. What effect has it on milk, in hot weather, if it is much agitated and heated in the udder, by the ow's being driven a long distance, or running about?

It greatly injures the milk; it is very difficult to nake it into cheese, and instead of one hour (the ime very commonly given by dairy-women in oringing the cheese) it will frequently not come n 3, 4, or 5 hours, and then in an imperfect state; nd when the cheese is released from the press it vill heave or puff up.

2. Which is the best method to keep milk sweet over ight in warm weather ?

Set the milk in small brass, or tin vessels, and ut one table spoonfol of fine salt to each gallon, nd pour in some cold water according to the heat f the weather; let the milk stand where there is ie cream and mix it thoroughly with the warm torning's milk.

3. Which is the best method to preserve rennet skins? Let the calf suck about 11 hours before it is illed. Take out the maw-skin, and let it lie ree hours in a cool place, then empty the maw. et no water touch it,) and rub it well with salt on ich side, and afterwards cover it with salt, and the milk? it it in a bowl; turn and rub it every day for out three days, then open it to dry, being etched out on a stick, that it may dry regularly. It is of great importance that the maw skin be ell prepared; good cheese cannot be made with d rennet. It is reckoned best to be one year I before used; it will fetch more cheese, and it is id the cheese will be milder. To prepare the nnet, make 2 quarts of brine that will swim an g; when the heat is gone off to about blood urm, put in one maw-skin-cut in pieces, let it ep two days (48 hours) then strain and bottle it. 4. What quantity of new cheese will one rennet in produce?

The average about 250 lbs, (some produce 600 curd?

5. How many quarts of milk (milk measure) will duce curd for a cheese which will weigh 15 lbs. m the press?

Fortyfive to 60 quarts, according to the richness spread and will not cure well. the milk.

6. What will a cheese which weighs 15 lbs. from pressed? press shrink the first five months after it is made? Near three pounds. (A cheese which weighs 24 green, will shrink 4 lbs. in 5 months.

7. What degree of the thermometer should be he at of the milk when the rennet is put in?

weather, and the quantity of milk. (The smaller the quantity of milk, and the cooler the weather, English when it is cut open? the hotter should be the milk.)

The cheese will partake of the elastic or springing quality of a sponge. It leaves it in a very tough state. It inclues the cheese to heave and white; it spoils the cheese,

9. What is the effect if the milk is too cold, when

It will hardly come at all, and it is not easy to separate the whey, and is in danger in warm weather of souring. The cheese is apt to cut chisselly and break and fly before the knife,

10. How long time should be allowed after the rennet is put to the milk to cause it to turn to curd fit for the cheese knife?

One hour in warm sultry southwesterly weather, and not less than one and a half hour in clear northwest weather.

[Cheese will come in warm weather quicker than in cool, with the same quantity of rennet, as it does not cool so quick. When the whey looks blue, the card is fully formed and the whey may be curefully separated.]

11. What is the effect if the curd is stirred, or broken too soon?

The rennet will not take full effect. It will free circulation of air. In the morning take off cause slip curd, which will never make good cheese. The cheese will be unsettled and ill flavored. The whey will be rich, and the cheese poor.

12. What is the effect if too much rennet is put to the milk?

The cheese will be rank, or very strong, and is liable to heave and spread,

13. What is the effect if too little rennet is put to

It works too slow, and is liable to become sour in warm weather.

14. What kind of salt is best for cheese?

The very best of Blown Liverpool salt.

Some prefer the best of Rock or Turks Island salt, washed and ground.

15. What quantity of salt should be put to the curd which will make a cheese weighing 15 lbs. from the

About six ounces. (If a cheese of 15 lbs. is salted when turned in the press, and afterward put in a brine 15 hours, 1 oz. of salt to the curd will be sufficient.)

16. What is the effect if too much salt is put to the

The cheese will be hard, dry, poor, and warty. 17. What is the effect if too little sall is put to the curd, or it is not well cured in brine?

The cheese will taste strong, be liable to heave,

18. What is the effect if cheese is not sufficiently

The cheese will crack, leak, mould and rot.

gradually to the utmost power of the press. If intended for them. If there is a queen in the new cheese is not scalded right, and well mixed, we hive, the sentinels will be seen huzzing at the encannot by pressing make it firm. If cheese is trance within 24 hours. Some preferring it at From 80 to 90, according to the heat of the pressed too much it is apt to be hard and poor.] noon, others in the evening .- Vt. Chronicle.

19. Why does American cheese dry sooner than Whether it is because they mix a little salt-S. What is the effect if the milk is too hol when the petre with the salt, or one them in brine, without putting much salt to the curil, or it is caused by adding suct to the cord, I have no means of

20. Can as good cheese be made upon a farm on be strong. The whey will look green and then the seaboard as in the interior? (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 326.)

No doubt, if the manufacturer has as much experience and skill. (Those living near large towns where fresh butter bears a high price, are strongly tempted to skim the milk, before it is made into cheese.)

GENERAL REMARKS ON CHEESE MAKING.

It is recommended to have the milk in the tub measured with a guaging rod, the salt weighed, the rennet measured, and the temperature of the milk when the rennet is added, determined by a thermometer; if there was less guessing about making cheese, there would be less poor cheese

Skimmed cheeses do not require so much scalding as new milk.

If curd for cheese is not well sculded the cheeses will look warty, spread and leak; scald the curd rather more than is generally practised. and then cool it in cold water, the whey will work out more readily. If cheese is put into the press warm, it is apt to puff up, and be strong.

Sorreard will not make good cheese, and sour milk should be given to the swine, cheese made of it would be hard, crack, teak, and be wrinkle conted.

Scalded milk makes rich cheese.

The practice of coloring cheese and butter, we think, should be discouraged; who would thank a milk man to color his milk?

As to cheese hoops for a middling size cheese, let the height be about two thirds of the diameter : for small cheese, let the height be about half the diameter.

Be careful that the room, where rich new cheese is kept in hot weather, be not too warm.

The whey may be let off when the curd is sufficiently formed by a plug at the bottom of the tub; placing something over the hole to keep the curd from stopping it.

Seed Wheel .- A writer in the Va. Herald recommends that wheat intended for seed should become cutirely ripe before reaping; believing it less liable to be injured by the fly, or the winter, He is also 'satisfied that smut is mainly attributed to unrine seed wheat.'

Becs .- The Genesce Farmer recommends a new way of swarming bees. When the hive becomes overstocked, turn it bottom upwards, set an empty hive upon it, and strike gently on the lower hive. till a sufficient number have ascended to their new [Press the cheese gently at first, and advance abode; and then remove both hives to the place

Morticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Institution, on Saturday, July 9th, 1831.

The following letters from the Rev. Henry Colman and Doct. P. G. Robbins, were read. II. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

DEAR SIR-I send you with this my Crescent Hoe for garden purposes, and particularly for weeding and thinning carrots, turnips, onions and small placts. I have found it very useful and better adapted to these purposes, than any other known to me. Its advantages are that while it loosens the ground it leaves it smooth; by being pointed it is easily inserted among the plants; and being curved at the ends it enables you to extract by a side-stroke ferent varieties was presented by Mr N. Seaver of lived beside a drove road the better part of my weeds, which could not be removed by a forward blow without destroying the plant. It is a small affair, but is very convenient and will save trouble.

After laying it on the table of the Horticultural Society as long a time as you think proper, please appropriate it to your own use. It cannot be in better hands.

Very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and servant, HENRY COLMAN.

Salem, July 9, 1831.

SECURITY AGAINST CANKER WORMS. To the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

DEAR SIR-Last autumn, I communicated to the New England Farmer, a method, which I had planned two years ago, for protecting my appletrees from canker worms, by means of leaden gutters filled with some fluid, over which the grub could not pass. I have tested the experiment, and beg leave, as an act of duty and pleasure, to report to you the result.

In October, 1830, I applied gatters, (in the manner mentioned in a former publication, N. E. Farmer vol. viii, page 385) around the trunks of forty apple-trees and one English walnut tree; not knowing that the latter was everingured by the grub. At first I filled the troughs with lamp oil. The moment the insect plunged into the canal, the oil closed its spiracles, and all its vitality ceased. The first fortnight in November, I was obliged to elear the gutters as often as once in two or three days, or the dead insects would have furnished a bridge, over which the living could have passed.

too expensive ;- for the rains would float it away. I then tried a solution of salt and water,-also strong ley .- These fluids, though not so immediately fatal to the enemy, soon overcame him.

I have three English walnut trees in my garden, On one of them, as before stated, I placed a guard. This was completely protected; the others were eaten, and one of them as completely unleaved as it ever was in mid-winter. Although my apple-trees, the present year, are not all in bearing, (having been severely handled, from foes their verdure is as perfect as I ever saw it, and some of them promise to yield abundantly.

With much esteem and respect yours, G. P. ROBEINS, Roxbury, July 9, 1831.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society, be presented to Capt. M. C. Perry, Commander of nean.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society, be presented to Capt. Th. Holdup Stevens, Commander of the U. S. Ship Ontario, for a valua-Society at a meeting, held in the Hall of the bly collection of grape vines, and melon seeds, obtained in Smyrna.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Subscribing, Isaac Stone.

tains Perry and Stevens, were divided among the into Scotland, and therefore the few anecdores members, except one parcel, which will be distrib- that I have to relate shall be confined to them. uted next Saturday.

> Horticultural Hall, Saturday, July 9, 1831. FRUITS.

A basket of large and fine Gooseberries of dif-

Also a Box of the same from Mr A. D. Williams of Roxbury.

A specimen of large Red Dutch Currants, by Mr S. Walker of Roxbury,

Six boxes of very beautiful honey taken from one hive containing 364 lbs,-made since May 16, fore morning. This strong attachment to the 1831-was presented from Mr Geo, Johnson of

FLOWERS.

Fine Carnations from Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, Messrs Winships, of the Brighton Nursery, Samuel Walker, of Roxbury, John Lemist, of Roxbury.

From Roderick Tooliey, of Waltham, fine specimens of Rhododendron maximum, and Bignonia grandiflora.

From Mr Pettee of Newton, a beautiful speci-

man of Yucca filamentosa, or Adam's thread, From Messrs Winships of Brighton, a large collection of Flowers, and several fine plants of the Gardenia Florida, in pots.

From Mr G. W. Pratt, a fine specimen of the Gloxinia caulescens.

[Omission.]

The following notice which was prepared and designed for the New England Farmer two weeks since miscarried by some accident.

Horticultural Hall, June 25. Fruits. - A large and very fine banch of Sweet Water Grapes, to appearance perfectly ripe at this unusual period, was exhibited by John Prince, Esq. Samples of very fine large Gooseberries, by Mr I found oil, though effectual for my purpose, Z. Cook, Jr. and a specimen of very fine Black Tartarean Cherries from Mr Fosdick of Charlestown.

Preserved Fruit,-Collect your Gooseberries about the middle of June and July, pick them as you would for present use, and put them quite dry in bottles, the neck large enough to receive them without bruising; then place them in a kettle of precipice, the lake, the pool; and all dangers whatcold water, which boil, let them remain in this water 10 or 15 minutes, then take them out, and after they have remained long enough to get perfectly cool, cork the bottles closely, then put them without and foes within, the last five years) yet away in a cool place for use. Currants may be preserved green in the same casy manner.

Fullen Fruit .- Be very careful to gather all punctured or decayed fruit, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your hogs. If you do not, the worms which they contain, and which have been the cause of their premature dethe U. S. Ship Concord, for a collection of seeds cay, will make their escape into the ground, and will increase upon you another season.

ANECDOTES OF SHEEP.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

The Sheep has scarcely any marked character save that of natural affection, of which it possesses a very great share. It is otherwise a stupid, indifferent animal, having few wants and Corresponding, Capt. Th. Holdup Stevens, fewer expedients. The old black faced, or forest breed, have far more powerful capabilities than The grape vines and seeds, presented by Cap- any of the finer breeds that have been introduced

> I have heard of sheep returning from Yorkshire to the Highlands. This is certain, that when one, or a few sheep, get away from the rest of their acquaintances, they return homeward with great eagerness and perseverance. I have life, and many stragglers have I seen bending their steps northward in the spring of the year. A shepherd rarely sees these journeyers twice, If he sees them, and stops them in the morning, they are gone long before night; and if he sees them at night they will be gone many miles beplace of their nativity is much more predominant in our aboriginal breed, than in any of the other kinds with which I am acquainted.

A shepherd in Blackhouse bought a few sheep from another in Crawmel, about ten miles distant. In the spring following, one of the ewes went back to her native place, and yeaned on a wild hill called Crawmill Craig. On a certain day about the beginning of July following, the shepherd went and brought home his ewe and lamb-took the fleece from the ewe, and kept the lamb for one of his stock. The lamb lived and throve, and never offered to leave home, but when three years of age, and about to have her first lamb she vanished; and the morning after the Crawmel shepherd, in going his rounds found her with a new-yeared lamb on the very gair of the Crawmel Craig, where she was lambed berself. She remained there till the first week of July, the time when she was brought a lamb herself, and then she came home with hers of her own accord; and this eastom she continued annually with the greatest punctuality as long as she lived. At length her lambs, when they came of age, began the same practice, and the shepherd was obliged to dispose of the whole breed,

But with regard to their natural affection, the instances that might be mentioned are without number, stupid and actionless creatures as they are. When one loses its sight in a flock of short sheep it is rarely abandoned to itself in that hapless and helpless state. Some one always attaches uself to it, and by bleating calls it back from the

There is another manifest provision of nature with regard to these animals, which is, that the more inhospitable the land is on which they feed, the greater their kindness and attention to their young. I once herded two years on a wild and hare farm, called Willenslee, on the border of Mid Lothian, and of all the sheep I ever saw, these were the kindest and most affectionate to their young. I was often deeply affected at scenes which I witnessed there. We had one very hard winter, so that our sheep grew lean in the spring. and the thwarter-ill, (a sort of paralytic affection) which he kindly transmitted from the Mediterra | you will find the evils which await their visitations came among them, and carried off a number. Often have I seen these poor victims, when fallen seen aught more painfully affecting.

It is well known that it is a custom with shepherds, when a lamb dies, if the mother have sufficiency of milk, to bring her in and put another lamb to her. I have described the process somewhere else-it is done by putting the skin of the dead lamb upon the living one, the eye immediately acknowledges the relationship, and after the her two or three times, she accepts and nourishes it as her own ever after. Whether it is from joy at this apparent reanimation of her young one, or a little doubt remaining on her mind that she would fain dispel, I cannot decide, but, for a number of days, she shows far more fondness, more bleating, and caressing, over this one, than she did formerly over the one that was really her own.

that such sheep as thus lose their lambs must be driven to a house with dogs, so that the lamb may be put to them; for they will only take it in a dark confined place. But here, in Willenslee, I never need to drive home a sheep by force, with ring the winter. dogs, or in any other way than the following :--I found every ewe, of course, standing hanging her head over her dead lamb, and having a piece of twine with me for the purpose, I tied that to the lamb's neck or toes, and trailing it along, the ewe followed me into any house or fold that I chose to lead her. Any of them would have followed me in that way for miles, her nose close on the lamb, which she never quitted for a moment, except to chase the dog, which she would not suffer to walk near me. I often, out of curiosity, led them in to the side of the kitchen fire by this means, into the midst of servants and dogs, but the more the dangers multiplied around the ewe, she clung the closer to her dead offspring, and thought of nothing but protecting it.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Sheep in Spain.-The sheep in Spain have long been celebrated. Pliny relates, that in his time Spanish cloths were of an excellent texture, and much used in Rome. For many centuries the wool has been transported to Flanders, for the supply of the Flemish manufactories, and afterwards, to Eugland, when the same manufacture was introduced there. By far the greater part of Spanish sheep are migratory, and belong to what is called the mesta or Merino corporation; but there are also stationary flocks belonging to private individuals in Andalusia, whose wool is of equal fineness and value. The carcass of the Sheep in Spain is held in no estimation, and only used by the shepherds and the poor.

The flocks which form the mesta usually consist of about 10,000 sheep. Each flock is under the care of a directing officer, fifty shepherds and fifty dogs. The whole flock composing the mesta, consist of about five millions of sheep, and employ about 45 or 50,000 persons, and nearly as many dogs. The flocks are put in motion the latter end of April, or beginning of May, leaving the plains of Estramadura, Andalusia, Leon, Old repair to the mountains of the two latter provin- cultivated, the injury done to the pasture and by their business; and wool will be imported in

tity they please,

dissolved in water. This practice is founded leges of the mesta were greatly reduced, upon an ancient custom, the reason of which is not clearly ascertained. Some suppose that the othre uniting with the oleaginous matter of the fleece, forms a kinds of varnish which defends skin has warmed on it, so as to give it something the animal from the inclemency of the weather. of the smell of her own progeny, and it has sucked Others think the ponderosity of this earth prevents the wool growing too thick and long in the staple. But the more eligible opinion is, that the harsh and coarse.

Towards the end of September, the flocks recommence their march. Descending from the mountains, they travel towards the warmer part But this is not what I wanted to explain; it was of the country, and again repair to the plains of Leon, Estramadura, and Andalusia. The sheep are generally conducted to the same pastures they had grazed the preceding year, and where most of them had been yeared; there they are kept du-

Sheep shearing commences the beginning of May, and is performed while the sheep are on mer, as they help to shade the plants, and to keep their summer journey, in large buildings. Those which are placed upon the road are capable of containing forty, fifty, and some sixty thousand sheep. The shearing is preceded by a pompous have written this very erroneous sentence. It is preparation, conducted in due form, and the interval is considered a time of feasting and recreation. One hundred and twentyfive men are usually employed for shearing a thousand ewes, and two hundred for a thousand wethers. Each sheep affords four kinds of wool, more or less according to the parts of the animal whence it is taken. The ewes produce the finest fleeces and the wethers the heaviest; three wether fleeces ordinarily weigh on the average twenty five lbs.; but it will take five ewe flegces to amount to the weight.

The journey which the flocks make in their peregrination is regulated by particular laws, and immemorial customs. The sheep pass unmolested over the pastures belonging to the villages and the commons which lie in their road, and have a right to feed on them. They are not, however allowed to pass over cultivated land; but the proprietors of such lands are obliged to leave for them a path, about forty toises (eightyfour yards) in breadth. When they traverse the commonable pastures, they seldom travel more than five miles or five and a half miles a day; but when they walk in close order over the cultivated fields, often more than six varas, or near seventeen miles.-The whole of their journey is usually an extent of one hundred and twenty, thirty, or forty leagues, which they perform in thirty or thirtyfive days. The price paid for depasturing the lands, where they winter, is qually regulated by usage, and is very low: but it is not in the power of the landed proprietors to make the smallest advance.

The public opinion in Spain has long been against the mesta, on account of the number of ees, and those of Biscay, Navarre, and Arragon cultivated lands of individuals, and the tyranny cloth.

down to rise no more, even when muchle to lift The sheep, while feeding on the mountains, have of the directors and shepherds. These have their heads from the ground, holding up the leg, oversionally administered to them small quantities been grievances from time immemorial. Govto invite the starving lamb to the miserable pittance of salt. It is laid upon flat stones, to which the crament yielding to the pressing solicitations of that the udder still could supply. I had never slocks are driven, and permitted to eat what quant- the people, instituted a committee to inquire into them about the middle of the eighteenth cen-In September the sheep are othered, their backs tury; but it did no good, and it was not till the and loins being rubbed with red ochre, or ruddle revolution of 1810, that the powers and privi-

ON WEEDING YOUNG CROPS.

'To keep off the sun and bugs from our cucumbers,' was our reply to our neighbor L, who on seeing a parcel of weeds standing in our garden. interrogated us why they were left. We noticed the muscles of his face were a little disturbed, but nothing more passed on the subject. Yesterearth absorbs the superabundant perspiration, day as we sat chatting on various subjects, be took which would otherwise render the wool both up Cobbet's Gardener, and began very accidentally reading his observations on Stocks .- Now there has always appeared to us, to be such a love of quackery in everything, with this man, that many of his observations have been underrated by us. Notwithstanding he has written many very excellent things both in politics and horticulture. Our neighbor L, read as follows:

I cannot help observing here, upon an observation of Mr Marshall : as to weeding,' says Cobbet, though seedling trees must not be smothered, yet some small weeds may be suffered to grow in sumthe ground cool,'

' Mercy on this gentleman's readers! Mr Marshall had not read Tull; if he had, he never would the reof of the weed that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of ground, set with small weeds. and another rod kept weeded. Let them adjoin each other. Go after fifteen or twenty days of dry weather, and examine the two; when you will find the weedless ground moist and fresh; while the other is dry as dust, to a foot in depth; the root of the weed sucks up every particle of moisture. What pretty things they are then to keep seedling trees cool.'

After he was gone, we went to our encumbers. and found that the weeds had not sheltered them from the bugs ; but that they were actually eaten more than those that were weeded, besides they were not as large. We have frequently asked farmers when we have seen their comfields full of weeds, why they did not hoe their corn? and they have answered, because the ground is too dry. It will be found that Cobbet's theory in this respect is correct. The dryer the ground the oftener it should be stirred, even where it is clear from weeds. If your corn is wilting with the drought, hoe it; if your cabbages droop, hoe them; if the bugs eat your melons or encumbers. hoe and manuro them; the more rapid their growth, the less will they be attacked with the bugs. A rusty hoe in summer, is the sign of a had farmer. -Genesce Farmer.

Wool .- The following suggestions in Niles' Register may be deserving of notice just now :

We advise the wool growers to dispose of the stocks which they may have on hand, as soon as they can. We think it impossible that the present price can long be maintained, and if the speculators suffer, we shall not regret it. The manufacand New Castile, where they usually winter; they people it employs, the extent of land it keeps un- turers generally, cannot pay such prices, and live

From the New York Farmer.

SPESUTIA FARM.

The farm, which is the subject of the present article, belongs to Mr W. Smith, of Caltimore, Maryland. The account, which we take from the American Farmer, cannot fail of being read with interest by farmers. One of the leading principles on which this farm is conducted, is not employing an overseer, by which an expense of \$500 is saved, Mr Smith has found the consequence of not trusting bis farm to the management of an overscer, to be an increase of its productions. The experiment is a striking instance of what may be accomplished by systematic regulations. We consider a description of farms to be among the most useful topics for agriculturists: and we should be happy to have communications on the subject for the New York Farmer.

1st. The farm is situated at the distance of about thirtyfive miles from the residence of the owner. This circumstance alone would seem to render an overseer indispensably necessary. To diminish the evils of so great a distance, he has established an invariable rotation of crops, and a systematic arrangement of all the various operations of the farm. With such uniform regularity, as to time, altered only by casualties, are the several pieces of work begun and ended every year, that in visiting his farm, he knows to a moral certainty, in what particular work he will find his people employed, what progress they have, or ought to have made in the general business, and of course what are the indications, if any, of negligence or idleness. All this, it is obvious, evinces, on the part of the negroes, vigilance and industry.

2d. The farm consists of 450 acres of rich upland, and of about 550 acres of reclaimed marsh, which is in progress of being completely drained. That portion of the upland which is un der entitivation, is divided into five equal fields of 70 acres each. The course of rotation is corn, oats, wheat, clover, wheat ; a system too severe, were it not for the abundant supply of manure every spring and autumn. The field in corn is manured throughout every spring, and that field in wheat which is on the oat stubble, is manured partially every fall. The accumulating, the hauling and the spread of such a large quantity of manure require unceasing zeal and industry.

3d. To get out the wheat, oats, and clover seeds there is a costly threshing machine which necessarily requires the utmost vigilance.

4th. The whole crop of wheat, and part of the crops of corn, and oats, are sent every year by water to the owner in Baltimore; so are also sent, from time to time, beef, hams, butter and various other articles for the table.

5th. The operations of ploughing, harrowing, and hauling are performed by breeding mares, which have been selected with a view, not only to their work, but to the value of their progeny. From them there are now on the farm many celts. of various ages, the sales of which constitute a clear annual gain over and above the profit accruing from the labor of their dams. These colts are served by a full blooded horse, owned by Mr S. In the place of this horse has been purchased this spring a beautiful stallion of the trotting breed. a colt of the celebrated Fardown

6th. Besides these working mares, there are two full blooded valuable Virginia mares, and three colts from them-one a much admired two years rious matters, requiring circumspection and fore-

from the Virginia horse Monsieur Tonson. These and for the further purpose of calling attention to colts are also intended for sale as part of the profits the practical details of the management of a farm, of the farm

7th. To this stock of neat cattle, a cross of the Holstein and Bakewell, there has been recently the progressive augmentation and amelioration of added a bull and two cows of the improved Dur- its productions of every nature and kind. ham short horn breed.

8th. On the north side of a long line of stables, sheds and barracks, are three convenient grass lots, and on the south side there are, besides the stack yard, three spacious yards with a few subdivisions for the accommodation of every variety of stock. The full blooded mares, the working mares, the neat cattle, the colts and calves are, during the winter kept in these stables and sheds, and in the yards and lots thereto attached; and they are duly supplied with water from a pump with troughs so arranged as to suit the several vards and lots. The neat cattle are occasionally fed on long necked winter squashes, turnips and potatoes. In addition to these articles of green food they will the ensuing winter, have cow cabbages and carrots both raised in the field. In the cultivation of carrots, Mr. S. has adopted, by way of trial, the plan recommended in a number of the American Farmer of last March, And accordingly on an acre of ground, sowed with the usual quantity of flaxseed, he has sowed, this spring, a quart of carrot-seed. Should this experiment answer, his cultivation of carrots will hereafter be every year co-extensive with his flax ground.

9th. The great extent of his rich outside pasturage and the great abundance o his winter provender, enable him to maintain, besides other live stock, a vast number of mares, colts, cows and calves, which of course require untiring assiduity at all seasons and especially in winter.

10th. Such is the attention of this farm to domestic manufactures that no part of the bedding or of the clothing of the people, except their shoes and hats, is purchased.

11th. The ice house, built by the negroes themselves, is every year so carefully filled as to keep the ice in a state of high preservation throughout and even more will be required; and in situations the whole scason.

12th. The apricot and plum trees are along the fence on one side of the lane leading to the dwelling. They are protected by a parallel temporary fence, made so as to admit the hogs and to exclude the cattle. And as the apricots and plums of these trees do not fall but ripen every year unless destroyed by an early frost, their preservation is attributed to the good offices of the hogs.

13th. The peach and pear trees are preserv ed by a very simple process. As soon as the, leaves of a tree begin to curl or to change their color the dirt is removed from the roots to the distance of about 12 or 18 inches from the stem of the tree. The roots are carefully scraped and every part wounded by the insects, or at all discolored is cut out and the incision made smooth by a sharp knife. All the roots are then plastered with a thick coat of fresh cow dung, upon this coat of dung are put fresh hickory ashes enough to fill the hole. The dirt dug out is thrown aside, so that the surface around the tree is altogether of ashes.

This enumeration of particulars has been here set forth for the purpose of shewing the multifaold filly, from a favorite son of the New York thought, which for a series of years, have been case, it should have two or more. - Mech. Adv

Eclipse, and the other two are foals of this spring advantageously committed to the care of pegroes. which, for some time, has been gradually improving, as is indicated by its general appearance and by

LIGHTNING RODS.

The following are the most approved rules for the construction of the Lightning Rod, and for its proper adaption to buildings; and we recommend them to those who are concerned in the erection of Houses, Shins, and Manufactories.

1st. The Rod should consist of Iron, about three quarters of an inch in diameter; closely joined throughout, either by securing one part within the other, or by welding the several parts together; it being found, that links or loose joints prove a great interruption to the passage of the electric fluid.

2d. The upper end of the rod should terminate in three prongs, or branches, of a pyramidial form, with the edges, as well as the point, very sharp; this part also should be gilded, because its conducting power will be impaired by oxidation or rust.

3d. It should be elevated five or six feet above the highest part of the building, giving preference to the kitchen chimney, if it be equally high with the others; as it is more of a conductor, by reason of the vapor and smoke, which are constantly ascending through it.

4th. The rod should be secured to the building by wooden cramps, instead of iron ones, as is frequently done; for, although electricity will take the shortest route, through a good conductor, vet in case the rod should become slightly imperfect from any cause, the passage of the fluid into the building would be favored by iron balts.

5th. The lower end of the rod should descend into the earth in a direction leading from the fourdations; and deep enough to be connected with earth which is continually moist. In some places four feet will be sufficient, in others five or six. which are very dry and rocky; it will be best to connect the bottom of the rod by means of a chain, or the rod continued, with a well or vein of water. If this cannot be done, a trench should be dug at some distance, and filled with charcoal in which the rod should terminate; as charcoal, from its power of absorbing and retaining moisture, is always a good conductor of electricity: It would be well also to have this end of the rod pointed, and branch off in several directions, to facilitate the passage of the fluid.

6th. Paint made of lamb-black, is best suited to Lightning Rods, to protect them from rust; this substance being a better conductor than other kinds of paints.

7th. Manufactories, and other large buildings should be furnished with more than one conductor; for it is a mistake that a single rod will protect all in its neighborhood or even a very large building: Its protecting power is said to extend to only about forty, or fortyfive feet in each direction.

Sth. For ships, a large copper wire, secured to the mast as above directed, and made to extend a foot or two above it, and to pass over the deck in a groove made for the purpose and to terminate in the water, will be an ample protection unless the ship should be a large one; in which

From the Generee Farmer.

THE CURCULIO.

Frost so frequently occurred in the 5th month, 1830, that the operations of the Curculio were nearly suspended, even on trees which were not protected, and which in other years had lost the whole crop of feuit.-Although on the commencement of warmer weather, some of these insects appeared, yet I believed that few of the larva had escaped the vigilance of the goese and pigs; and felt a confidence that we had fittle to apprehend from their depredations this season. It appears however, that the number of guards which I had appointed was too small for the size of my fruit garden. We have lately discovered that much of the fruit has been punctured by the Curculia, and we have found it necessary to resort to the method which I proposed in the N. York Farmer, Vol. 3, No. 3. By spreading sheets and jarring the trees, we have destroyed more than 300 of these insects within the last 24 hours, and have only to regret that this work has been so long delayed.

I now find that the trees in my fruit garden might have been much better arranged. Had the apricots, plums, and nectarines been planted on one side, a temporary fence would have confined the geese and pigs amongst those trees, and their services would have been rendered much more effectual.

It has been said by the late Dr Tilton, (to whom we have been indebted for much information on this subject) that the Cureulio seldom uses its wings, and that it climbs up the tree. Probably this may be its usual practice, but we have seen t fly from one tree to another, and we have observed in a great many eases, that in falling on he sheets the wings were at least partially expanded. One observer has even seen it fly from he sheet into the tree.

Before closing this note, I wish to express my ntire confidence in the method which we now employ for destroying this insect; and again recommend it to those whose fruit trees stand in nclosures from which geese and pigs must necesarily be excluded. Diligent attention to this busiless night and morning, for a short period. hough it may not destroy the whole colony, will ecure a sufficiency of fruit; and we ought to renember that the labors of next year may be greaty lessened by gathering and destroying in the bresent season, the damaged fruit as it falls.

6th mo. 2.

How can Grapes be best and longest preserved fler they are cut ?-I have many vines under my are, and am expected to supply grapes at table as ong as possible: I consequently allow them to ang longer on the vines than is right they should, anxious to learn the very best mode of keeping rapes after they are cut, I communicate my preent mode, that its defects may be perceived and mended by some kind correspondent knowing better. I save the Syrian till last; the Hamurgh and other kinds were last year ripe at the nd of July, and were not all cut till December 2. The Syrian, which I never cut till perfectly ripe. cut about the 10th of December. I then procurd some clean sand, and dried it by the fire, till it yould pass through a fine hair sieve. The granes nd the sand being dry, and the sand become cold. took a shallow box, and having separated the

placed them in the bottom of the box; pouring the sand well in among the berries, so as to prevent as much as possible any two berries from touching each other. I then placed the box in a warm dry room; and by these means I have kept the grapes this senson for above two months from the time I cut them, as I only finished the last of them yesterday; and they were acknowledged, by those who partook of them, to be as good as when but into the sand, except that the stalks had turned brown, Yours, &c .- E. S .-Gardener's Magazine.

Why do Peas boil hard? - Sir, Your correspondent J. M. wishes to know the cause why neas boil hard. I suppose he means when dry for soup. The cause is I believe their being too old. I mean more than one year old. After that age they do not break well, not even the best boilers; I have seen Knight's crumbled marrow and the blue Prussian, at three years old, boiled for twelve hours in soft water and in an iron pot (which one would suppose is iron enough, if that metal would affect them,) and they would not break nor bruise kindly when beaten in a marble morter with a wooden pestle. From this I consider the cause of hard boiling peas to be age, even if they are split-so far probatum est .- Eng. Gar. Mag.

Uses and Benefit of the Acarus, or, as it is commonly called, the Red Spider .- Sir, I have frequently observed in the spring and summer, beautiful insects of a rich crimson velvet appearance, both the students of the Virginia University. in the open air and under glass; and have beard them stigmatised by amateurs, and once by a practical gardener, as 'red spiders, the gardener's greatest enemy, &c.' I have also had the mortification of witnessing their destruction before I could utter a word in their behalf. Now, I. Sir, know not whether this insect belongs to the genus Acarus or not : but this I do know, that some of its habits richly entitle it to the appellation of the gardener's friend. In the spring of 1828, I observed the under-side of the leaf of a plant of Nerium splendens bad a row of Coccus hesperidum attached along one side of the midrib; and, about half way along this row, I observed one of the crimson insects. above described, apparently feeding upon one of the Coccior scales (which, by means of a botanical glass, I convinced myself was actually the case): indeed, the insect in its rear were become truly scales, the spider having reduced them to mere dry films; and those in front progressively shared the same fate, I took particular pains to aseertain the fact. Since then I have frequently found the Acari not only assisting the gardener in the destruction of the scales, but of the green Aphis

Indeed, on one occasion, I kept a quantity of the spiders under a bell-glass, with no other food than the Aphiaes, for several days, upon which they appeared to thrive amazingly; and I afterwards distributed them amongst plants infested by the Aphis, when they recommenced their work of destruction. I therefore venture to plead for insects, the appearance of which gives additional beauty to our plants, and the utility of which I would fain make more generally known. I am Sir, yours, &c .- William Godsall. Hereford. London.

SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT .- Perhaps at no age of the world has the spirit of improvement so general-forty years, still perfectly sound.—How is it that no ly pervaded mankind, as from 1812 up to the pre-such ships are built now-a-days? It is the dry-rot, houlders from the main stalks of the bunches, I sent time. Man is constantly engaged in new inven- or underwriting that flourishes.

tions-his mind not only soars to, and embraces, the most sublime topics, and the most useful contrivances which man has ever designed, but it takes within its scope, objects which would seem of the most trilling importance, and of the least possible benefit to the community. The spirit of improvement is by no means confined to patent rights. Behold it marching westward, like a strong host-you see a few hardy individuals enter the border of a deep and tangled forest, eagerly bent upon some object, which it is not easy, perhaps, for you to divine : follow these ever-stirring spirits and you soon see in their rear, villages, towns, and even cities arise, as if by the magic wand of enchantment

It is only a few years since Rochester, in the State of New York, was a desert-a place where the owl held her reign unmolested, and the fox and wild cat sported in their native forests secure, and were seldom started from their gambols by the noisy sounds of busy industry in their borders -now a City-a place where thousands have gathered and call it their home-where luxuries from the remotest seas and lands are unladen, and where all nations and all tongues are engaged in the business of life, each seeking his own individual comfort and advancement-how unlike the seene.

'When wild in woods the noble savage ran.'

N. H. Spectator.

The following is from a periodical published by

DEATH OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

When it was announced that the death of Thomas Jefferson had occurred on the fourth of July, 1826, at the time when the whole American people were engaged in celebrating the jubilce of their independence, in the consumpation of which he had acted so distinguished a part, we were struck with wonder at the extraordinary coincidence. But when the intelligence soon afterwards arrived, that his illustrious colleague, John Adams, had died on the same day, our astonishment knew no hounds. Every one considered the concurrence of these two events, each in itself so improbable, as a prodigy most miraculous, and nothing but an amount of evidence absolutely irresistable could have convinced us of its truth

But while every one can thus feel that this event was in the highest degree improbable, we have not seen any attempt made to estimate in numbers, the amount of this improbability. Yet the problem is as capable of solution as any other in the doctrine of

[Here follows an arithmetical calculation, the result of which is as follows.]-En.

Hence it appears that the odds were more than 1721 millions to one against the occurrence of both these events; or that a bet against it, to correspond with the chances, should have been more than seventeen millions of dollars to a cent. Yet it did actually happen; and we see how much reason there was for the universal astonishment which it excited.

Age of Ships .- The Royal William was launched in 1719, and is supposed not to have been repaired till 1757; it was surveyed affoat in 1785, and probably lasted many years more. The Betsey Cains vacht, in which King William performed his first vovage to England, was then several years old; it was sold to a merchant in the reign of George I. and employed in the coal trade, in which services she existed till February, 1827, when she struck on a reef of rocks near Tynemouth Bar, and was there lost, only for want of timely assistance, her timbers being, after the lapse of at least one hundred and

NEW ENGLAND BARRER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 43, 1831.

CLOSE OF THE NINTH VOLUME OF THE NEW ENG-

LAND FARMER. It would be ungrateful in us not to avail ourselves of the opportunity, which the present stage of our labors presents, to acknowledge with gratitude past favors from patrons and correspondents, and solicit their continuance. Our paper from its commencement to its present advanced stage has increased by regular, and nearly uniform additions, as well to its correspondents as its subscribers; and we are now favored, as regards both those indispersables, beyond the extent of our anticipations when we commenced our publication. No exertions on our part shall be wanting to make The New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal, in some degree worthy of the extensive and increasing patronage with which it has been honored. And as one step towards the consummation of our wishes, in this particular, we hope to be able to publish accounts of the best farms, the improvements made in their cultivation &c, in this vicinity, that our agricultural friends may derive advantages from the experience of others, in the same honorable vocation.

We would beg leave to intimate that those gentlemen who may happen to be somewhat in arrears relative to payments for the paper would oblige us by transmitting the sums due; and that somewhat may be saved by anticipated payments of the next volume.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

The following valuable observations on harvesting

grain, are from Lorain's Husbandry. Custom has induced farmers generally to believe, that it is an improper and wasteful practice to cut either wheat or rye with the scythe and cradle. If the grain be neither lodged nor entangled, it may be cut off as clean by the scythe and cradle, as by the sickle. If it be properly gathered and bound, but little, if any, more loss will arise from gathering it in this way. If the grain be cradled in proper time, it shatters less, on the whole, than when it is reaped and secured in the usual way, their health by drinking ardent spirits to the It is readily granted that if grain be cradled and amount of it. It is not, however, in my practice reaped at the same time, it shatters more by the former practice. It should be recollected, how- workmen either in harvest, or at any other time, ever, that the very tardy progress of the sickle greatly increases the shattering, by prograstinating the harvest so long that the chaff opens, and much their grain to rot on the ground, than sanction of the grain falls out. Whereas the rapid progress this enormity. of the scythe and cradle cuts off the grain, before any material loss from shattering can take place, if the cultivator commences in time. No evil, but their fields are cleaner reaped, and with much less much good, will arise from beginning early. This trouble and expense. Why then, is not this disnot only prevents shattering, but also the risk of graceful practice, of injuring the morals, health, encountering the various injuries to which the crop reputation, and circumstances of neighbors abanis exposed by useless delay. Some farmers of the doned? especially, as in doing this, we also infirst respectability assert, that practice and obser- jure ourselves. vation have convinced them, that the grain, and also the flour, are best when wheat is cut much before the usual time. This, however, does not accord with my practice. The middle course, between the extremes of cutting very early, or at the usual time, will be found the best; except when mildew occurs. In that case, wheat should be cut immediately after it can be determined that grain be fit to cut.

Many judicious, and well attested experiments determine, that when wheat is badly injured by mildew, the grain gets no better, if it be suffered bappy to recommend to others, a new article for to stand. That if it he cut off immediately after cleaning and preserving the teeth, and cleansing the injury is seen, the grain actually derives very the mouth, which appears to us to be much supeconsiderable advantage from the sap contained in rior to any other dentifrice, which has ever atthe straw.

Bad cradlers, and bad reapers, destroy much grain: infinitely more, however, is lost by those considered, as the holidays too generally are, a time for drinking to excess. This renders many incapable of doing anything properly. Others, any disagreeable caint or odour. who are not quite so far gone, are disposed to run races a part of the day, and spend the rest of it in drinking under the shade, or in quarrelling and recommended by Dr Webster, Erving Professor fighting.

community are, at this season of the year, more tuck, Dr S. A. Shurtleff, of Boston, and a numlike drunken savages than members of a civilized ber of other medical and scientific gentlemen, who community. This evil does not spring either from have witnessed or experienced its efficacy; not Avarice seems to have been the first moving cause their neighbors by a more plentiful supply of ardent spirits.

If those farmers had known their own interest, or wished to promote the interest, and rational cine chest, intended for domestic use or for exhappiness of those employed by them, or to act as men professing Christianity should, or, indeed, as an infidel would act, if he were not blinded by a false estimate of self interest, this shocking practice would not have been introduced.

Every farmer who wishes to promote the interest of agriculture, should set his face against it, and in lieu of whiskey, &c, pay an equivalent in money. I have never found it difficult to procure, either in the back-woods, or elsewhere, as full a supply of workmen as my neighbors, who gave them as much ardent spirit as they would drink, although they got none of this from me. After the harvest was over, it was clearly seen, that the workmen were far better satisfied with receiving an equivalent in money, in place of injuring only, that the beneficial effects of not allowing intoxicating liquors appear. There are many farmers in Pennsylvania, who would sooner suffer

Now, it is very observable, that these men never suffer by this arrangement; on the contrary,

Caltle Show and Fair .- The Trustees of the Winthrop Agricultural Society, have given notice that they shall hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Winthrop, (Me.) in September next; and have offered liberal premiums on Stock, Domestic Manufactures, and Grain and Vegetable crops, viz. Indian Corn, Spring Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Ruthe disease is severe. If the crop is only slightly to Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Carrots : applicants affected, it is far better to let it stand until the for premiums to give the particulars of their modes of cultivation.

TOOTH WASH.

We have used with benefit to ourselves, and are tracted our notice. There seems to be some substance or substances held in solution by the liquid. which combine with and destroy or render harmwho could perform either well, if harvest was not less any unwholesome or offensive matter which may adhere to the teeth or gums, or prevent the mouth and breath from being perfectly free from

The composition to which we allude is called. Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash. It has been of Chemistry at Harvard University, Dr Stedman, In fact, too many of the laboring part of the of the U.S. Marine Hospital, Dr George C. Shatbenevolence or hospitality in their employers, only as a lotion for the teeth, but a valuable application in cases of fever, canker, diseases occasionof this enormity. In direct opposition to the laws ed by mercury, &c, &c. We have every reaof God, and the reason of man, this contempti- son to suppose, not only from our limited experible, selfish principle, induced many to outbid euce, but from the testimony of the most scientific and best qualified judges, that this dentifrice is a very valuable article, and one which ought to compose a part of the contents of every mediportation. We think it preferable to any powder, on several accounts; among others it may be more easily applied to extensive surfaces, to the interior parts of carious teeth, miected with a syringe, in cases of ulceration, or imbibed by the pores and capillary tubes of the skin, &c : and that it possesses other advantages which a little use will develope without our recapitulation.

The above mentioned article may be obtained of Messrs Lowe & Reed, Druggists, No. 111, State Street, and of most other druggists in Bos-

As this article has been counterfeited the public should be apprised that none is genuine except that which has the written signature of the above named Lowe & Reed.

We notice in the Lansinburg N. Y. papers that the Reusselaer Horticultural Society recently held their fourth meeting and exhibition at that place. A lecture was delivered by Professor Eaton, and a display of early fruits, flowers, and vegetables made, that would do honor to any part of the country. Mr Alexander Walsh of Lansinburg, brought forward eleven varieties of cherries, two of strawberries, two of gooseberries, many fine vegetables, rare plants, and specimens of last season's reeled silk and cocoons. We believe it is owing mainly to the activity and public spirit of this gentleman, that the society has been organized, which has given a new impulse to the culture of garden crops and fruits in that quarter.

We are happy to state that Doct. Malthus A. WARD, of Salem, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at their ensuing anniversary in September.

Boston and Worcester Railroad .- About nine hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to this stock, in this city, by yesterday.

To Correspondents. - Several communications received.

Wood-Has fullen and is falling. The Manufactorers have nearly their stock for the year. The farmers have been killing their calves and raising their lambs; so that next year the quantity of wool in the market will be greater and the price less; and so on, till the farmers call raising wool a losing business, and give their sheep to the hogs. Then wool will become scarce and the price will rise, and more sheep will be raised and the price will come down again, and so on indefinitely. It will however be a good business on the while for those who follow it steadily and indiciously; as all that it brings at the shearing floor, over twentyfive cents per pound, where sheep are well managed, is clear profit. Keep about as many sheep as your farm will most conveniently maintain, and you will have a steady, though unequal profit. Go to speculating-disarrange your other business for the sake of keeping a great many sheep, just because wood now brings a good price, and you will probably bring your great crop of wool to market just in season to catch a loss .- Vermont Chronicle.

Dr Drown.—This enthusiastic and scientific professor, has just commenced a course of Botanical Lectures in this town, which are fashionably attended. The terms of admission are inconsiderable compared with the value of the lectures. We have never heard a more charming lecturer than Dr Drown. His faculty of illustrating every subject that comes under his view, is excellent. He is never tedious or unnecessarily prolix, but always clear and energetic. His lectures are worth the attention of all who may wish, in so easy a manner, and at so small an expense, to obtain a knowledge of the science of Botany.—Providence Journal.

It is stated in the Aurora that 600, boxes of strawberries have been gathered from one beloof a quarter of an acre in West Cambridge, and that the yield from it this season will be 1400. 100 bushels of apples where gathered from five trees in the same town last year: two yielded 25 bbls. ecch.

Mr Stimpson's Horse Car.—The experiment made on Saturday, with the car moved by horses travelling in it on a moving floor, was entirely satisfactory as to the mode of applying Horse power, as to cause a great increase of velocity without increasing exertion to the horses.

The ingenious inventor has so constructed his car, that the horses moving it, by walking at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, propel the car at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, evidently with as little fatigue as horses experienced in ploughing or travelling with a wagon conveying a moderate load. The rate of speed appears to us the medium, which may be used without injury to the horses. It may be increased on a level. or descending rail-way free from short curves -and should be reduced in ascending or very crooked roads. If the use of horse power should he continued on our Rail-Roads such a mode of applying it would be important, indeed indispensable for travelling at a greater medium speed than ten miles an hour .- Balt, Gaz.

Temperance!—Here is an example worthy of imitation. The town of LEE, the second largest manufacturing town in the county of Berkshire, Mass. has not in it a store, shop, dwelling, hovelor cellar, in which ardent spirit of any kind is either bought or sold.—Albany.Adv.

Cure for oven strained by over drawing.—About half a pint of common soap, stirred up with a quart of milk, poured down the throat of the munual wilk, we are told, speculity effect a cure.

Bees

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sate, 200 swarms of bees in the old tashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fitty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass, so as to have time to transport them from Maine, N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.

[BENEZER BEARD.]

[alty 6]

[alty 6]

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued lour in 1ths.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which close honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within tais Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to earry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be-

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren. " Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

" Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

" Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

"Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
Boston, June 15, 1831. 6t* july16

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Alarket Street, Boston, 200 lbs White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also-Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Pickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuinc and fresh.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted, a first rate Farm in the vicinity of Boston, containing 100 to 150 acres of land, with a good and convenient house, barn, &c.

Letters (postage paid) addressed to R. S. H. Salem, Mass, giving a particular description of Farms, offered, cash price, taxes, &c, will receive immediate attention.

The true Sugar Beet.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market street, Boston, 100 lbs. of the true French Sugar Beet Seed,—received this day from Paris. by the last Havre packet, via Newport. The excellence of this root for cattle, and for culinary and other purposes, is too well known to require comment.

ALSO—Large and Small Lima Beans—Early Dwarf Beans—several varieties of pickling and other Cucumbers—Radishes, Lettuces, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.

Broom Corn.

Also, just received, a few bushels of prime Broom Corn raised last season in the vicinity of Connecticut river.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs. - Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-fron Ploughs, of all sizes.—. Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Barton.—American Braziers' Rols.—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes.—Hoop and Band Iron.—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Monld-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAY, BIRD.

No. 44, India Street, Boston.

Lead Pipe.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, constantly for sale by LINCOLN FEARING & Co., No. 110, State Street.

April 13, 1831. 6w.

Bones Wanted.

Ship and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. II. GRAY, § CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 29. 2mos

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	Τo
APPLES, russettings,		(barrel.	попе	1
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	105 00	108 fc
Pearl, first sort,	-	**	120 00	
BEANS, white,	-	bashel.	90	
BEEF, mess,	:	barrel	8 50	
Cargo, No. 1,	•	41	6.50	
Cargo, No. 2.	-	44	6.37	
	-		15	
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	bound.	6	
CHEESE, new milk,	-	1	3	
Skimmed milk,	-		1 12	
FLAXSEED,	•		5 25	
FLOUIT, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	harrel.		
Genesee,	-		5 37	
Alexandria,	•	"	4 62	
Baltimore, wharf,	•	**	4 62	
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel.	68	
Corn, Southern Yellow,	•	- 14	63	6,
Ryc,	-	44	75	7:
Barley,	-	"	60	6
Oats,	-	1.6	36	44
11AY.		cwt.	60	7
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		CW1.	10.00	10 2
HOPS, 1st quality,	_	16	8 00	10 0
LIME		eask.	1 00	1 2
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	100.	3 00	3 9
PORK, clear,	_	barrel.	17 00	
Navy mess.		marret.	13 00	11 0
Cargo, No. I,	-	4.6	13 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushet.		2 0
Red Top (northern)	-	ousites.	50	
Red Clover, (northern)	•			
TALLOW, tried,	-	pound.	8 00	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	CM1.		
Merino, mixed with Saxons		pound.		
Merino, three fourths washe	1,		75	
Meruio, half blood.	а,		60	
	-	- "	50	
Merino, quarter,	-		46	
Native, washed,	-		40	
Pulled superfine,	•	"	6.3	
1st Lamb's,	-	"	58	
	-	11	43	
J. Seri,	-	14	30	3
1st Spinning,	-	"	1 50	

DROVISION MARK

PROVISION	MARKET.	- 6
BEEF, best pieces,	- pound :	01 18
PORK, tresh, best pieces,	. 11	6 7
whole hogs,	- 11	53 7
VEAL,	- "	Ĝ g
MUTTON,	- "	4 8
POULTRY,	- (4	8 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	. "	12 15
Lump, hest,	- "	13 20
EGGS,	- dozen.	12 14
MEAL, Rye, retail	- boshel.	82 84
Indiao, retail,	- "	82 81
POTATOES,	. "	30
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrei.	1 00 2 (()

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 11. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 217 Beef Cattle; 12 Cows and Calves, 2636 Sheep and Lambs, and about 50 small pigs. PRICES.—Reef Cattle—We shall quote about the same we did last week, from \$4 50 to 5 50, extra at 5 67 a 5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales were noticed at 1 50, 1 75, 1 88, 2 00, 2 25 and 2 50; a few wethers at about \$3.

Cows and Catves.—Sales were effected at 18, 29, 24 and \$30.

MISCELLA VY.

The following was snog at the table to Charlestown, Mass. by Mr J. W. NEWELL, in celebrating the late anniversary of the 4th of July.

JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL.

A FESTIVE SONG. BY T. G. FESSINDEN.

By Bigots coerced and by Tyrants oppressed, Fair Liberty fled from the minions of Power. And found an asylum in wilds of the West:-The glade was her mansion-house, forest her bower.

But John Bull, (in mischief not apt to demur, A churlish curmudgeon as bread ever broke,) Declared that he meant to annihilate her. And make her hold offspring pass under his voke,

But Freedom's son Jonathan, subtle and stout, Said Bull was the most brutal bear ever cubb'd, 'Then quicker than lightning gec off and back out, Or 1 rather guess you'll get decently drubb'd.

'Taxation no Tyranny,' that's true enough, As Doctor Pomposity says, ne'ertheless, To tax without representation is stuff, We sons of Columbia sha'nt swallow, 1 guess.

'I've been for three months to a nice winter-school. Have heard of Man's Rights, and I know what is wrong.

With leave of your bull ship, I'm not such a fool. That my birth-right I'll swap for a sop or a song.

' By my larnin I've found out a thing and a half. Of consequence know that 'all men are born free;' And if I'm old Bos' legitimate calf. Like a stag in the stancheons you can't tether me.'

Bully Bull but re-butted rough words with tough horns, Bide cannon re-billow the logic of power; Thus might treads on right-thus strength ever scorns Strong reasons, though plenty as drops in a shower,

Joen couldn't stand that, and so-at it they went, And fought like two catamounts seven long years; By the least computation the combatants spent An ocean of blood, and a deluge of tears.

Independence we won, and establish'd at last, This brightest and best of our Festival days: And the tru of July should never be past, Unhonor'd by Glory's most splendid displays.

But the Memary of Heroes, who bled on you height, Should chasten and hallow testivity's mirth, And bid the philanthropist Imil with a dight The era when war shall be banished from c. th.

The epoch's approaching, we hope it's not far. When nations shall shadder at national crimes, And Witcheraft and War-craft be placed on a par, In annals of bye-gone and barbarous times,

May Liberty's lambent innocuou: Hoze, Lately lighted in Europe, the wide world illume. But may its most vivid and ardent displays, Like the flame in the bush, BURN-hat never con-

From the Massachusetts Journal and Trabune.

A DISCRIMINATING MONKEY.

An industrious German in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, before the revolution, had laid up a tiring to Hanover. At one time, his inclination to considerable sum of money in guineas, (at that time the common and favorite currency in the colonies, to the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who honestly told as well as in the mother country.)

morning, for eventyfive years. Hearing of the death of a near relative in Germany, of whose property he was the heir, he determined to quit his milk cart, take ship, and revisit the land of his fathers. Accordingly having put on board his most valuable effects, deposited in a pine chest, and having also embarked an American bison, for the purpose, as he expressed it, of 'making de show mithis Buffalo' - Like. The soil is principally a sandy foam, much of it he set sail. 'Dere vas,' said he, 'em mun in ter covered with such black month. The timber is chiefly sheep, I dono vat de teivel nation he vas; they call him Mangy-I spose dat mean leetil mun." To this animal, which was a monkey, the German from the beginning showed the most decided aversion .-He could not endure his mischiefs and grimaces, and the monkey seemed to have a sense of revenge in doing all sorts of ill turns, and practising his most contemptible mimicries upon the German. One day when the latter had opened his chest, and takon out a bag, of which he was busy in fingering and counting over the contents, a sudden and strange noise on deck so alarmed him, that he ran up to see what was the matter, dropping his bag into the open ble trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers chest. After ascertaining that there was no cause purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying of alarm, he was descending to the cabin, when he saw Mungy ascending the rigging, grasping his own bag of guineas! The German roared for help, and the sailors went aloft to rescue the bag, but Jacko skipped from rope to rope, and perching safely on the extremity of a yard, he began to overhaul the contents of the bag, while the poor German watched his motions with a breathless anxiety. 'Mungy put his hand in de bag, and take mine guinea; he put him to his nose, den chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de vatter! take another, chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de bag; take another, and chatter, chatter, chatter, and drop him in de vat'er; I wonder how de teivel de tam mungy know dat I put vatter in de milk; for vat belonged to de vatter, he give it to de vatter, and what belongit to de milk he put it in der bag.'

After the monkey had amused himself sufficiently at the German's expense, and separated the milk from the water, being left to himself, he quietly descended and replaced the bag in the chest.

A Hogsty Disgraced .- The following anecdote is extracted from an address delivered before the Temperance Society in Bristol, Conn:- 'A certain person, whose relative gave me the information, returning home one evening intoxicated, mistook his hogsty for his dwelling house; and on attempting to enter it, a little error in calculating the comparative height of the door sill and his toes, caused him to make a speedy fall at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of carrying his head highest, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Startled at his abrupt intrusion, the inmates of the sty had made a precipitate retreat to the remotest part of it; but seeing no further movement, then began to reconnoitre the animal which had surprised them by conduct so much more grovelling than their own; and, by degrees, venturing to approach him, they came up around him at length, and commenced a e oser examination by gently rooting him up alternately on each sule, This hoisting by the swine, at length became so violent as rather to disturb him; at which time the comfortable condition in which he imagined himself may be conceived from the exclamation that he sluggishly uttered- Do leave off tucking up, and come

Croly in his life of George the Fourth, states that George the Third, in the height of his popularity, became so sensitive to the attacks made upon him by the opposition, in consequence of the appointment of Lord Bute as prime minister, that he is said to have conceived the idea of abandoning England, and retake this stop was so great, that he communicated it His gains were him, that though it might be easy to go to Hanover, chiefly obtained by carrying milk to market every it might be difficult to return to England.

Valuable and Cheap Land-for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 11,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilions lavers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Octain, this town being 18 miles east of the Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this lind, is very large, fully equalling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships - The land is admirably well watered, there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orcharding-the Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possithe highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per ere, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Perk. Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasets. Person desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DAVID CANFIELD, JAMES II. HENDERSON. Esq. on the town. ep16t March 9.

Ammunition 3 Of the best quality and towest prices, for sporting-constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it ma be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan. y Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown,) is not interior to any in the U. States for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are teo well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inu, Holden, during the May 11. season. Terms \$8, the season. Gt

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year-but those who pay within sixty days from the mac of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

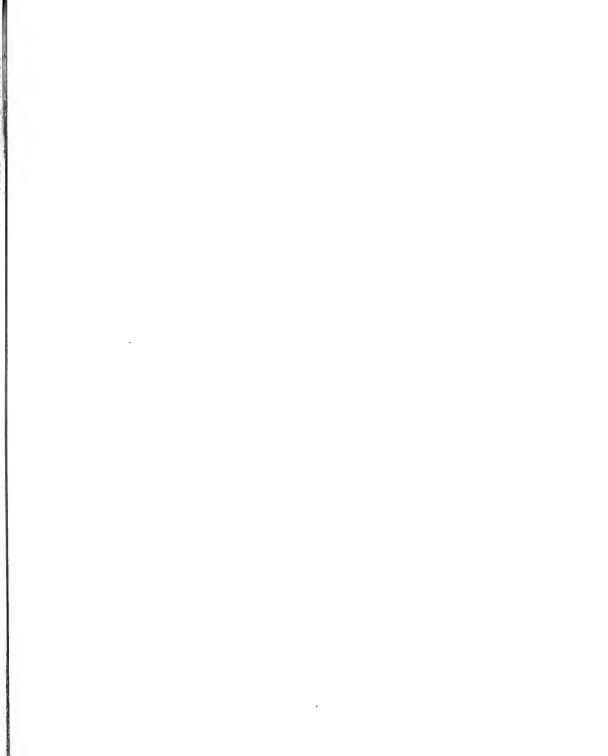
IF No piper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts-by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. H. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North

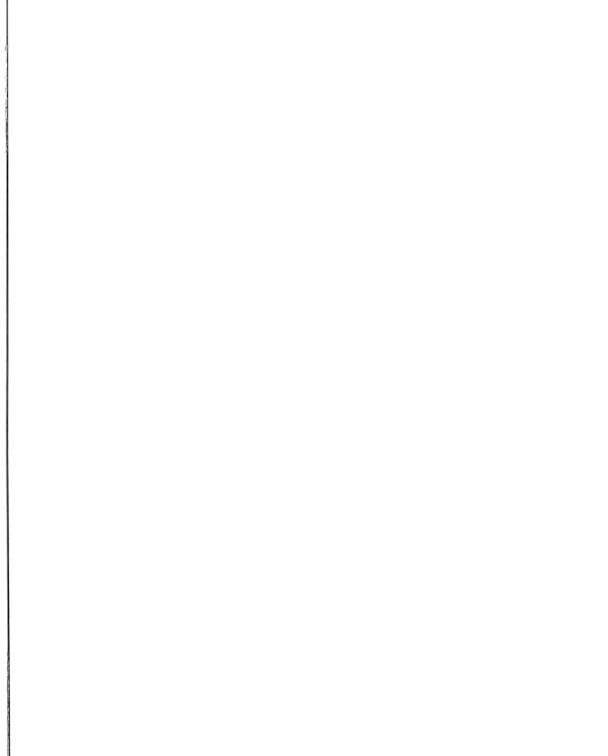
RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 I Market Street. ACMES. A Pathode J. G. S. C. Landrich H. C. S. D. Sincestree, B. Buttonov - G. B. Suttri I, Editor of the American Farmer, Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-streel, Fushing, N. Y. Wh. Prince & Soxs, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden Middlebury, 17 .- Wight Charman.

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